

Chancellor Kiesinger has offered his best wishes to Mr. S. Nijalingappa, the newly-elected President of the Indian National Congress.

Following is his message of congratulations and good wishes:

"ON THE OCCASION OF YOUR UNANIMOUS ELECTION AS PRESIDENT OF THE INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS I CONVEY TO YOU MY CORDIAL CONGRATULATIONS AND WISH YOU GOOD LUCK AND EVERY SUCCESS IN YOUR RESPONSIBLE OFFICE."

GERMAN NEWS WEEKLY

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NEW DELHI, JAN. 13, 1968

Regd. No. D-1045

State Secretary Georg F. Duckwitz, formerly German Ambassador to New Delhi, feels particularly happy that Mr. S. Nijalingappa has been elected Congress President. He writes:

"I VIVIDLY RECALL THE INTERESTING DISCUSSIONS WHICH WE HAD IN MYSORE AND DELHI.

"MAY YOU IN YOUR RESPONSIBLE OFFICE HAVE THE PRIVILEGE TO TAKE AN ACTIVE PART IN SHAPING THE POLICY OF INDIA FOR THE BENEFIT OF INDIA AND THE FRIENDLY INDIAN PEOPLE FOR MANY YEARS."

THE Federal Government will not tolerate any attempt to exploit the division of Germany as a means of securing or increasing foreign aid from Bonn.

This was made clear by Mr. Hans - Jürgen Wischnewski, Federal Minister for Economic Co-operation, in an interview with the periodical *German International*.

Minister Wischnewski said: "Our position is marked by the following basic facts":

"As one of the world's leading trading and industrial nations, we have the material possibilities for world-wide co-operation.

"We have no post-colonial ties to consider, so that we can co-operate freely with the whole of the developing world. Our relationship with partner countries is unencumbered by relics of any former state of dependence."

Referring to development-aid methods, the Minister said that "direct assistance from country to country takes priority. At the same time, the Federal Government does not underrate the importance of multilateral measures". Mr.



Mr. Morarji Desai, India's Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance, with Federal Minister H. J. Wischnewski, when Mr. Morarji Desai visited Bonn last.

"AID A STIMULANT, NOT A SUBSTITUTE"

Wischnewski emphasized that the Government was free to allocate aid wherever it promised to be most effective, both for the development of the recipient country and for future economic and political relations. Reference was always made, in allocating foreign aid, to the developing countries' own efforts, the Minister observed. "Assistance is never meant to be a substitute for such efforts, but rather a stimulant", he emphasized.

The Minister went on to say:

"Another aspect to be considered is the intended use of German aid.

This involves the careful selection and examination of projects and the strict allocation of funds to specific projects, as well as the subsequent supervision of the actual use made of the funds. Only in exceptional cases do we grant credits for urgent imports."

In reply to a question the Minister said: "All our experience so far has confirmed that only those projects which are sound from a development policy point of view are of any lasting value in creating a genuine part-

nership with the countries concerned." He pointed out that a "thorough review" of all development projects was at present being carried out.

"The declared aim of the Federal Government's project policy is to avoid creating any permanent condition of dependence. On the contrary, we do everything to let technical assistance projects in due course pass fully into the hands of the recipient nation. This policy has met with world-wide approval and has been a major factor in establishing an atmosphere of intelligent and friendly co-operation", the Minister concluded.

GERMAN WITHOUT TEARS

IN an interview with the "Deutsche Welle" (Voice of Germany), Dr. Luitpold Werz, Director of the Cultural Division of the Federal Foreign Office in Bonn, advocated the development of a "Basic German" comprising the most essential terms. This, he pointed out, would facilitate the teaching of the language abroad.

"The German language is very important in the field of science and technology", Dr. Werz added. To speak German was also a means of greater understanding between the Germans and other peoples. In this connection, the work being performed by the Goethe Institute, other cultural institutions and German scholars abroad was very valuable because all of them offered to large numbers of people outside Germany the opportunity of learning the German language. The services of German emigrants in this direction were also praiseworthy, he pointed out.

Continuing, Dr. Werz cited the TV language course called "Good Morning" produced by Radio Bavaria, in cooperation with the Goethe Institute, at the instance of the Federal Foreign Office, as well as

the German language instruction course of "Deutsche Welle" as important aids to spreading German.

Discussing the desirability of promoting "Basic German", Dr. Werz reminded the interviewer that a course in "Basic German" was at present being worked out by the Mannheim Language Institute together with the Goethe Institute, Munich. Adducing evidence of the great interest shown in the German language by world bodies, Dr. Werz reported that the last conference of Education Ministers in Europe—the UNESCO Conference of Education Ministers held in Vienna—had used German as one of its working languages. Also, German was a language at the International Labour Office in Geneva. Dr. Werz, however, expressed his regret that scientific contacts between the Mannheim Institute and the German Language Institute in East Berlin had been ruptured by the other side. "Just as there is only one Germany, so there is only one German language which should unite the German people", Dr. Werz declared in conclusion.

German is now to become an official language of the UN Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) as well. This decision has been taken in view of the importance of German in the technological, scientific and economic fields. The only approved languages so far at the FAO are English, French and Spanish.

Dr. Werz (60), who speaks Spanish, Italian, Portuguese and Afrikaans fluently besides German, French and English, has studied law, literature and languages. As Minister-Counsellor for several years in the past, he made a special study of cultural and foreign affairs when he accompanied the first President of the Federal Republic, the late Prof. Dr. Theodor Heuss, on his trips abroad. As Counsellor at the German Embassy in Madrid and later as German Charge d' Affaires in Buenos Aires, Ambassador in Columbia and Ambassador in Indonesia, Dr. Werz devoted much time and effort to establishing German Cultural Institutes abroad and to intensive work on cultural problems.



CHIEF MINISTER KOSCHNICK

THE youngest head of a State Government in the Federal Republic of Germany, Mr. Hans Koschnick, a Social Democrat, is the Chief Minister of Bremen.

Born in April 1929, as the son of a trade union Secretary, Mr. Koschnick completed his school education and then worked as Secretary of a trade union for three years. He became an administrative official at the age of 25, a member of the State Parliament at 29 and Vice-Chairman, S.P.D. Party in Bremen and Senator of the Interior at 34.

The Cabinet, which he heads as Premier since November 1967, comprises seven Ministers (Senators) from the S.P.D. Party and three from the Free Democratic Party. Both parties are persevering with their 22-year-old coalition government, their majority having been confirmed in the last parliamentary elections.

Mr. Koschnick inherits a rich legacy associated with the name of Mr. Wilhelm Karsen, another well-known member of the Social Democratic Party and a journalist who distinguished himself as Mayor of Bremen. He played an important role in the reconstruction of the city after the last war.

Mr. Koschnick is so popular that his friends in the S.P.D. Party wanted to make him Bremen's Mayor already a few years ago in succession to Mr. Karsen. But Koschnick declined the offer, saying "Karsen's shoes are too big for me".



Dr. Luitpold Werz

THE first "Suri Transmission" diesel shunting locomotive built with German collaboration at the Chittaranjan Locomotive Works was commissioned on Jan. 5 by Mr. C. M. Poonacha, Minister for Railways.



large gathering which included high-ranking officials of the Indian Railways and Dr. (Mrs.) G. Feilner, Counsellor for Economic Affairs, representing the German Ambassa-

A typical result of close collaboration between India and the Federal Republic of Germany, the locomotive was the first of a series of over 150 which are to be built at the Chittaranjan Locomotive Works for shunting and short-distance hauls. The engine embodies the "Suri Transmission" system—a system of transmitting engine power for running the train—invented by Mr. M.M. Suri, an Indian railway engineer now working as Director of the Central Institute of Mechanical Engineering Research at Durgapur. The engines are being produced with the collaboration of "MAK" (Atlas-Mak Maschinenbau GmbH) of Kiel, a well-known German firm manufacturing railway equipment, and with loans advanced by the Federal Republic of Germany.

The "Suri Transmission" was invented more than a decade ago and "MAK" have been manufacturing diesel locomotives embodying this invention. The "Suri Transmission" is a major technical advance in the field of diesel locomotives. Its advantages are simplicity of construction, reduction of manufacturing cost, increased efficiency in power transmission and economy in fuel consumption. It is interesting to note that before India herself took advantage of this invention, Germany implemented it by using it in the construction of a new design of locomotives. The performance of this locomotive was judged as excellent and the Indian Railways acquired seven of them; these

locomotives have been working successfully in the Delhi area.

In consequence of these results and after a thorough examination of different types of locomotives, India decided to use this "Suri Transmission" diesel locomotive on a large scale on her own railways. Since this type of locomotive is needed in large numbers by the Indian Railways port authorities and industrial corporations it will no longer be imported. Accordingly, the manufacture of these locomotives at Chittaranjan in collaboration with the German firm, was started. For the production of the first 30 locomotives, which began last year, the diesel engines were delivered by the firm. For the current production of about six units per month the engines will be also produced indigenously under licence from the German firm, although the "power packs" will still be received from Germany. The construction of this new type of locomotive at Chittaranjan is thus a typical result of close collaboration between India and Germany. The first locomotive was commissioned in the presence of a

sador. The German firm was represented by Mr. R. O. Kunath, Director of the firm and an acknowledged expert in the construction of locomotives, and Dr. Ing. G. Dickore, a member of the firm's Board of Management.

Addressing the gathering present, Minister Poonacha praised Mr. Suri for his invention which, the Minister pointed out, was proving itself immensely valuable.

Mr. E. G. Kotiswaran, General Manager of the Chittaranjan Locomotive Works, said that the Works would shortly enter into an agreement with the German firm for the manufacture of the diesel engines to be fitted on the "Suri Transmission" locomotives at Chittaranjan. He added that in the production of these engines the import of components would be restricted to a few parts.

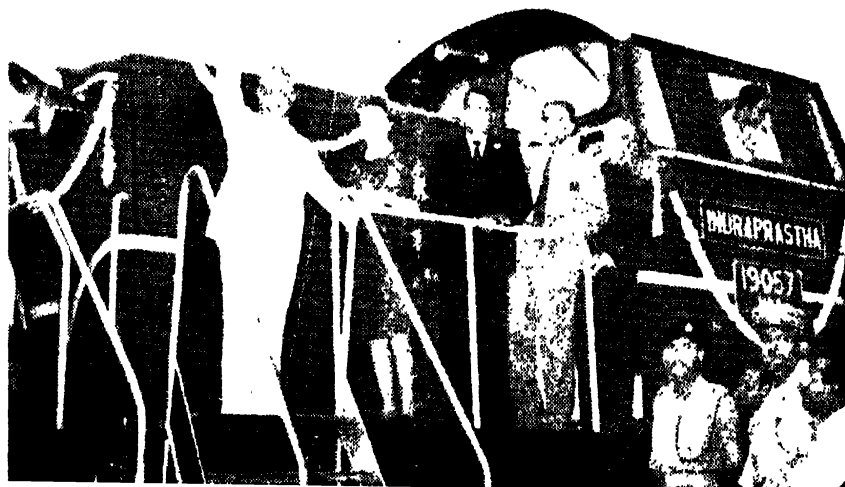
Dr. (Mrs.) Feilner, who also participated in the function, said that the Federal Government was happy to assist in the production of these locomotives. She disclosed that the Federal Republic of Germany had already given India two loans, the

first of DM 18 million and the second of DM 28.250 million, towards the modernization of Indian railways. A third loan of DM 16 million was now being negotiated. The total of these loans would amount to about Rs. 12 crores.

A part of these loans, it may be added, will greatly help India in the manufacture of the new type of locomotives.

(Contd. on page 6)

Mr. C. M. Poonacha, India's Minister for Railways, commissioning the first diesel shunting locomotive built with German collaboration. Also seen on the locomotive are (from left) Dr. (Mrs.) G. Feilner, Counsellor for Economic Affairs, German Embassy, Mr. G. D. Khandelwal, Chairman, Railway Board, Mr. G. P. Bhalla, Member of the Board, and Mr. E. G. Kotiswaran, General Manager of the Chittaranjan Locomotive Works.





Add Art to Ads and Sales will Surge

in art. The developments in this field of produced their first typical and outstan fruits in the field of poster design which, with surprising rapidity, attracted a large number of eminent artists who welcomed this opportunity for creative output. Artists evinced a special predilection for this medium for the sheer size the poster offered as well as its fascinating possibilities for coloured design. The task proved to be a particularly rewarding one for painters. Posters, therefore, occupied a predominant position in German advertising art. The cities of Berlin and Munich particularly became important centres for the development of poster designs. Other vehicles of advertising art, such as the newspaper advertisement and the package design, lagged somewhat behind.

The element of art in advertisements was considerably reduced when after World War I advertising came to be regarded strictly as a means of sales promotion. Art receded to a secondary place for quite some time. In the first years after World War II, economic life was so badly disrupted that there was no scope for advertising. Paper, paint and printer's ink were not even available. Also, the war had levied a heavy toll among the most successful graphic artists of the country. Advertising art was resurrected with the resuscitation of German economy. Once again the poster gained great popularity as a medium of advertising. Its large size and colourful design made it a representative example of the standards of German commercial art. The Union of Commercial Artists, the professional organisation of all people who are active in the field of applied art, has always emphasized the importance of this medium. This Union organises poster competitions which are intended to attract the attention of trade, industry, the men in the field of advertising and the general public to the value and use of well-designed advertising media. The posters of the last decade have, as a result, maintained a high quality and shown remarkable ingenuity and imaginativeness.

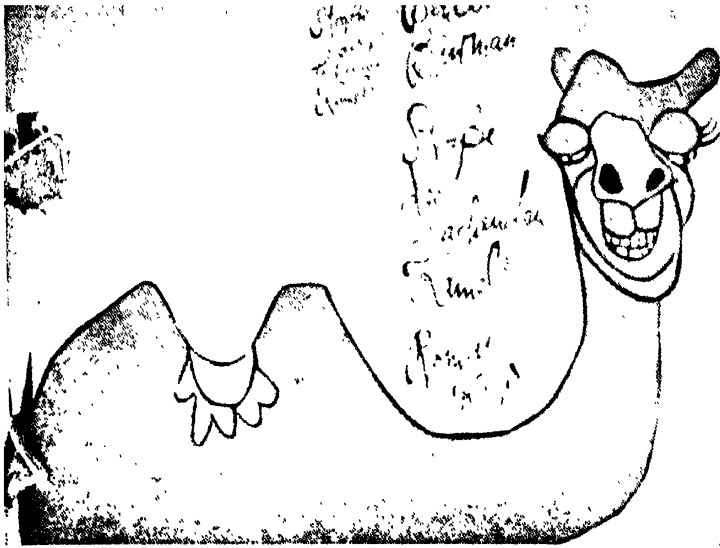
The Union of Commercial Artists is also promoting designs for book-jackets with effective advertising appeal by means of annual competitions and valuable awards.

THE Maharajah with his imposing turban bows politely to the passenger of Air India ; a man with a tired look smokes a brand of cigarette in relaxation; a school-girl in apron enjoys cooking an instant pudding.

These are typical motifs of the numerous artistic posters that compel attention at road junctions, railway platforms and in front of entertainment houses whether in Germany or India. Another striking poster (picture at top) is one announcing a theatre programme which has aroused great popular

interest. All these posters demonstrate how art is added to advertising so that sales might surge higher and higher. And, having established themselves as one of the effective means of conveying a message, posters have come to occupy a dominant place in graphic art.

The art of advertising has had a long history in Germany as elsewhere in Europe. It had its roots in the "art nouveau" of France, the "Wiener Werkstätten" of Austria and the "Jugendstil" of Germany, all movements against excessive academism



The camel on this book-cover is amused, and with good reason. The title of the book, "The Street of the Laughing Camel", by Ben Lucien Burman



This car-conscious lady cannot take her eyes off the advertisement for a well-known car of French origin

This is not an announcement of a magic show. It is a record sleeve in 'Jugendstil' of hot music, Jazz

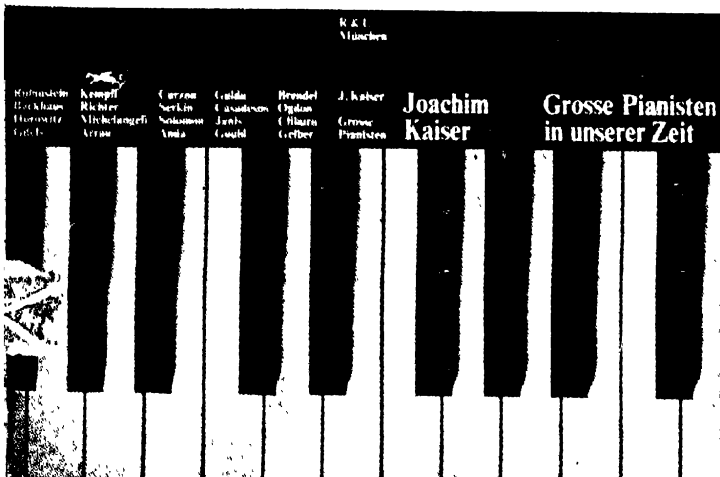


Air India's Mahavajah, who has remained in the public image for over a decade now,



seems to be smiling complacently at his compeers.

This looks like a record sleeve, but it is actually a book-jacket for a series on great pianists brought out by a well-known publishing firm of Munich.



A bagful of health! The bag contains malta oranges which, doctors agree, are good to taste and rich in vitamin C. In this case the packing indicates the contents so clearly that the idea can be copied by mango-growers in India too. Even the so-called poor man's fruit, the banana, can attract the buyers if it is offered in such imaginative packing.

BERLIN'S HOME OF BUDDHIST LITERATURE

BERLIN has now a library of Buddhist literature. A collection of more than 1,000 volumes, it is accommodated in the city's "House of Buddhism", which was founded in 1924 by Dr. Paul Dahlke, a physician and student of Buddhism. The library was opened recently.

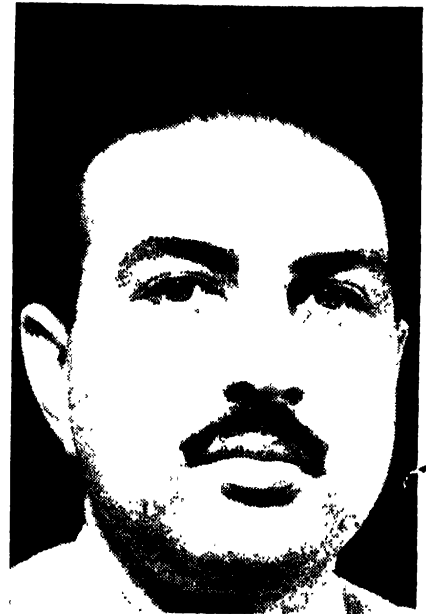
Prof. Dr. Stein, Berlin's Senator for Science and Arts, addressing the guests assembled on the occasion of the opening of the Library, said that at a time when all men in all parts of the world were responsible for creating a common world society, the great religions and spiritual movements must be taken into consideration. They were essential propelling forces in the actions of mankind and set forth the moral standard for the world. The unity in variety, which was to be striven for, could only be attained if it was also a spiritual and moral unity.

Looking back on the development of the "House of Buddhism", Prof. Stein lauded the work of its founder. He also thanked the

German Dharma Society for having placed its library at the disposal of all those scientists and laymen who were trying to study and understand Buddhism.

Concluding, Prof. Stein said that as a representative of Berlin, he was gratified that the Library had settled there. Berlin was increasingly trying to be a crystallization point in all the different fields of world society. In this context it was important that the Buddhist world had established a centre in Berlin. Berlin's Senate had supported the establishment of the Buddhist Library to the best of its ability, and was ready to support it also in the future when needed.

The study of Buddhism has always fascinated the German Orientalists. If the rich past has a reason to pride itself in the great works of Winternitz, Deussen, Max Muller, Gruenwedel and Lueders, the present is happy in the realisation that today's scholars in the Federal Republic of Germany have also intensively cultivated this branch of research

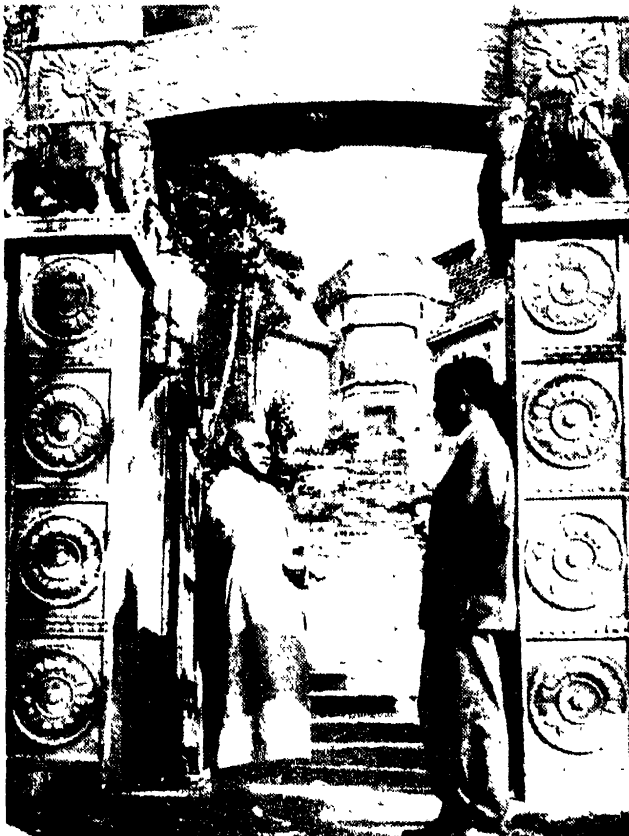


Mr. M. M. Sini

(Continued from page 3)

which are diesel hydraulic shunting locomotives. A large percentage of the first loan is intended as a contribution towards the manufacture of 30 locomotives and of the second towards the production of 24 units. The third loan will help to produce 36 units. An important point in regard to this arrangement is that within the framework of these loans for the Indian Railways more locomotives will be produced with less foreign exchange component under each successive loan. This increase of units is made possible by the increasing use of indigenous materials in the manufacture of the locomotives and also by a reduction of cost through the progressive acquisition of "knowhow" by the Indian personnel involved.

German collaboration will thus help to meet the urgent need of the Railways for a modern and economical locomotive. At the same time it is helping to utilise the existing capacities and labour potential to the best advantage of Indian economy, while also saving precious foreign exchange.



The Buddhist Temple in Berlin which was established in 1924 by Paul Dahlke (1865-1928). A physician who was keenly interested in research into religions, particularly Buddhism, he took great pains to plan the temple and have it opened. Conceived as a centre of Buddhism in Germany, it also houses the library of Buddhist literature.

INDEX TO VOL. IX (1967)

An index to the *German News Weekly* (Vol. IX-1967) will be issued shortly. Those who wish to have copies are invited to ask for them immediately.

LILLIPUT INTERNATIONAL

PRAISING the International Dolls Museum, set up in New Delhi by Mr. K.S. Pillai, the well-known "Shankar", an admirer described it as a "United Nations of Dolls". The visitor to the Museum meets with an enchanting display of dolls from all over the world, made by the best craftsmen of the world. There is a similar museum in the Federal Republic of Germany — the Dolls' Museum in Neustadt, better known as the "Bavarian Doll City".

Besides displaying dolls in the characteristic costumes of the peoples they represent, the Neustadt collection also presents captivating facets of the cultures of various parts of the globe. The Museum had its origin during the slump years of 1928-1930. The variety of folk costumes in Bavaria provided a bright idea to a group of enterprising people who began collecting the costumes of various regions of Germany; they knew that the collection would inspire business-minded men for making dolls in these costumes both for the home market and for export. Over the years, the collection amounted to nearly a thousand fine dolls. The costumes, faithfully

copied right down to the minutest detail and made in the original material, provide an interesting insight into the taste and imaginativeness of people. Not only are regional costumes from the North Sea to the Alps brought together, but the dolls also present an epitome of the marriage customs and aspects of the social life of different nations and races. A bride from Iceland is an irresistible

attraction. So are an Andalusian dancer and some fine specimens from Korea and the South Sea Islands.

One is astonished at the rich variety of colours and shapes in which men and women dressed in the past, costumes that go far beyond the needs of utility, demands of the weather or considerations of personal safety. And when one sees an alderman in a gown from the 17th century or the colourful uniforms of soldiers of bygone days, the "sack-dresses" of present-day

teenagers in some countries, who have a fancy for shock colours, appear unimaginative by comparison.

One is also struck at the air of realism that the dolls breathe. Look, for instance, at a doll representing a market-gardener's wife from the old days of Brunswick. The pleated skirt, the lace trimmings and the embroidery which form part of the costume of the woman are so impressive that they transport the woman from the bygone days for visitors to see and study even today.

A bevy of belles at the village well — An exhibit at the International Dolls Museum in New Delhi



The exhibits at the Dolls Museum in Neustadt are noted for their perfect reproduction of live objects. "She looks like my aunt Hedwig!" says Barbel, one of the girls before this doll in wonderment over the close resemblance of the expression on its face to her auntie's



Swim-suits at seven



The sophisticated lady in a play by Moliere



From the film adaptation of a work by Tucholsky

IT was May 1951. A little girl just seven years old sang a song that made history. And the history was made after the girl had got on to a chair to reach the mike, to sing the song.

The girl, Conny Froboess, has never looked back since her seventh year, when she sang 'Pack die Badehose ein'.. (Pack your bathing trunks).

This beginning, of course, has its own history. Conny's father was quite a name in the world of jazz in Berlin before and after the War. Conny grew up in an atmosphere of jazz music. The lullabys she heard from the cradle were probably also lullabys in jazz. No wonder that jazz became part of her life from childhood.

The child's first song about bathing trunks was a hit. It became so popular that, in spite of its being not exactly classical music, many madrigal ensembles like the Schöneberger Sängerknaben, a well-known group of singers in Berlin, included it in their repertoire. Not just that, mothers hummed the tune while giving unwilling children a bath, fathers whistled it when they were having their baths in the tub and the whole family sang it when relaxing on the beach.

But Conny grew with the popularity of the song. She had a natural way with her on the

stage and was quite popular in musicals. Television, too, offered her opportunities. But, Conny realised that she would have to pay more attention to the histrionic aspect of her career on the stage and less to the pop aspect, if she was to have the satisfaction of having done her best.

Conny's decision to change over from pop music to serious acting was met with enthusiasm from Papa and Mama Froboess who sent their daughter to the best institutions of the country for training. This changed the Berlin moppet Conny into Cornelia Froboess who, at the age of 24, has already made her mark in Molière's "School for Women" and "Misanthrope" and in some film adaptations of Tucholsky.

Miss Froboess does not sing much now, not as a star anyway. But when she does, on persistent demand, those listening do get an occasional glimpse of the seven-year-old Conny in her unself-conscious first performance. The bathing trunks swim up once more.

Cornelia Froboess off the stage



From Pop

German News Weekly

Mr. H. J. Wischnewski, Federal Minister for Economic Co-operation, received on Jan. 13 in Bonn, Dr. Raoul Heibisch, Secretary-General of the UNCTAD, which is to meet in New Delhi next month.

They agreed that the efforts of the developing countries themselves were a precondition to their attaining higher economic growth. These countries, it was noted, were now financing on their own four-fifths of their investments. This, Mr. Wischnewski stated, would be an important criterion in the evolution of German development aid policy.

GERMAN NEWS WEEKLY



Vol. X No. 4 NEW DELHI, JAN. 20, 1968 Regd. No. D-1045

Federal Minister Wischnewski



An agreement for setting up with German assistance a Training Institute for Foremen was signed on Jan. 17 by Ambassador Baron D. von Murbach (extreme left) and Dr. Hans Otto Schwarz (second from left), Minister for Economics in the State of Baden-Württemberg, for Germany, and by Mr. P.M. Nayak (second from right), Additional Secretary in the Union Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation, for India. Mr. Jaisukhlal Hatlu, Union Minister for Labour (third from left), and Mr. S. Nyalingappa, Chief Minister of Mysore and Congress President (fourth from left), were also present.

A STUTTGART PATTERN

ADDRESSING a Press Conference on Jan. 17, Dr. H.O. Schwarz, Minister for Economics in the State of Baden-Württemberg, gave details regarding the Training Institute for Industrial Foremen (Meister) to be set up in Bangalore. Dr. (Mrs.) G. Feilner, Counsellor for Commercial Affairs in the German Embassy, was also present.

Recalling the origin of the project, Minister Schwarz said: "The first idea occurred when the present Federal Chancellor Kiesinger visited India in 1965, at that time as Chief Minister of Baden-Württemberg. From talks with Indian politicians and economists he found that there was a gap in the Indian technical training system; that is, there was a successful programme for the training of apprentices and engineers but the institution of a foreman (Meister) in industrial production was widely unknown. The project went through various changes. The present Coalition Cabinet of Baden-Württemberg influenced it decisively and shaped it into its final form."

Giving details regarding the Institute, Dr. Schwarz added that the Indian side would provide the site, the buildings, those parts of the machinery which were available in India as well as a Director, the required teachers and the clerical and administrative staff for the Institute. The teachers will receive one year's training in Germany prior to their assignment. The contribution of the State of Baden-Württemberg will be: The provision of the original technical equip-

TRAINED FOREMEN TO FILL THE GAP

AN Institute for training industrial foremen (Meister) is being set up in Bangalore with German assistance.

The Institute, to be set up under an agreement signed on Jan. 17, will be the first of its type in India and will turn out a much-needed category of industrial personnel. The foundation stone of the Institute

will be laid on Jan. 24 by Dr. Schwarz, Minister for Economics in the State of Baden-Württemberg.

At a luncheon given by the Union Minister for Labour after the signing of the agreement, Dr. Schwarz announced the present to the Institute of a set of equipment for tape-recording.

(Continued on page 2)



DR. ING. R. KISSEL

WHENEVER there is a question in Germany as to how effectively developing countries are using foreign aid, Dr. Ing. Rudolf Kissel cites India as the model for a developing country utilising German aid rapidly and fruitfully, in spite of stupendous difficulties.

Honorary Consul-General for India in Stuttgart and an important personality in the Indo-German Society, Dr. Kissel, who has been associated from the very inception with the project for setting up a training institute for foremen in Bangalore (see page 1), is now in India, accompanying Dr. H. O. Schwarz, Minister for Economics in Baden-Württemberg.

Born in 1898, Dr. Kissel studied economics and engineering and obtained a doctorate in the latter discipline. He has distinguished himself in his career particularly in the economic field in relation to the management of industries. His love for India dates back to the dark days immediately after World War I when Indian philosophy absorbed his interest.

A staunch advocate of Indo-German collaboration in the cultural and economic fields, he has visited this country about a dozen times. He came herein 1965 along with Chancellor Kiesinger who, as Chief Minister of Baden-Württemberg, at that time, offered to set up the Training Institute for Foremen. He again visited India some time ago when details regarding the project were discussed.

A STUTTGART PATTERN FOR INDIAN INDUSTRY

(Continued from page 1)

ment, except the part manufactured in India; the cost for the German project leader and the German instructors and the cost for the training of the Indian teachers in Germany. The entire equipment will become the property of the Indian partner.

Why has Bangalore been chosen as the location of the Institute? There are already a number of flourishing industrial undertakings in and around Bangalore. Apart from this, Bangalore has developed into a traditional centre for Indo-German joint ventures. But what has really been decisive in this matter is the fact that from the very beginning the State Government of Mysore has shown great interest in the project and lent its helping hand in all possible ways.

In the course of a discussion, Minister Schwarz said that the Institute would start working in 1970. Meanwhile, the Indian teaching staff for the Institute would be given training in Germany. The Minister was confident that there would be no difficulty in absorbing in industry the men to be trained as foremen at the proposed Institute in Bangalore. There was always a demand for men of this category. Ex-

plaining the point that such personnel would always be required by industry, Dr. Schwarz said that during the recent recession in Germany while engineers were laid off, the foremen were sought after in all industrial enterprises. These men always had a chance of employment.

The Minister emphasised the point that the most important feature of the project was not the money part of it, but the human aspect as represented in the imparting of technical know-how to Indians. There would be active collaboration between Indians and Germans in the technical field. When Indian teachers had received training in Germany, they would be passing on their special knowledge to successive batches of trainees at the Bangalore Institute.

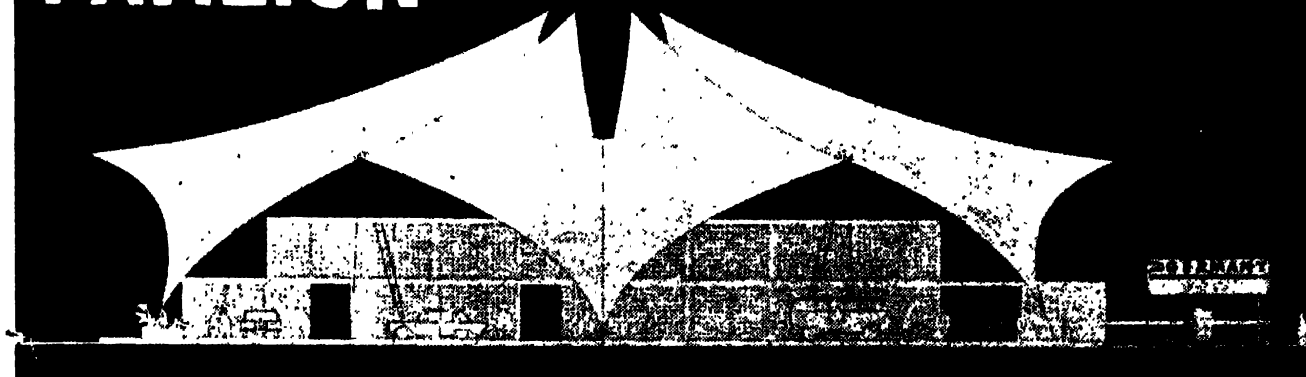
Dr. Rudolf Kissel, India's Consul-General in Stuttgart who is accompanying Minister Schwarz on the tour, was also present at the Press Conference. In answer to a question by a journalist, he said that there were a large number of Indian students and trainees in Germany. After completing their studies or training, many of them were employed in Germany in good positions.

Dr. H. O. Schwarz (second from left) addressing journalists in New Delhi. Mr. Vollmer, Joint Secretary in the Ministry of Economics in Baden-Württemberg is seen third from left and Dr. (Mrs.) G. Feilner, Counsellor for Commercial Affairs, German Embassy, at the extreme left.



THE GERMAN PAVILION

INTERNATIONAL FAIR MADRAS 1968



A HUGE tent will be a point of attraction at the Indian International Trade and Industries Fair, Madras, 1968, to be inaugurated on Jan. 21 by Mr. V. V. Giri, Vice-President of India.

The tent rises to 13 metres at its highest point and stretches over an area of approximately 1,000 sq. metres. The area of the pavilion will be surrounded by water in which a water organ will be installed at one point where fountains will dance to musical notes. Another feature of the pavilion will be the screening of films on the culture and economy of the Federal Republic of Germany.

Twenty-four German manufacturers of export goods will display their products at the pavilion. The range of this display will cover tools, various types of machines, electrical equipment and appliances and telecommunication aids. The working of building machines and tractors will be demonstrated in an open area adjoining the pavilion. Besides, there will be an Information Centre.

Germany has been taking an active part in international fairs and exhibitions for quite some time. Within the framework of the Federal

Association of German Industry, a "Group for Fairs and Exhibitions" was established in 1949.

Between 1949 and the present time, a great deal of reorganisation and rationalisation has taken place so that the present set-up for the organisation of fairs and exhibitions at home and abroad is as follows:

First, there is the Association of Major Fairs to which Düsseldorf, Frankfurt, Hanover and Cologne (perhaps soon also Munich) belong. Next come towns famous for fairs and exhibitions with municipal promoters, and thirdly the organisation for local and regional exhibitions to which 19 of these small promoters belong. There is a fourth organisation, known in German as the *Gesellschaft zur Kontrolle der Messezahlen* that is, the Society for Control of Exhibition Statistics, which comprises the companies organising the fairs in Düsseldorf, Frankfurt, Hanover, Cologne, Nuremberg and Offenbach. It aims at the publication of reliable data on the transactions and results of the fairs.

Mention should be made here of the excellent record of work done by the "Group for Fairs and Exhibi-

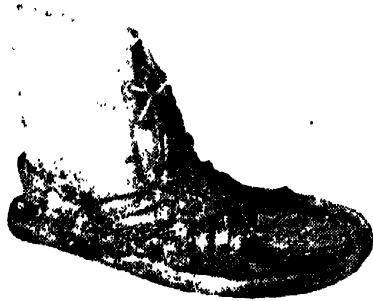
tions" within the Federal Association of German Industry in respect of German participation in international exhibitions. It is because of the Group's significant work that it has been made possible to bring together the achievements in the various branches of German economy and in the fields of arts and sciences by means of a general plan the purpose of which is to create an entirely new and integrated form of German contribution to fairs.

In conclusion, mention may be made of the encouraging attitude of the German Government to fairs and exhibitions and the benefits accruing to German economy, especially as regards exports, through German participation therein.

During the year 1966/67, the Federal budget made an allocation of DM 12 million for promoting German fairs and exhibitions abroad. Developing countries figure prominently in all policies, decisions and actions.

The 'Partners in Progress' exhibition and the "Economic Days" (The India Seminar held now for three consecutive years is part of this programme) observed at the Hanover Fair are tangible reactions to the slogan. "Trade not Aid"

Such sandals with a special leather stocking against biting cold were generally used in the Punjab in the past. They are rare now-a-days, and have given way to foot-wear of modern design.



THESE SHOES ~~were~~ ~~ARE~~ MADE FOR WALKING

"THESE boots are made for walking..." so began the song that paved the way for Nancy Sinatra's rise to singing stardom. For weeks after her recording of the song, she had a straight walk-over.

Here we are not interested in the shoes meant for walking, but in those which were in use long ago. They look strange and uncomfortable to us now, used as we are to shoe comfort and the shoe elegance of to-day. But that is an aspect that need not worry us. The shoes on these pages are museum pieces. They have their home in Offenbach, Germany, and will be on a visit to Madras soon. They will form part of the exhibits of the proposed museum of the Central Leather Research Institute, Adyar, Madras.

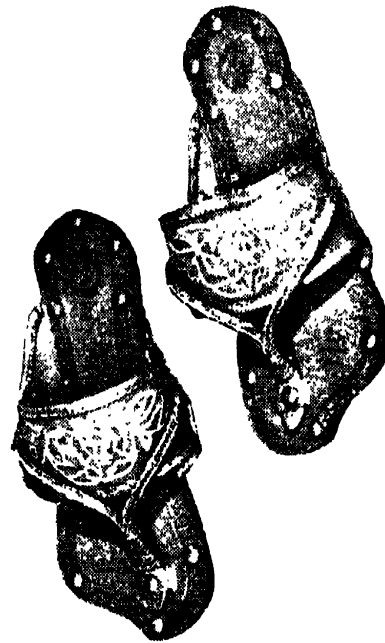
The Central Leather Research Institute, Madras, is planning to set up a leather museum on the model of the German Leather Museum in Offenbach - on - Main. Dr Günter Gall, Director of the German Museum, visited India recently and assisted the Madras Institute in working out the details regarding the project and in setting up a gallery as the nucleus of the proposed museum.

Offenbach is the venue of an international fair of the leather industry. It draws from all over the world every year entrepreneurs and technical experts for exchanging information and ideas and for



Dr. Günter Gall (extreme right), Director of the German Museum, processing of leather to Dr. Karl Pfauter, German Consul-General and Dr. Y. Nayudamma, Director of the Central Leather Research Institute.

studying developments in the techniques of the industry. And the Museum in the city is not only famous for its rich and varied collection of articles made of leather.



Sandals from India. They were the forerunners of the "chappals" which even now have this basic form.

Since primitive man learned to clothe himself with the hides of animals, leather has had its own place in the progress of civilisation. When man used the bow and the arrow as weapons of warfare, leather proved its value as the material making shields as a means of defence. When footwear became popular, hides came into use for making sandals and shoes of different types. And when the horse became popular as a mount and draught animal, saddlery offered wide scope for the use of

leather in various forms. Artistic tastes and imaginativeness widened the range of uses for leather in meeting the demands of comfort at home, elegance in the mode of living and tastes of refinement.

The German Leather Museum presents a vivid picture of the story of leather and



her Museum, Offenbach, explaining a point about the General, Madras Miss Gisela Lange, Press Attache in the Central Leather Institute, are also seen in the picture.

man's efforts to use it for various purposes. The display covers many climes and countries.

A shield bearing pictorial representations of Ganesh, Vishnu, Shiva and Kama Dhenu, deities worshipped by the Hindus, finds an honoured place among the specimens from India on display at the German Museum. Many representative

samples of chappals from Maharashtra, Bengal and Kashmir, on display



there, show a combination of art

with durability and sturdiness. One also meets with different types of scabbards from India.

The collection at the Leather Museum in Offenbach and the technique of display followed here greatly impressed Dr. Y. Nayudamma, Director of the Central Leather Research Institute, Madras, when he visited Germany some time ago. He decided to set up a similar museum in Madras. The German Academic Exchange Service, which is represented in India by a regional office in New Delhi, offered assistance to an official of the Madras

Institute to receive training in Germany, and Mr. N. S. Mani, the Public Relations Officer of the Institute, was sent to Germany for six months' training in various aspects of the leather industry and in the techniques of display in the Offenbach Museum. On this official's return home, details of the proposed museum in Madras were examined and the assistance of Dr. Gunter Gall was sought. On an invitation from India under the scheme for the exchange of scientific administrators, Dr. Gunter Gall visited this country. During a two-month stay here he saw for himself the working of various centres of the leather industry as well as museums. He worked in Madras mainly.

The Madras Museum will begin as a small collection which will include a number of pieces to be presented to India by the Leather Museum in Offenbach from its sections representing the cultures of India and other Asian countries. When the collection is enlarged and a building project for the museum is to be undertaken, Dr. Gall will perhaps visit Madras again and assist in the project and in settling details regarding the display. Also, his Museum will be prepared to assist Madras with more pieces, if possible from its exhaustive collection.

A passionate advocate of measures to modernize the leather industry so as to meet changing tastes and styles, Dr. Gall is one of the dynamic museum directors in Europe. Born in 1924 as the son of a professor of art who served the last Kaiser as the Director of his



That looks like tough leather, but underneath it is wood - one of a pair of elegant wooden shoes from Holland

castles, Dr. Gunter Gall joined the museum in Offenbach as an assistant to the Director. Seven years later, he himself was appointed the Director. During his stewardship, the German Leather

Museum came to have a modern building, and the collection of exhibits has been reorganised.

What does Dr. Gall think of the potentialities of the Indian leather industry? In an interview on conclusion of his visit to India he said that he liked the workmanship of several types of leather articles turned out in India. "A wide range of colours and diversity of styles mark the presentday fashions in the industry and if Indian entrepreneurs meet European needs, there is ample scope for Indian exports to Europe", Dr. Gall said.

"India has a reputation for its leather articles, particularly those made of special qualities of leather", Dr. Gall concluded.

These are Gothic shoes. In this picture the "Schnabel", the beak, has been straightened out. It curls upwards in the "Schnabelschuh" which makes the name - the shoe with the beak - seem appropriate.



DATES AND DATA FROM COMPUTERS

COMPUTERS have come to stay in India now. Inaugurating the Computer Centre of the Union Government at Ramakrishnapuram, in New Delhi, Mr. Morarji Desai, Deputy Prime Minister, said that computers were of great use as they helped in the administrative routine in the industry generally, and they were also of immense value for tabulation of scientific information.

Mr. Desai's comments are of interest not only to Indians but generally because computers are making scientific and technological work easier. For, they provide the scientist with precise information and promptly.

One of the latest additions to the computer family in Germany is giving scientific data on the known effects of medicines on the human body. Information available includes not only that on pharmaceuticals manufactured by Bayer, Germany, who have installed the computer, but that contained in the publications by medical technicians, pharmaceutical firms, chemists and physicians throughout the world.

This computer, when pressed into service, can examine 60,000 punch-cards in an hour. This giant has more than 1,250,000 of these punch-cards with information from 320,000 pieces of scientific literature stored up in it. An average of 20 questions a day are put to this computer from clinics, scientific institutes, physicians and medical students all over the world, thus proving to be a boon to men

and women of science immersed in their work. Scientists are pleased with the computer for the simple reason that the earlier conventional method of filing and cross-checking of scientific data and orthodox methods of storing and locating are time-consuming even when these methods have been perfected, in comparison with the computer.

The computer's valuable role as a medical assistant can be gauged when we consider the astonishing

the Osnabrück Teachers' Training College for instance, a computer is assisting in a rather novel project. It is helping to find out how computers could be used for more effective teaching. The man most eagerly awaiting the results of the experiment is Professor Klaus Weltner, a specialist in the field of pedagogy who is convinced like, all scientists, of the importance of research.

The Osnabrück Institute is conducting its research with the help of the Cybernetics Institute of the West Berlin Teachers' Training College. The Osnabrück computer will be connected to the West Berlin one in the near future. This team-work between West Berlin and Osnabrück is to find out if the West Berlin computer can work out its own teaching programmes on the information supplied by the Osnabrück computer!

In Osnabrück itself, however, the capabilities of the computer will not be tested. There, it

will be sought to find out if substitute lessons in geography, mathematics and physics can be given by the computer when the teacher is absent. The computer, however, *cannot* take on the teacher's role as far as classroom manners and discipline are concerned. Investigations into new methods of teaching with 'Robbimat' apparatus have also been completed. These again establish the role of computers as an educational aid.



The human element in the computer world. Girls feeding the computers and collecting information given by it.

fact that as much as 75 per cent of the medicines physicians prescribe to-day have been developed in the last 20 years. This makes it impossible for the individual physician or scientist to keep track of all the new developments in the field of medicine. Research work especially can suffer when there is lack of prompt information.

Computers are now making their presence felt also in the field of pedagogy, though in this case experiments are still being conducted. At

VILLA Hammerschmidt, the official residence of the Federal President in Bonn, is one of the historic buildings in the Federal Capital. It was once the home of a millionaire, who was one of the richest men of his time.

Situated on the Rhine, Villa Hammerschmidt, which is also called the "White Villa", came into the possession of the Federal Government on April 5, 1950, a few months after the establishment of the Federal

Republic of Germany. One year later, the then German President, the late Professor Theodor Heuss, moved into the mansion which had been renovated by then. During the next eight years, Villa Hammerschmidt was both his seat of office and his home. Since 1959, however, Bonn's "first man of the State", Dr. Heinrich Lübke, uses it only as his office. The President's home is situated in a prominent residential area in Bonn.

The "White Villa" can look back on a long history. Its precise age is not known. It is mentioned as a "new building" in an address book dating back to 1862. Nothing is known of its architect or of its first owner either. In all probability it was built by one of the German industrial millionaires of the past century, such as the wholesale sugar merchant Leopold Koenig, and one of the richest men of his time, who discovered the lovely Rhine landscape for raising pompous homes on its banks. He acquired his legendary wealth in Russia and later sought an exclusive home for his old age. Koenig bought the villa and renovated it in grand style. Under its new owner, the villa became the social



Bonn's "White Villa"

centre of Bonn and then the home of a number of other millionaires.

Privy Commercial Councillor Rudolf Hammerschmidt, who also made his millions in Russia, bought the villa at the turn of the century, and the house came to be named after him. Hammerschmidt maintained a large park around the house which later got the warm approval of the first President of the Federal Republic. The late Prof. Theodor Heuss carefully watched over the lovely lawns. Not even the Army Music Corps was allowed to walk on the grass when it wanted to give a performance in honour of the head of State's 75th birthday. "They will only ruin the lawn", Prof. Heuss is believed to have said with concern.

The wealth which surrounded Villa Hammerschmidt for decades dissolved with Germany's economic decline after World War I. The valuable furniture and household effects were auctioned away and the house was divided up into apartments. Yet, as the villa survived World War II without suffering damage, a new splendour—this time of a political nature—returned to it. State guests from all

countries of the world entered its gates. Still, Villa Hammerschmidt remains a temporary arrangement—similar to the capital in which it is located. For, in a reunited Germany, the Federal President will reside in Berlin.

But even with reduced political importance, the "White Villa" will retain its aesthetic appeal. And it will continue to adorn the Rhine landscape, one of the friendliest in the whole of Germany

as the Rhineländer repeats very proudly in the course of a conversation with the tourist. The visitor agrees with this view, even if he has heard it repeated in other parts of the country.

For, when one approaches Bonn while sailing on the Rhine, a sight that catches the eye and holds it for a long time is that of the "White Villa" on the riverbank—Villa Hammerschmidt. This villa, because of its striking beauty as also because of the fact that it is the seat of the President of the Federal Republic of Germany, is a 'must' on the list of innumerable tourists who come to the Federal capital each year.

The river Rhine flows merrily even when the falling temperatures freeze the other German rivers. And, the Rhine seems to narrate all the fairytales of the Grimm Brothers when it flows towards Koblenz. The river banks at this point are an emerald green in summer and the sky is often a vivid blue. The hillocks along the river are dotted with tall steeples and towers, silhouetted clearly if the weather-gods are friendly.



The green-room attendant busy with the make-up of an actor in "Dr. Knock", a play staged by Max Müller Bhavan, New Delhi.

The doctor's role is important both in real life and on the stage—A scene from "Dr. Knock".



Dr. Knock's German Cure

ART and literature have no national frontiers.

And they are enriched by international appreciation and understanding. This was impressively demonstrated when the play "Dr. Knock" (The Triumph of Medicine) by Jules Romain, the French playwright, which has been translated into German, was staged by members of the Drama Group of Max Müller Bhavan, New Delhi. The programme was directed by Mr. Werner Eichholz, Head of the German Language Department of the Bhavan.

"The so-called healthy persons are merely those who are unaware of their illness!" and, to be sure, the flamboyant young Dr. Knock goes all out to prove that his theory is true and ends up by establishing a flourishing practice in the small village of Saint Mignon. The "triumph of medicine" goes a step further; even his predecessor Dr. Caramelle is thoroughly convinced that he is also suffering from a malady.

"The best part I liked was the breakdown of Dr. Caramelle's machine—a torpedo-car!"—"I think the introduction of the play was something absolutely original and great fun!"—"Whatever it was, I enjoyed the whole thing—and that's what matters!"

These were the appreciative comments of the audience on the performance. Yes, that's what matters! But, staging a play certainly means a lot of hard work.

Ever since the German language classes came into full swing at the Max Müller Bhavan, the Drama Group has been active and has already a few plays to its credit—the "Caucasian Chalk Circle" and the "Good Woman of Sezuán" by the well-known German playwright Bartholt Brecht. But, as one member put it—the Drama Group has reached cross-roads now and in order to prevent it from falling off, the interest has to be kept alive and new faces encouraged to join in. The member was very enthusiastic about establishing a Theatre Club—a group partly dependent on MMB and having as its members not only students from MMB but also people from the German-speaking community and professionals.

The New Delhi Drama Group thinks that the other Max Müller Bhava is in the country also have keen interest in theatre activity. It is, therefore, planning a programme of exchange performances by the various groups.

President Lübke, in a telegram to President Dr. Zakir Husain on the occasion of the Indian Republic Day, writes:

"I SINCERELY HOPE THAT THE FRIENDLY RELATIONS BETWEEN OUR TWO PEOPLES WHICH LAST YEAR SAW SUCH A WELCOME CONSOLIDATION, WILL CONTINUE TO GROW ALSO IN THE YEARS TO COME. PLEASE ALSO ACCEPT MY BEST WISHES FOR YOUR PERSONAL WELL-BEING."

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Dr. Heinrich Lübke receiving from Dr. Zakir Husain, then Vice-President of India and Vice-Chancellor of Delhi University, the honorary degree of LL.D during his State visit in 1962

CONSTRUCTIVE THINKING ON EXPORT PROMOTION

"GERMAN assistance and cooperation in India's economic development has been spontaneous and generous and has contributed significantly to the progress that we have achieved. But if the results of this cooperation are to be consolidated and progress maintained, it is essential that we should be able to sell our goods abroad", observed Dr. Zakir Husain, President of India, in a message of good wishes to a five-day Indo-German Conference on Export Management and Promotion which has just concluded in Bombay.

From its inauguration on Jan. 22 by Mr. Mohamed Shafi Qureshi, Union Deputy Minister for Commerce, the Seminar developed into a remarkable demonstration of Indo - German goodwill and understanding marked by an earnest discussion of problems of export trade by top experts from both India and Germany.

The conference had been organised jointly by the All India Manufacturers' Organisation and the German Foundation for

Developing Countries, in cooperation with the Indian Institute of Foreign Trade and Indian Council of Foreign Trade and other bodies. The composition of the German delegation itself emphatically showed the keen interest of the Federal Republic of Germany in India's economic situation, particularly in improving India's export trade with hard currency countries.

More than 150 industrialists, businessmen and experts in various branches of trade attended the seminar. It was hailed as most

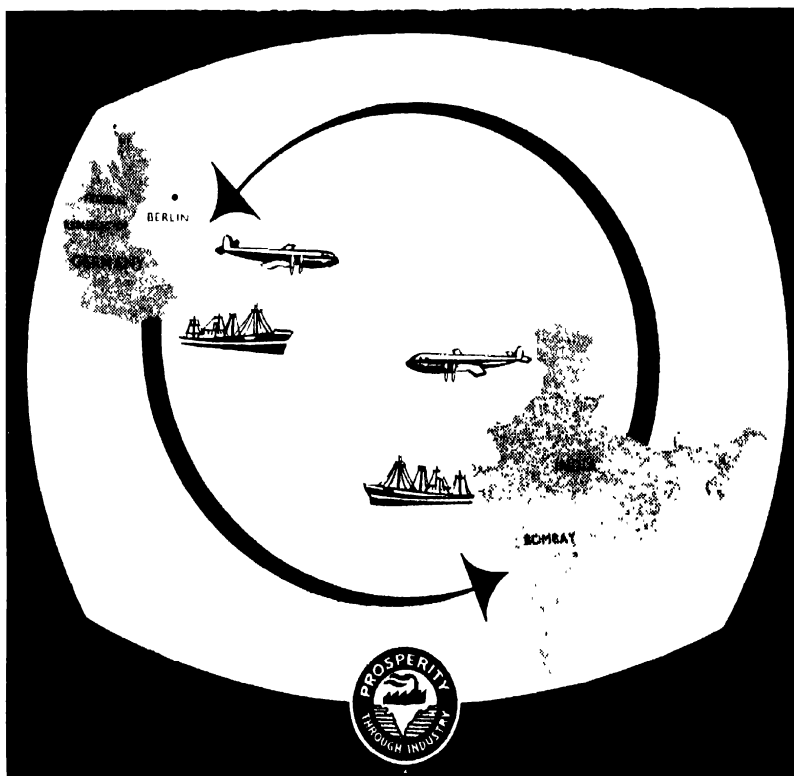
useful and successful both from the point of view of attendance and the standing and experience of the experts from Germany and India who contributed to the discussions.

The meeting was particularly significant for two reasons. Firstly, it was held on the eve of the second UN Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) beginning in New Delhi on Feb. 1. Secondly, a large delegation of top-level German experts in various aspects of trade and business participated in the event.

They were led by Dr. Thassilo Tröscher, Minister of Agriculture and Forestry in the State Government of Hesse, and included Dr. Gerhard Fritz, a former M.P. and Director-General of the German Foundation for Developing Countries, Berlin, in whose international seminars delegations from India take part at frequent intervals every year.

"Development through trade and joint partnership" was the theme of the conference. The German Founda-

(Contd. on page 2)



CONSTRUCTIVE THINKING ON EXPORT PROMOTION

(Continued from page 1)

tion for Developing Countries usually holds its Seminars, in which multilateral delegations take part, only in Berlin, its headquarters. The Bombay meeting was the first it had sponsored abroad. This itself was regarded as eloquent evidence of Germany's eagerness and earnestness to promote India's trade both ways. The list of participants in the five-day programme further underlined the vital importance of the meeting.

Mr. Mohamed Qureshi acknowledged that there was a realisation on the part of both India and Germany of the serious implications to India of the persistent imbalance in the trade between them. The case studies now being made by German experts under the project to assist in stepping up export of Indian engineering goods would develop a practical outlook in regard to India's export trade. If this conference stimulated constructive thinking in promoting such an approach it would have served its purpose.

Mr. B.D. Somani, President of the All India Manufacturers' Organisation, pointed out that there was ample scope for the export of non-

traditional items to Germany. With more attention to quality control, pre-shipment inspection etc., the position should improve. German guidance on buyers' preferences and marketing techniques would be valuable, he added.

Mr. Homi J. H. Taleyarkhan, former Minister in the Govern-

ment of Maharashtra and chairman of the Reception Committee of the Conference, who had inspired the Seminar, welcomed the delegates.

Dr. (Mrs.) G. Feilner, Counsellor for Commercial Affairs in the German Embassy, pointed out that Germany was one of the first countries seriously trying to find solutions to the problem of the persistent gap in

India's trade balance. Germany was offering every possible assistance and advice to Indian exporters. This was obvious from the project of German assistance in promoting exports of engineering goods to Germany.

The German Ambassador, Baron von Mirbach, in a message, welcomed the seminar as a useful supplementary action to the present long-term Indo-German project on export promotion.

CHERISHED WISH FULFILLED

Prof. Karl Schiller, Federal Minister for Economics, in a message of best wishes to the Indian Interna-

tional Trade and Industries Fair, Madras 1968, said "I feel happy that the long cherished wish of the German industry to see an Indian International Trade and Industries Fair organised has been fulfilled. The large-scale participation of the Federal Republic of Germany in this event provides ample proof of the friendly relations and close economic ties between both nations. The traditional active participation of German industry in the economic development of the South-East Asian region gives striking evidence of the confidence with which the progress in this area is being viewed."



Prof. Karl Schiller, Federal Minister for Economics, in a message of best wishes to the Indian International Trade and Industries Fair, Madras 1968, said "I feel happy that the long cherished



STEEL MANAGER BANERJI

MR. A.N. Banerji, General Manager of the Rourkela Steel Plant who has now become Deputy Chairman of the Hindustan Steel Ltd., provides a striking example of an Administrative Service official developing into an expert on steel.

Born in 1917, Mr. Banerji began his career in the Indian Army during World War II. Two years after the end of the war, he joined the Indian Administrative Service. After he had worked in different capacities and held important positions in the West Bengal Government, he was appointed General Manager of the Rourkela Steel Plant in 1964. A dynamic personality who quickly grappled with the problems of the plant, he showed a profit of Rs. 3.5 crores in the working of the plant already in 1964-65 and Rs. 5 crores in the following year. And Mr. Banerji was the first General Manager to produce this record.

Mr. Banerji has been associated with steel production in the public sector for over a decade. He had worked as Dy. General Manager of the Durgapur Steel Plant, Secretary of Hindustan Steel Ltd. and Iron and Steel Controller before he became General Manager at Rourkela. Mr. Banerji has acquired extraordinary knowledge of steel technology and tackles problems regarding steel from both the production and distribution points of view. Combined with a high technical acumen he is known for a flair for management, decision and discipline.

POLICY OF UNDERSTANDING WITH MOSCOW

ADDRESSING the 20th anniversary meeting in West Berlin of the Christian Democratic Union wing of refugees and expellees, Chancellor Kiesinger said that the way to a "peacemaking order" in Europe must be sought for together with the Soviet Union.

The Federal Government, Chancellor Kiesinger added, would unflinchingly continue with its policy towards the relaxation of tensions in relation to the East European coun-

tries. Pleading for a policy of mutual confidence, Dr. Kiesinger reiterated that the Federal Republic of Germany wished to reach an understanding with the Soviet Union. For, he pointed out, a lasting solution of the present problems could be found only jointly with the Soviet Union.

Earlier, Dr. Kiesinger said the chief foreign policy aim of the Government would be to earn the world's confidence in the peaceful intentions of the free part of Germany.

"WHILE they have their problems, I was glad to know that they were generally happy to be in Germany.

They told me that they were welcome and were treated with courtesy". This is how Mr. K. G. Krishnamurthy, Secretary of India's Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, summed up his impressions of Indian students and scholars in the Federal Republic of Germany.

The Secretary, who visited Germany last summer as a guest of the German Academic Exchange Service (DAAD), was addressing a seminar of former scholarship-holders of the Service at the I.I.T. Campus, Madras. The objects of the get-together, the second organised by the Service, were to exchange ideas for a possible improvement of the future programmes of the Service, to develop academic relationship amongst the scholars themselves as well as that with the DAAD. In addition, the meeting provided an opportunity to the former scholarship-holders to acquaint themselves with the progress achieved in Germany in selected fields of science and technology since their return home. Prof. Dr. Emil Lehnartz (President of the DAAD who is shortly retiring) and Miss Marga E. Schmitz (officer-in-charge of the scholarship department for the Middle and Far East region) from Germany attended the seminar, along with Dr. H. Hessberger, Director of the India Branch of the Service.

Mr. Krishnamurthy, one of the guests invited to the seminar, said that during his visit to Germany he gathered the impression from some of the German authorities he met that they were happy with the Indian students for their sense of decorum, discipline and dedication to work. Some had told him, he disclosed, that, generally speaking, Indian students posed fewer problems than students from other countries including the West. Thus, the right psychological atmosphere prevailed for fruitful collaboration.

Referring to the exchange of scientists under a programme agreed to between the Academic Exchange Service and the Indian Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, Mr. Krishnamurthy said the programme was considered on all

DECORUM DISCIPLINE DEDICATION

hands as a useful instrument for the exchange of senior and junior scientists. He referred to certain details of the present arrangement and suggested directions in which the programme could be made more useful than it was.

Prof. S. Sampath, Dy. Director of the Indian Institute of Technology, delivered an address on the aim and tasks of the I.I.T. He said the I.I.T. Madras was a good example of what could be achieved by taking the dominant features of the educational philosophy and the *modus operandi* of a scientifically advanced country and putting them to judicious use in building up an educational centre suited to the conditions and national characteristics of the recipient country. He paid a tribute to Prof. Sengupto, the first Director of the Institute, who has just retired, for the progress of the Institute and then described the outstanding features of the Institute.

He thanked the Federal Republic of Germany, the DAAD and all the Germans for their having helped to make the I.I.T. Madras a bright jewel in the fabric of Indo-German

collaboration. The German Academic Exchange Service, which is well known to Indian professors and students for

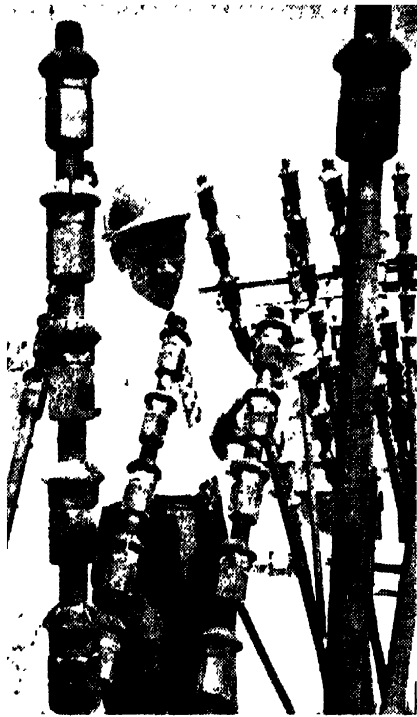
more than 15 years, serves to maintain academic relations with foreign countries in the fields of research, teaching and study. About 500 Indians have received scholarships under the Service's programmes since 1952. Most of them undertook post-graduate studies and specialised in their respective fields of work. (Also see pages 4-5). Quite a number of the scholars have chosen the position of teachers at the Indian universities after completing their studies and research in Germany.

The Service also assists in the exchange of trainees within the framework of the International Association for the Exchange of Students for technical experience. Further, it obtains the services of lecturers in German for Indian universities. Out of a total of 240 such German lecturers working abroad, 20 are employed in Indian universities.

After the Seminar, Prof. Lehnartz, President of the German Academic Exchange Service, visited New Delhi where he met important personalities in the educational field. He was received by President Dr. Zakir Husain on Jan. 24.

Prof. A. Ramachandran, Director of the I.I.T. Madras, addressing the DAAD seminar of former scholarship-holders. Picture also shows (from right) Prof. Dr. Emil E. Lehnartz, Mrs. Lehnartz, Miss Marga E. Schmitz and Dr. H. Hessberger.





S. Joshi

spe
hui

AT a seminar of former scholarship-holders of the German Academic Exchange Service held last week-end (see page 3) handsome compliments were paid to Indian scholars pursuing higher studies in Germany for their decorum, discipline and hard work. Some of the scholars go in for higher studies at German research institutes or engineering establishments in their fields of work after acquiring high qualifications in their own country. The students continue to work hard, while also taking part in the social life of their hosts in Germany.

The Indians believe that this is the way not only for their own progress in science and technology but also for mutual understanding between Germany and India. Shrikant Joshi, a well-qualified engineer from Baroda and Waheeduddin Roomi from Hyderabad typify such sociable and hardworking Indian scholars. Both of them work in Munich in South Germany, one as a structural engineer and the other as a research worker in chemistry.

Shrikant Joshi had worked in Bombay for two-and-a half years as a university lecturer when he was offered a Federal Government scholarship, along with 14 others, also university teachers. In Germany he learnt the German language for four months in Saarbrücken and then received in Munich special training in building construction. He distinguished himself in investigations regarding the laying of concrete for buildings and allied subjects and attracted the attention of educational

authorities in Karlsruhe where he obtained a position as guest lecturer. Mr. Joshi is just one of the 2,245 foreign students and scientists who have received scholarships from the German Academic Exchange Service and the Alexander von Humboldt Foundation. Both these organisations, it may be mentioned, receive a grant of about Rs. 38 million from the Federal Foreign Office each year for award of scholarships. And the scholarship-holders are only a part of the 30,000 foreign students in Germany, 1,200 of them from India.

The experience which Mr. Joshi has gained from his work as a building engineer in Munich, as well as his acquaintance with teaching in Karlsruhe,

have not only given him a lot of self-confidence in his work but also made him an asset to his country which will find his special abilities very useful. Numerous entrepreneurs in India will find Shrikant Joshi an acquisition. And he will be another link in the lengthening chain which is

Learn More

bringing India and Germany closer to each other.

Waheeduddin Roomi, who spent only two months learning German at the Goethe Institute in Munich, has already distinguished himself for his precision in expression and for coining new phrases. He calls himself "a grandchild-



W. Roomi





doing a job in surveying during his special training at a building-site



Extreme left : S. Joshi examining some of the "dollies" used for laying concrete at a building-site.

Second from left : Joshi, along with his colleagues, studying the plans for a 30-storeyed building to accommodate M. Ps. in Bonn.

Left : A stack of pre-fabricated building components

Bottom—extreme left : Waheeduddin Roomi (centre) discussing a project with Prof. Treibs, Director of the Institute of Organic Chemistry.

Second from right : The Roomis with their son Tariq in Munich.

Right : In the Library of the Institute for Organic Chemistry

interested earlier in the list of German Nobel-Prize Winners in the field of natural science.

Waheeduddin, who is working in the field of colour chemistry, was especially anxious to learn about Hermann Staudinger, who has gone down in the history of chemical research as the "Father of Plastics", and about Karl Ferdinand Braun, who succeeded in making fast-moving electrical oscillations visible on a fluorescent screen. He created the basis of television, for this is the principle employed in televising pictures. There is a good reason for Waheeduddin's interest. India has also entered the plastic age by beginning its own production of plastic articles, and India's first T.V. transmitter is already functioning in New Delhi, the equipment for it having been donated by Germany to All India Radio.

As he acknowledges, Waheeduddin has not merely been able to extend his technical knowledge considerably in the Federal Republic of Germany. Like many Indians, he likes travelling. He has visited a modern German shipyard in Kiel. In Kassel he was able to see an example of modern town-planning in the city. "And Berlin is still worth a journey!" he says enthusiastically referring to the old, but now unfortunately divided German capital.

Joshi and Roomi are not merely advancing their own careers by their special training and higher studies. They are also demonstrating the long-term value of the German scholarships and strengthening the ties between India and Germany.

pupil of Nobel Prize-Winner Professor Fischer". What does that mean? Professor Hans Fischer (1881-1945) lived and taught in Munich. He produced blood pigment (haemin) by a synthetic process and also experimented with the synthetic production of leaf pigment

in Munich

(chlorophyll). He was awarded the Nobel Prize for Chemistry in 1930. Waheeduddin is studying at present under Professor Alfred Treibs, Director of the Institute for Organic Chemistry at the Technical High School in Munich. Alfred Treibs was a pupil of the Nobel Prize-Winner

Hans Fischer when he prepared a thesis for his doctorate. As Waheeduddin is now a pupil of Professor Treibs, he calls himself a grandchild-pupil of the Nobel Prize-Winner Hans Fischer. With the word "grandchild-pupil" Waheeduddin has achieved a veritable masterpiece of formal grammatical construction.

Waheeduddin's phrase "grandchild-pupil of a Nobel Prize-Winner" occurred to him before the end of October 1967 when it was announced in Stockholm that Professor Manfred Eigen from the Max-Planck Institute in Göttingen had been awarded a half-share in the Nobel Prize for Chemistry. Waheeduddin had been

working in the laboratory of the Institute of Organic Chemistry





THE 42nd "Green Week", Berlin, is on. An international event in the field of agriculture, the annual fair opened on January 26.

The monotonous grey that lies over the city of Berlin is broken by a riot of colour under the city's Funkturm, the Radio Tower. A sea of flowers greets the eye and the atmosphere is pervaded with their scent and the fragrance of fresh vegetables and fruits—all exhibits from lands where the sun is generous.

The "Green Week" has grown from year to year. The growth in the last six years, however, has been phenomenal. Exhibitors numbered 669 in 1962 and increased to 1,159 last year. There is a steep rise in the number of visitors too, especially from the Eastern Zone. Before the erection of the wall, visitors from the

Zone formed only 40 per cent of the total number of visitors, but afterwards their number has steadily grown. The total number of visitors this year is expected to be about half a million.

When the first "Green Week" of Berlin took place in 1926, 351 exhibitors took part with their farm products which were displayed in two halls. The agricultural show continued to be a regular

annual feature of the city of Berlin from that year onwards, till the outbreak of the War. The last pre-war exhibition, till then the largest, covered an area of almost 57,000 sq. metres, though not all the area was confined to the exhibition of

Minister for Food, Agriculture and Forestry, a new beginning was made. Under his patronage the Fair became extensive. Sections included in the exhibition now are: horticulture, farming, technology and quality improvement. Soon, those abroad realised the value of such a comprehensive exhibition. And, after the revival of this annual exhibition, neighbouring European countries started taking part in it. The international nature of the exhibition began to gain importance gradually. Already in 1961, it was noted that practically every other exhibitor was from abroad.

The International Green Week, however, continues to be the platform where the host country, Germany, shows the world its progress in the field of agriculture

and agricultural economy. Technical development and agriculture can no longer be separated because farming in the advanced countries is dependent on technology. Germany is no exception to this rule. Therefore, at the "Green Week" the visitor gets a vivid picture of the present-day agricultural economy of Germany through special shows organised



Milk-collection centre at Sidhiani, part of the Mandi Project, one of the most successful agricultural programmes in India under German guidance. President Lübke, who follows its progress with keen interest, visited Mandi during his tour of India in 1962.

agricultural products. During the War and immediately after it, the exhibition could just not be held.

After 1948, under the guidance of President Lübke, former Federal

by the Federal Ministry of Agriculture, the Berlin Senate for Economy and the Farmers' Associations all over the country. No doubt, this year's "Green Week" will be a success again.



The six nuns from Kerala are : (sitting from left) The Mother Superior Sister Pieta, Sister Veronika and Sister Sofia; (standing) Sisters Auxelia, Georgia and Gloria

"She Do Like A Daughter"

SIX nuns from Kerala are now looking after the inmates of a home for the aged in Germany. They have won praise for their attentiveness and sympathetic understanding of the needs of old and lonely persons.

The nuns, who are also nurses, will live in Bayreuth, the town known for the festival founded by Richard Wagner, and work in the Old People's Home run by the Caritas Association of the Roman Catholic Church in Germany.

An Indian may ask why six nuns are looking exclusively after old people. This is understandable, for in India old people live as members of the joint family. The position is different in Germany and other European countries. In Germany, there are no more families where grandfather and grandmother live with their grandchildren in, say, their son's house. Such families existed in Germany during the last century among the farming community and probably also before the First World War. But in a modern industrialized society, with its high living-standard requirements, the old and the young live

apart as separate families. This often results in elderly people not being able to manage when the wife or husband is dead and their health begins to fail. The care of old people, therefore, has become a social problem in Germany. The authorities are not alone in seeking a solution, the churches, charitable associations and private organizations all help in the task. The six nuns from Kerala knew

nothing about this problem until their arrival in Germany. They have, in the meantime, studied the situation with interest. They found a shortage of nurses in German hospitals for adults and children, in the homes for the disabled and in the homes for the aged. They had heard about this. Therefore they willingly volunteered for the work when they were asked if they would look after the old and the frail in the Federal Republic of Germany.

The nuns have completed a special course on the care of the elderly at Forchheim, at a home for the aged run by Caritas. They have learned about the way Germans live and cook. The old people at Forchheim are full of praise for the Indian nurses. They admire their alertness, patience and sympathetic understanding of old people's troubles. With tenderness and imagination the nurses study the needs of the old people and give them solace in their loneliness, in moments of depression and on occasions when ailment or infirmity requires special care. "She is like a daughter" was the comment of a 70-year-old lonely woman about one of the nurses. And the old woman's dim eyes lit up with gratitude as she whispered her appreciation of the nurse's service.

Sisters Auxelia and Pieta on duty at a home for the aged



INDEX TO VOL. IX (1967)

An index to the German News Weekly (Vol. IX-1967) will be issued shortly. Those who wish to have copies are invited to ask for them immediately.

MARGOT Glockshuber and Wolfgang Danne are the German hopes for figure-skating championships in the Winter Olympics, 1968, to be held in February, in Grenoble.

Though in skating partnership only for the last four winters, the couple have already to their credit this season's skating championship. Last year they won the second place in the world championships in Vienna. At the Swiss winter sports resort of Davos, also last year, they were judged fourth in the world championships.

It remains to be seen if this young pair will succeed in replacing the Russian skating pair Ludmilla and Oleg Protopopov as world champions at the 1972 Olympics. But there is every reason for the Germans to be optimistic that they might win at least the silver or bronze medal. The German style in contrast to the Russians' is athletic and forceful while the Russians have incorporated in their style elements of the ballet. This makes it hard to judge who are to be declared champions. But that is a problem that the judges will have to face.

Figure-skating in Germany has

SKILL ON SKATES

been of world standard for quite some time now. Apart from Margot Glockshuber and Wolfgang Danne, there are Gudrun Haus and Walter Häfner of Mannheim, skating partners listed fourth in the Vienna championships. But the history of figure-skating championships in Germany is much older, starting with Maxi Herber and Ernst Baier, the 1936 Olympics gold medallists. The Ria Baran-Paul Falk team-up and Marika Kilius-Hans-Jürgen Bäumler partnership of the very recent past now remain hall-marks of winter-sports events in Europe.

The first winners of figure-skating championships in the history of the Olympics were Germans: Anna Hübler and Dr. Heinrich Burger won the gold medal in 1908, long before the first Winter Olympics were held.

As mentioned earlier, the German figure-skating pair Margot Glockshuber and Wolfgang Danne (picture on this page) emphasize the vital element of sport in their style. They will enter the Grenoble Winter Olympics in their typically carefree fashion. And, as it is well known in sport, it is the spirit that matters!





The first batch of German delegates to UNCTAD II was received at Palam airport by Ambassador Baron von Mirbach (centre). On his right is seen Ambassador Dr. W.M. Weber, the acting head of the delegation.

GERMAN NEWS WEEKLY

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"German Day" at the Indian International Industries Fair Madras was celebrated on Jan 31. Picture shows Dr. Karl Pfauter, German Consul-General, addressing the guests at the German Pavilion.

[See article below and on pp. 4-5]

Vol. X No. 6

NEW DELHI, FEB. 3, 1968

Regd. No. D-1045

[Story in next issue]

GERMANY AT UNCTAD II

AT the second United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD II), which has just opened in New Delhi, the Federal Republic of Germany is actively participating in assessing the world economic situation and in discussing ways and means towards achieving the objective of this important UN organ.

One of the biggest donor countries closely associated with development tasks, Germany has shared in its activities from the very beginning. As in UNCTAD I at Geneva in 1964, the number and the composition of the members of the German delegation to the Delhi session it is headed by the Federal Minister of Economics, Prof. Dr. Karl Schiller — demonstrate this. With the establishment of the UNCTAD Board after the first conference, the present session is well prepared for the vital tasks

before it. As far as the German attitude towards the problems of the conference is concerned, the Secretary-General of UNCTAD, Dr. Raoul Prebisch, had timely discussions two weeks ago with the

Weber, arrived very well in time for preparatory talks on the spot. In unofficial discussions they expressed the hope that the Delhi session would have an easier going and would produce more concrete results than the Geneva meeting four years ago. This expectation is inspired by the

BONN - BELGRADE TIES AGAIN

THE Federal Republic of Germany and the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia have resumed diplomatic relations with effect from January 31.

A joint declaration to this effect says that both Governments will establish, as soon as possible, diplomatic relations with each other in the rank of Embassies and exchange Ambassadors. They are equally convinced that this decision corresponds to the need for strengthening peaceful co-operation between the European States and that it represents a positive contribution to progress in the relaxation of tensions in Europe. The Federal Government's spokesman issued to the Press the following declaration :

"The Federal Government welcomes the fact that German-Yugoslav talks about the resumption of diplomatic ties have come to a successful conclusion. The policy of the Federal Government is directed towards establishing a just and lasting order of peace in Europe. The resumption of diplomatic relations with Yugoslavia also serves this aim. The Federal Government has explained the legal position and the principles of its policy regarding such an order of peace in its declaration of December 13, 1966 (See *German News Weekly* of Dec. 17, 1966). It is convinced that the rest of the community of nations will continue to support these efforts of the Federal Republic of Germany.

German President, the Minister of Foreign Affairs and the Minister for Economic Cooperation on the questions coming up at New Delhi. And the Minister assured him of the Federal Government's co-operation.

The nucleus of the German delegation to UNCTAD II, under the acting head, Ambassador W. M.

setting up of a secretariat organisation under the guidance of Secretary-General R. Prebisch as well as by the formation of multinational groupings representing various regions and economic standards. The delegates gave one the assurance that their attitude towards the many difficult problems to be tackled at Delhi would be

a pragmatic one and would by no means be inflexible.

As one of the first speakers at the conference, Minister Schiller will not only lay down the German concept on the major issues before the session, but will also lend support to a new spirit in tackling the problems of international trade.



Dr. R. Kunisch, German Consul-General in Bombay, addressing the Indo-German Seminar on Export Promotion and Management. Picture also shows (from left): Mr. B.D. Somani, President of the All India Manufacturers' Organisation, Dr. Thassilo Troescher, Minister for Agriculture and Forestry in Hesse State who led the German delegation to the meeting, Mr. Md. Shafi Qureshi, Union Deputy Minister for Commerce who inaugurated the seminar, Dr. P.V. Cherian, Governor of Maharashtra, Mr. H.J.H. Taleyarkhan, Chairman of the Reception Committee of the seminar, and Dr. G. Fritz, Director-General of the German Foundation for Developing Countries which, along with the All India Manufacturers' Organisation, sponsored the seminar.

FOCUS ON EXPORTS

PARTICIPATING in the Indo-German seminar on export promotion and management held in Bombay last week (see the last issue of *German News Weekly*), Mr. K.B. Lall, Secretary of the Union Ministry of Commerce, commended to industry the Vollrath pilot project of assistance in export promotion.

The project, which is based on an agreement signed between the Governments of India and the Federal Republic of Germany, provides for an advisory service by a German team of experts led by Mr. H. Vollrath, for promoting the export of Indian engineering goods to Germany.

Mr. K.B. Lall said the project met the essential need of developing the "domestic capacity" for export. Mr. Murarji J. Vaidya, a former President of All India Manufacturers' Organisation, and Dr. B.V. Bhoota, Chairman of the Engineering Export Promotion Council (Western Region), endorsed the project as essentially sound.

As already reported, the German delegation to the seminar consisted of a number of experts led by Dr. Thassilo Troescher, Minister for Agriculture and Forestry in Hesse State. "Development through trade and joint partnership" was the theme of the meeting which discussed practical steps to step up Indian exports. The seminar agreed on a number of measures, and the German side indicated its readiness to co-operate with Indian export firms in all fields.

"This was one of the few seminars at which a practical approach and a human, friendly atmosphere were

dominant at the same time" said Dr. Markus Timmler, economist and writer and a member of the German delegation.

Although the meeting was held on the eve of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), it did not yield to the temptation of dwelling on the theoretical aspects of trade in general and export possibilities in particular. Right from the beginning it stuck to sober facts and discussed all practical aspects of export promotion and management.

In an interview on the seminar, Dr. Markus Timmler said that the Indian delegates pointed out what so far had not been done to improve exports, and the Germans tried to familiarize themselves with the special problems of the Indian partners. Many valuable suggestions were made for strengthening the competitive character of Indian exports and for exploring markets for them. These suggestions would be placed for consideration and implementation before the Government of India and the Indian entrepreneurs. The co-operation offered by the German delegates towards finding outlets for Indian products through appropriate means was very much welcomed and appreciated, said Dr. Timmler.

All the delegates felt that the Indo-German pilot project under the direction of Mr. Vollrath was a concrete attempt to meet the technical requirements for exporting more Indian goods to the markets of the highly advanced countries.

GOOD-BYE, MR. KEMPNICH!

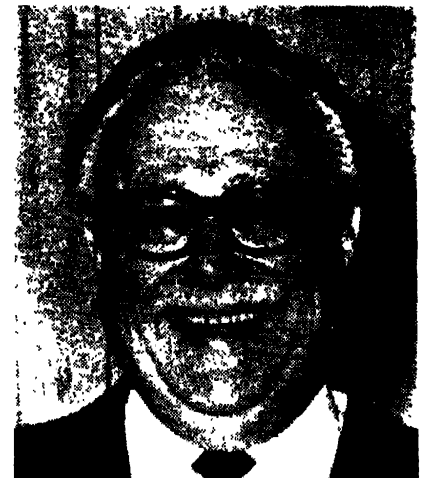
Dear Reader,

To-day, I have the duty to say farewell to the long-time editor of *German News Weekly*, First Secretary Peter Kempnich. For more than six years, he was a pillar of this Embassy where he served first as Cultural Attache and then as Press Attache.

A versatile journalist of long standing, a connoisseur of the arts and a man of extensive contacts, he did a tremendous job in furthering Indo-German friendship. And he did it with great enthusiasm and remarkable vigour.

Innumerable friends in New Delhi and elsewhere in India have come to appreciate his striking personality, his wit and guts. So have you, dear reader, as can be seen from the steady increase of *German News Weekly's* readership.

Indeed, the Embassy bulletin owes much to him, for it is under his editorship, during the past few years, that it has become more lively, more interesting and



more attractive. Mr. Kempnich can well be proud of his record of work in India. The TV studio of AIR, which was built with equipment donated by Germany, was largely the fruition of his initiative.

All of us in the Embassy will miss him and his charming wife very much when he leaves for his new assignment in Canberra, Australia. For me the parting is really a personal loss for I found him a hard-working Press Secretary, an inspiring adviser and a devoted friend.

I am sure you will all join me in wishing him and his family all happiness.

Yours sincerely,

Baron von Mirbach

Ambassador Baron von Mirbach



Prof. Dr. E. Lehnartz, President of the German Academic Exchange Service, and Miss Marga E. Schmitz, officer-in-charge of the scholarship division of the Middle and Far East Region

ABREAST WITH DEVELOPMENTS

MOST of the former scholarship-holders of the German Academic Exchange Service (DAAD) are now quite successful in their careers and making good use of the higher studies they completed in Germany. This is the dominant impression left by the second seminar of the scholarship-holders, which was held recently in Madras (see *German News Weekly* of January 27).

Prof. Dr. Emil Lehnartz, President of the Service, and Miss Marga E. Schmitz, officer-in-charge of the scholarship division of the Middle and Far East region, both of whom attended the seminar, said they were quite satisfied with the get-together.

The meeting was held on the campus of the Indian Institute of Technology, Madras, the largest German technical assistance project in the world. As the teachers there include a number of German experts in the natural sciences and engineering, the scholarship-holders had the opportunity of informing themselves of the developments in Germany in their fields of work since they left Germany.

Prof. Lehnartz said he was satisfied with the contacts being maintained between the former Indian trainees and the universities or professors in Germany who had guided them. Under a scheme being carried out by the German Academic Exchange Service, some of the former grantees are invited to Germany for short terms during which they receive further guidance from their professors or assistance in tackling special problems.

Prof. Lehnartz, who will be shortly retiring from the stewardship of the Academic Exchange Service, is very happy that during his presidency, the Service has greatly extended its activities. "We have introduced new programmes, increased the number of scholarships and widened the range of subjects for the award of grants. Our scholarships have benefited some of the best men available in their respective fields of work in the developing countries as well as in the advanced countries", he said.

Discussing the selection of applicants for awards, Miss M.E. Schmitz explained that the qualifications prescribed for the grants had been raised. The standards of selection were rigid now and a large proportion of the awards went to men with post-graduate qualifications. Miss Schmitz said there were at present 120 Indians studying in Germany on scholarships of the Academic Exchange Service. Normally available for one year, the duration of the awards is extended in suitable cases.

EDUCATION FOR UNDERSTANDING

INDIA's efforts in extending and promoting higher education received warm praise from Mr. C. J. von Heydebreck, President of the Standing Conference of the Ministers of Education in Germany, who is just completing a fortnight's tour of India undertaken at the invitation of the Union Ministry of Education.

In the Federal Republic of Germany, education and cultural affairs are the responsibility of the States while the Federal Government coordinates the policies of the State Governments and ensures national standards through the Standing Conference. The Conference focusses its attention on the principal features of school education and higher learning. Its presidency is held by a State Minister of Education by rotation.

Now 61, Mr. von Heydebreck, a lawyer by profession and a member of the State Legislature of Schleswig-Holstein since 1958, became Minister for Education in that State in 1964 and President of the Standing Conference last year.

Accompanied by Mrs. von Heydebreck, the Minister arrived in New Delhi on Jan. 19 and his two-week programme in this country took him to Banaras, Calcutta, Santiniketan, Madras and Bombay.

At the capital, Mr. von Heydebreck met Prof. Sher Singh, Minister of State for Education in the Government of India, and the Vice-Chancellor of Delhi University, Dr. B.N. Ganguly. His programme included a visit to the Max Müller Bhavan, New Delhi.

In an interview with a *German News Weekly* representative, Mr. von Heydebreck said that Prof. Sher Singh agreed that Indo-German collaboration in the educational field should be promoted particularly at the higher and post-graduate levels.

Minister von Heydebreck also said he was pleased that the Max Müller Bhavan, New Delhi, was echoing the spirit of the great Indologist whose name it bears. While national education was important, international cultural contacts through well-planned activities were valuable for promoting mutual understanding between the peoples of the world, he added.

During his visit to New Delhi, Minister C. J. von Heydebreck (centre) had a meeting with Prof. Sher Singh (left), Union Minister of State for Education, Dr. P. N. Kirpal, Secretary of the Ministry, was also present.





UNCTAD EXPERTS FROM BONN

"WE look forward to the discussions at UNCTAD II which, we are sure, will have quite an impact on the economic decisions to be taken in the years to come by the member-nations, rich or poor, and by the multi-national economic organisations and systems."

In these words, a delegate summarized the active part, the lively interest and the pragmatic approach which the German delegation will take at the seven-week discussions in Delhi. And, as the delegate was giving this view to a *German News Weekly* representative, the offices of the delegation at "Shastri Bhavan," generously made available by the Union Government, were humming with activity. The interview took place a week ago when the first batch of the German delegation was already engaged in preparatory discussions. In the meantime, more delegates, including the head of the delegation, Prof. Dr. Karl Schiller, the Federal Minister for Economics, have arrived in New Delhi.

The Minister, is one of the leaders of the Social Democratic Party which is a partner in the present coalition government in Bonn. Now 56, Professor Schiller has been a prominent figure in his party since 1946. In the early years of his career, he was an Assistant at the University of Heidelberg and later on worked as director of a research group at the Institute of World Economics in Kiel. For two years, he was Vice-Chancellor of Hamburg University. Minister Schiller is now on his

second visit to India, and owing to pressure of work at home he can stay with the delegation only for some days.

Deputy head of the German Delegation is Mr. Rolf Lahr, State Secretary in the Foreign Office. Head of the economic and cultural department of Bonn's Foreign Office, Mr. Lahr was for many years representing the German interests in the E.E.C. (European Economic Community) during the years the EEC was being built up in Brussels. A civil servant of long standing and rich experience, he conducted negotiations for his government in regard to various treaties on foreign trade and other political instruments.

Ambassador Dr. Walter Maria Weber, Acting Head of the Delegation, who was among the first to arrive in New Delhi, is an expert on UNCTAD problems. He took part in UNCTAD I, held at Geneva in 1964, and has since been the official representative of Germany on the board of this important UN organisation. Earlier, Ambassador Weber had held high positions both in the Foreign Office and abroad. He was, for instance, German Ambassador in Cairo.

Dr. Christian Feit has also been connected for a long time with the problems which will now be taken up at the Delhi Conference.



Left (from top): Federal Minister Schiller, head of the delegation; Mr. R. Lahr, State Secretary in the Foreign Office and deputy head; Ambassador Dr. W. M. Weber acting head of the German team

Right: Checking up of the delegates, with Dr. Christian Feit, UNCTAD expert at the Federal Foreign Office, in the centre.



As head of the UNCTAD Division of the Foreign Office he is especially interested in its political aspects.

In the economic field, the German point of view will be projected by Dr. Friedrich Schulz, who runs the division for trade with developing countries in the Federal Ministry of Economics. An experienced economist, he has been chosen several times to lead official delegations abroad.

Dr. (Miss) Brigitte Erhard belongs to the trade promotion department of the Bonn Ministry for Economic Co-operation, which is responsible for German development aid policy. She, too, is connected with UNCTAD, for she attended the first meeting in Geneva and has since been participating in the proceedings of the Conference board.

Agriculture being a subject of priority in developing countries, the delegation includes a

representative of the Federal Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Forestry, Mr. Josef Hornung. He will be shortly retiring from a senior position in the Ministry and taking over the German Sugar Board.

From the Federal State Bank, the services of Dr. Hemo Winkler have been lent to the team.

Among the other members of the delegation are officials of the Ministry of Finance and the Press and Information Office of the Bonn Government.

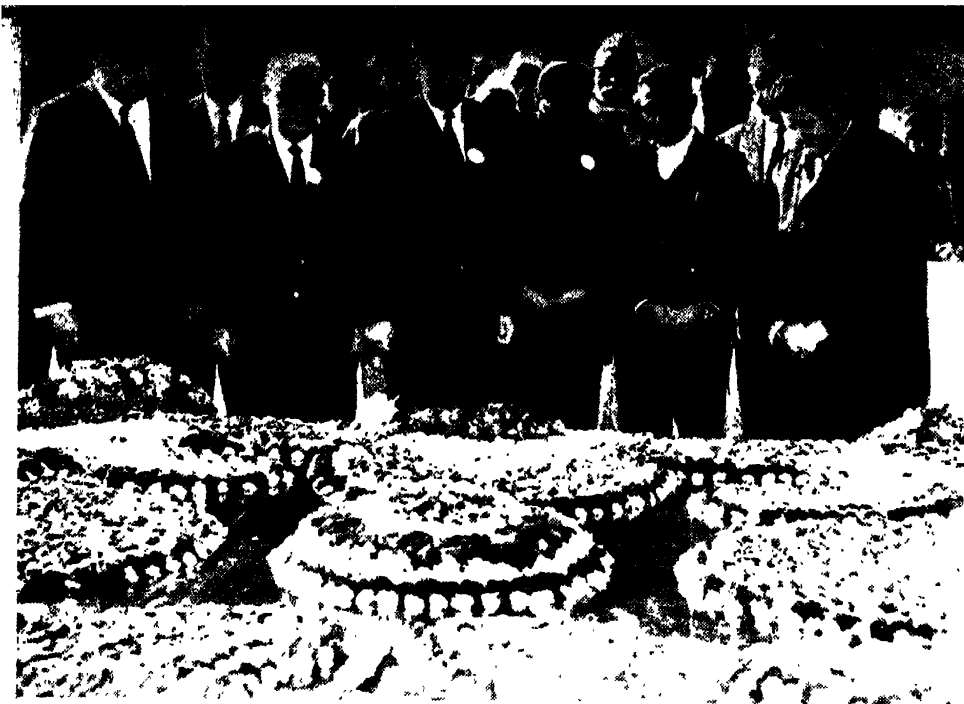
A few days ago, the Press Office published the views of the Foreign Trade Committee of the Ministry of Economics as a result of a discussion on balance of payments and trade problems connected with the New Delhi UNCTAD session. Referring to the future develop-

ment of balance of payments the Committee pointed out that the effects of the measures introduced by Great Britain and planned by the United States on balance of payments and the economic situation in general should be closely observed.

As far as the second UNCTAD meeting is concerned, the Foreign Trade Committee took the view that the developing countries' present difficulties could not be resolved by trade-policy measures alone, such as raw-material agreements or trade preferences. Increased importance was accorded to private initiative in promoting economic growth overseas. The Committee recommended that the economic policies of the developing countries should be so formed that a greater climate of confidence could be created for local and foreign investors.

Top: Members of the delegation discussing their programme on arrival at Palam, with Mrs. A. Hoffmann who had arrived in Delhi earlier. Below from right: Ambassadors v. Mirbach (left) and Weber in the UNCTAD lounge at Palam airport. Dr. Friedrich Schulz, Federal Ministry of Economics; Mr. Josef Hornung, Federal Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Forestry.





Four German Trade Union leaders now touring India laid a wreath at Mahatma Gandhi's Samadhi at Rajghat, New Delhi, on Martyrs' Day, Jan. 30. They are (from left): Mr. H. Greulich, Mr. W. Reuter (wearing dark glasses), Mr. H. Gottschalk and, at the extreme right, Mr. W. Hansen. Picture also shows Dr. G. F. Werner (second from left) Minister in the German Embassy.

GREETINGS TO INDIAN TRADE UNIONS

AUTOMATION is an important part of industrial development, but it should not be carried out at the cost of the workers. It should be governed by principles of national social policy and promoted stage by stage.

This is the view of Mr. Werner Hansen, member of the Executive Board of the German Federation of Trade Unions (DGB), the 6½-million-strong organisation of workers and employees in the Federal Republic of Germany. He was replying to a question whether, as a trade union leader, he would approve of resistance by workers to the adoption of modern means of increasing production, like computers.

One of a four-man delegation of the German Trade Union Federation, he was on a tour of India at the invitation of the Indian National Trade Union Congress and the Hind Mazdoor Sabha. The object of the tour is to meet leaders of the Indian Trade Union Congress (INTUC) and the Hind Mazdoor Sabha, study labour legislation and the working of trade unions. The other members of the delegation were: Mr. Waldemar Reuter, also a member of the Executive Board of the DGB, Mr. Helmut Greulich, President of the Federation's regional organisation in

Hanover, Lower Saxony, and Mr. Hans Gottschalk, who represents the international department of the Federation's executive board in Düsseldorf.

Addressing a Press conference in New Delhi on Jan. 30, the delegation gave a lively picture of the labour-management partnership in industry in Germany.

Mr. Hansen told the journalists that the German Federation of Trade Unions was closely associated with the social and economic policies being followed in the Federal Republic of Germany. And the trade unions, which were a hundred years old, were recognised as an integral part of society. The DGB was part of the international free and democratic trade union family—the ICFTU (International Confederation of Free Trade Unions) which was fighting for freedom and peace, for a sound economy in every country and for a high standard of living for the peoples.

There were differences among the various national trade unions in regard to their strength and power, their levels of development and their positive influence on the social and economic life of the peoples for whom they were working. The German

Federation was prepared to co-operate with the trade union organisations in other countries in every manner possible.

Conveying the greetings of the German Trade Union Federation to the Indian Trade Unions, Mr. Hansen said he recognised the various problems before the Indian Trade Unions. Many of them were, however, not merely questions that India was faced with, but were difficulties the whole world had to tackle. The Germans wished to live in freedom and peace, and knowing that the Indians were impelled by the same desire, the German Trade Unions offered their best wishes to this country.

The delegation, Mr. Hansen disclosed, had met India's Minister for Labour, Mr. Jaisukhlal Hathi, who had accepted an invitation to visit the Federal Republic of Germany in June 1968.

In the course of a discussion, when the visitors answered many incisive questions put to them, the Trade Union leaders informed the journalists that the unions in Germany were independent of political parties. At least half of the Members of Parliament were Trade Union leaders and belonged to different political parties. They were organised according to the industry to which the workers belonged, there being only one union for each industry. The factories had their own works councils on which the workers had equal representation with the management. On the board of management or supervision, at least one-third of the members were representatives of labour. All disputes over wages were settled through the Trade Unions. The Government stepped in only when its assistance was sought voluntarily by the employers and workers. Co-determination and collective bargaining were the guiding principles in all labour disputes.

Many factories followed a system of profit-sharing for the benefit of the workers. There was a law under which a part of the wage was set aside as investment wage, earmarked for building up a share for the worker in the enterprise to which he belonged. Trade Union laws had been liberalized to a great extent and even three-star generals and police personnel could be members of trade unions, though they were forbidden to go on strike.

THEY TOP THE LIST



ONE of the annual events eagerly awaited by the Press as well as sports circles in Germany is the annual Best Sportsman and Sportswoman Award which the Sports Correspondents give away at a special ceremony. Picture above shows the happy winners, Kurt Bendlin, the decathlon world record-holder with 8319 points and Liesel Westermann, the best woman discus-thrower in the world with 61.26 metres.

Liesel Westermann has also been placed first on the list of world's leading women athletes by the American athletics periodical "Women's Track and Field World".

German sports and sportsmanship had a healthy record last year. The country's 36,362 sports clubs, with a membership of more than 82 lakhs, represent 13.8

per cent of the total population. Among junior boys in the age-group of 14-18, 41 per cent were actively engaged in sports and in the 18-21 age-group the percentage was 52. This is a remarkable achievement of which any country could be proud. The efforts in all fields of sports paid off in numerous international contests.

World standards were revealed by the ice hockey players from the Federal Republic in a turbulent international match in Landshut in South Germany. Reif, Schneitberger and Schramm scored a 6:2 victory against Canada, which had been the winner in the preceding 31 matches. Women swimmers, too, gave the Stockholm champions a tough fight last year. Football was of world class. World championship was only narrowly missed by the Germans.

Peter Monschau and Jacki Weinreis of Germany (picture at left) have been declared the world's best free-hand acrobatic cycling pair. They won the European championship last year. Kurt Bendlin and Liesel Westermann lowered world records in the decathlon and discus-throwing events. German weight-lifter Rudolf Mang almost reached the 500-kilo mark, though with his tremendous feat of 490 kilos in three lifts, he sprained his left foot and tore a ligament, which will probably keep him out of sports for some time.

The top organisation in the field of sports in Germany is the German Sports Federation, *Deutscher Sportbund*, established in 1950. The Federation represents the interests of sports in their relations with the Federal Government, the local authorities and the general public. It has the affiliated membership of 73 sports associations in the country. There are to-day in Germany approximately 400,000 honorary sports instructors who further the Federation's aim of persuading people not hitherto interested to engage in sports.

The Press, too, has played its role in German sports. Most of the newspapers carry a page of sports news daily, with special week-end sports supplements. Because they are often themselves sportsmen, sports correspondents' views are taken seriously by the organisers of sports as well as by the sportsmen.



A Dream Come True

THE picture this week is quite possibly misleading. The three ladies, who have such shapely legs, could be mistaken for mannequins at a mini-fashion parade. But Regina Köne (left), Christine Baurer (centre) and Brigitte Lehmann (right) are not mannequins.

Courtesy : *The Times of India*



The Ladies are an office secretary, a trainee at a leather factory and a fashion designer, respectively. They are all from Germany.

Why exactly are we carrying their picture this week? Well, the story is rather complicated.

It all started with a film called "Long Duel" produced by the Rank Organisation. The film has an Indian theme. To rouse interest in the film and in India, a rather novel test was organised by the Rank Organisation and the Indian Tourist Office in West Germany. Girls most resembling Virginia North, the heroine of "Long Duel", would be sent to India to see the Republic Day Parade in Delhi and make short trips to Agra and Fatehpur Sikri. The five-day trip would have everything possible packed into it, with the Tourist Department of India acting as host.

The test was held and contestants came forward from all parts of Germany. It was a trying experience both for the girls and the judges. The winners were four, but the fourth, Mrs. F. Hop, could not undertake the trip because she fell ill just before she was to leave.

Once the test was over, the dream journey materialized. Delhi had its best to offer by way of pageantry and illumination in connection with the Republic Day celebrations. Agra, of course, offered one of the world's wonders, the Taj Mahal. Then there was Fatehpur Sikri with its majestic sandstone fort-city. The girls had seen all these in pictures earlier, but seeing them in real life made all the difference.

There was a short meeting with the Press just before the girls left India. They said that they were thrilled and that they hoped to undertake a longer trip soon. The ladies bought sarees full-length ones—which perhaps is rather unfair on their shapely legs.

The other Germans who accompanied the ladies were: Mr. Wollf, journalist who had interviewed Yul Brynner the hero of "Long Duel"; Mrs. Maria Poppa, proprietor of a cinema house adjudged the best in Germany by the Rank Organisation and Mr. Fritz Hop who was a substitute for his wife who had won the resemblance test.

Knowing now that the trip had been very enjoyable, we can only say, *Auf Wiedersehen!* Till we meet again!

CORDIAL GREETINGS

On his 71st birthday, President Zakir Husain received cordial greetings from Dr. Heinrich Lübke, President of the Federal Republic of Germany. In his telegram, President Lübke wrote :

"MAY GOOD HEALTH AND STRENGTH REMAIN WITH YOUR EXCELLENCY SO THAT YOU MAY CONTINUE FOR MANY YEARS TO COME IN YOUR GREAT TASK, AS THE HIGHEST REPRESENTATIVE OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDIA, IN GUIDING THE INDIAN PEOPLE AND IN ENCOURAGING INDO - GERMAN INTELLECTUAL RELATIONS TO THE BENEFIT OF INDIA AND INDO-GERMAN FRIENDSHIP".



Vol. X No. 7 NEW DELHI, FEB. 10, 1968 Regd. No. D-1045



Mrs. Annadurai (centre), wife of the Chief Minister of Madras, was among the prominent guests at the "German Day" celebration at the Industries Fair, Madras 1968. Picture also shows Dr. (Mrs) Feilner, Counsellor for Economic Affairs in the German Embassy, New Delhi.

[Story below]

A "GRAND DESIGN" FOR DEVELOPMENT

IN one of the first speeches before the plenary meeting of UNCTAD II, New Delhi, Professor Dr. Karl Schiller, Federal Minister of Economics and leader of the German delegation, outlined the German Government's concept of global economic and social development.

In his address, which was hailed for its constructive proposals, as well as at a Press conference which was



Prof. Karl Schiller, Federal Minister of Economics and head of the German delegation, addressing the plenary meeting of UNCTAD-II in New Delhi, on Feb. 5.

attended by more than 100 Indian and foreign correspondents, Professor Schiller pointed out that disillusioned mankind was looking for a "grand design", a real example of which was being well demonstrated by India's heritage and modern development. To reduce the great social and economic disparities in the world, Minister Schiller said, a permanent spirit of responsibility, realism and courage was called for. And for this, he emphasized, vigorous efforts were necessary both on the part of the developed and the developing countries.

Urging the need for a new policy to ensure economic stability and growth, Prof. Schiller emphasized that progress in the developing countries

also depended on a high degree of economic growth and stability in the old industrialised countries. For, he explained, only thus could their import capacity and aid potential be increased.

Of special importance to India was the Minister's remark that the German aid budget for next year envisaged a capital aid to India of DM 250 million (about Rs. 48 crores) as during the present year.

During his stay in the capital, Minister Schiller held talks with prominent personalities in the field of economics. He called on the Union Minister for Industrial Development, Mr Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed, whom he invited to visit the Federal Republic of Germany during this year.

The text of Prof. Schiller's speech is carried on pages 4-7.

"GERMAN DAY" AT MADRAS FAIR

AS reported in the last issue, the "German Day" celebration at the Indian International Trade and Industries Fair, Madras 1968 evoked great enthusiasm.

In response to invitations issued by the German Consul-General, Madras, and representatives of the IMAG, the agency which runs exhibitions at International Industries Fairs on behalf of the Federal Government, a large number of guests participated in the programme which was organised at the German Pavilion. They included Mrs. Annadurai, wife of the Chief Minister of Madras, the Archbishop of Madras, and Raja Sir M.A. Muthia Chettiar of Chettinad.

Dr. (Mrs.) G. Feilner, Counsellor for Economic Affairs in the German Embassy who had flown from New Delhi specially to participate in the celebration, addressed a Press conference at which nearly 80 journalists were present. Reviewing Indo-German relations, she recalled that the Federal Republic of Germany was actively collaborating with India in a wide range of projects. The total amount of capital assistance pledged up to 1967 exceeded Rs. 800 crores. Besides, Germany had made substantial contributions towards India's economic development through international agencies like the World Bank and the IDA (International Development Agency). With pledges of 64.45 crore dollars and disbursements amounting to 53.3 crore dollars for the Third Plan period, Germany outranked all other member-countries of the Aid India Consortium except the U.S.A.

FOREMEN INSTITUTE WILL BRIDGE A GAP

AMID the chanting of Vedic hymns, the foundation-stone of the Indo-German Training Institute for Industrial Foremen (Meister) was laid in Bangalore in the presence of a large gathering of guests.

As Dr. H. O. Schwarz, Minister for Economics in Baden-Württemberg State who had come to India specially for the purpose, declared the stone well and truly laid, priests uttered the invocation and music was played according to Hindu custom. The event marked the fruition of an idea conceived three years ago when Chancellor Kiesinger, then Chief Minister of Baden-Württemberg State, had a meeting in Bangalore with Mysore's Chief Minister, Mr. S. Nijalingappa.

Mr. Nijalingappa, who has taken keen personal interest in the project, having been called away by urgent work as Congress President, Mr. M.V. Rama Rao, Minister for Home Affairs in the Government of Mysore, was present at the function along with a number of senior officials and many distinguished citizens of Bangalore.

In a brief speech on the occasion, Minister Schwarz traced the history

While in Bangalore, Minister Schwarz paid a visit to the factory of MICO-BOSCH where he was received by the management and garlanded, Dr. R. Kissel (extreme right) of Indo-German Society, Stuttgart, who has been associated with the Foremen Institute project from its inception is also seen in the picture.



of the project for which the Government of Mysore, with Mr. Nijalingappa as Chief Minister, has donated the site. He paid a tribute to the Chief Minister and now Congress President for his support for the proposed institution. Mr. Nijalingappa had followed the progress of the idea at every stage and had also been present by the side of Union Labour Minister Jaisukh Lal Hathii when the agreement for the Training Institute was signed in New Delhi on Jan. 17. A message of good wishes from Mr. Hathii was read at the function by Mr. S.K. Mallick, Director-General of Employment and Training, Government of India.

As already reported (see *German News Weekly* of Jan. 20), India is providing the buildings, those parts of the machinery available in India and the required staff for the Institute. Germany is contributing the original technical equipment, except what is manufactured in India, and will provide the services of a team of German instructors.

The first of its type in India, the Institute will turn out a much needed category of industrial personnel. It will meet the need for trained foremen on the pattern followed in Germany and bridge a gap in the present system of industrial training in India. The Institute will start working in 1970. Meanwhile, the Indian teaching staff will be given training in Germany.

During his brief stay in Mysore, Minister Schwarz, who greatly appreciated the warm hospitality extended to him by the Government and the people, was received by the State Governor, Mr. G.S. Pathak, and by the Maharaja of Mysore.

Before he left Bangalore on conclusion of the visit, the State Minister for Agriculture and Forestry called on Dr. Schwarz and conveyed to him the Government's offer of a baby elephant to the zoological garden at Stuttgart, capital of Baden-Württemberg State, as a friendship gift from the people of Mysore. The elephant, which will be named "Mysore", and will serve as an unforgettable link between Stuttgart and the historic South-Indian State, will be sent to Germany shortly.



DR. GERHARD FRITZ

DIRECTOR-GENERAL of the German Foundation for Developing Countries, Dr. Gerhard Fritz, is thoroughly familiar with India's economic problems.

The function of the Foundation is to acquaint the representatives of developing countries with the techniques and methods of development activity followed in advanced countries. At a series of seminars on various problems during the last eight years, India has been regularly represented.

During a visit to this country as co-sponsor, along with the All India Manufacturers Organisation, of the Indo-German seminar on export promotion and management (see the last two issues), Dr. Fritz was at the Capital a few days ago before returning home. He hopes to come back for a leisurely and intensive tour of India.

Now 47, Gerhard Fritz, studied at Freiburg University and at the Mannheim School of Economics. Later, he worked as Manager of the Palatinate Chamber of Commerce in Ludwigshafen. Dr. Fritz entered Parliament in 1957. He was member of the Executive Committee of the CDU group in the House and Deputy Head of the Committee for Development Aid Policy of Parliament. He laid down his mandate in 1964 when he joined the German Foundation for Developing Countries as Director-General of the Board of Trustees.

Dr. Fritz, has specialised in political economics especially of the developing countries for years now. Under his able directorship the German Foundation for Developing Countries is fulfilling its aims and objects admirably. The Indo-German Seminar on Export Promotion held in Bombay was the first Conference outside Germany sponsored by the German Foundation for Developing Countries. This was made possible because of Dr. Fritz's keen interest in India.

"INDIA HOLDS THE BALANCE"

THOSE writers who are very young and very modern would certainly have had a few uneasy moments if they had heard the conversation which German writer and poet Stefan Andres had with writers and journalists in New Delhi. For, as he himself vehemently put it, Mr. Andres belongs to the old school of writers who believe that literature, or any form of art for that matter, should have a message to convey and a definite purpose to achieve.

"The trouble with the modern artist is that he thinks that when he has presented problems, usually of a personal nature, with a certain technical cleverness, he has done his job. He does not realize that problems in themselves do not constitute art. Art is something more than that. It must portray the problem and the solution, even if the solution is not to everyone's satisfaction," Mr. Andres said.

Even at the early age of ten, Stefan Andres started giving expression to flights of fancy. At 23, with the publication of the biographical novel "Brother Lucifer", Stefan Andres established himself as an author of merit. For this work he won the Abraham-Lincoln Prize, the American literary award.

Greater literary fame came with the publication of "We Are God's Utopia", a work translated into many languages. It centres round the utopian escapes of an imprisoned priest who is in doubt about his mission. The setting is in war-torn Spain and the locale is a dilapidated monastery. Just before the final, total destruction, the priest, the prisoners and the soldiers who are all housed in the monastery discover a pattern in life even in the midst of chaos.

"We Are God's Utopia" has been acclaimed as one of Stefan Andres's most successful portrayals of his belief that all that is brutal in this world can be redeemed through divine grace.

Born in Trier in 1906, Stefan Andres left Germany at the age of 31 for Italy where he lived till 1949.

A scene from the Madras M. M. Bhavan's production of Schiller's "The Robbers", his stirring call for freedom from tyranny



Writer and poet Stefan Andres (second from left) speaking to journalists in New Delhi

The contrast in the mental make-up of the Italian who regards life with total relaxation as against that of the German who believes discipline to be the very essence of life fascinated Mr. Andres the first time he became aware of it. This contrast in attitudes not only between Germans and Italians but between the peoples of any two nations continues to fascinate Mr. Andres to this day. And it was this interest which drove him to undertake a rather long journey through Asia.

"India—unlike other Asian peoples—seems to hold the balance between the two extremes of traditionalism and modernism," he said. "If I had had the opportunity earlier, I would have spent quite a few years in India and worked here", he added.

Asked whether he intended writing about India, Mr. Andres said: "It is too fascinating and faceted to write a book about. But the impressions that I have got will be always cherished by me".

THE "ROBBERS" OF MADRAS

THE Max Müller Bhavans (Indo-German Cultural Institutes) are vying with one another in developing drama groups. Not to be beaten by the New Delhi troupe which staged "Dr. Knock" (see *German News Weekly* of Jan. 20) with distinction recently, the theatre group of the Max Müller Bhavan, Madras, has also been winning laurels.

Encouraged by the success of a performance of Schiller's play "The Robbers" in Madras, the Group repeated the programme in Bangalore and won warm appreciation for its high standard of histrionic abilities.

Starting with the staging of scenes from "William Tell" several years ago, the Group has made steady progress. In 1963, a permanent Theatre Group was formed and affiliated to the Max Müller Bhavan, Madras, under the guidance of Dr. W. Held. It soon got into its stride by staging a full-length German play. This was followed by other successes.

The Group, which has about 20 advanced students as members, plans to produce at least two full-length plays in German each year.



During his recent visit, Prof. Karl Schiller, Federal Minister was accorded a welcome on his arrival at Palam Airport. Picture shows the Minister in conversation with Mr. O.W. Reschke, representative of the German News Agency "DPA". Baron D. von Mürbach, German Ambassador, is seen by the side of the Minister

PROF. Dr. Karl Schiller, Federal Minister of Economics and head of the German delegation, was one of the first to address the plenary meeting of UNCTAD-II in New Delhi on Feb. 5.

Following is the text of his speech :

"Those who come from a comparatively small country, like the Federal Republic of Germany, are overwhelmed by the size and capacity of this land. India's economic possibilities, but also her social needs, seem to be almost unlimited. It is my wish, and the wish of my Government, that this great country may make real and rapid progress in the development of her industry and agriculture, of her research work, in short, of all her social activities, on her way towards a higher standard of living. Mankind, all over the world, after so many disillusiones, after so many drawbacks, is looking for a new message, a global message for a *grand design*. Here, in India, an example of a *real* grand design is demonstrated to the world. For our modern thinking Indian culture and Indian philosophy have the same fundamental meaning as the work done by the Greeks and the Romans in ancient times. So in this country we find the same roots of our life today. And from modern India we gain an impressive picture of the challenge presented to all of us, that challenge which is described by the heavy word: *development*. You, in India, may be sure:

in your grand design you do *not* stand alone. You are linked in partnership with other countries, including my own country, the Federal Republic of Germany. In fact, the peoples of our two countries

Minister Schiller at UNCTAD - II

"DEVELOPMENT — A GLOBAL CHALLENGE"

have for many years been working together in a great number of fields. The Rourkela iron and steel plant and the joint Export Promotion Schemes for engineering products are only some examples of this close cooperation.

I wish to thank you, Mr. Secretary-General, and the members of the Secretariat, for the fine work you have put into the preparations for this Conference. In your opening speech, Mr. Prebisch, you expressed your deep concern over certain trends in world trade. But you gave us an illuminating outline of a global strategy of development.

My Government and the German people share the sorrows and the efforts of the developing countries. Our fate is their fate. We know that nobody can withdraw to a splendid isolation in prosperity. We, the old industrialized countries and the developing countries, are living in one world. The Prime Minister

of India, Mrs. Gandhi, was quite right in saying: 'The question before the advanced nations is not whether they can afford to help the developing nations, but whether they can afford not to do so'. And we in this assembly have also studied very closely the ideas and demands of the developing countries laid down in the Charter of Algiers. *My conclusion* is: We cannot recognize a so-called natural law according to which the old industrialized countries always enjoy higher growth rates of their *per capita* incomes than the developing countries. Progress indeed must become world-wide. Only thus, only in a world-wide alliance for progress between the North and the South, can we reach our goals. My country is aware of its own share in this common responsibility. We know that international peace and stability cannot be achieved until the great social and economic disparities in the world are reduced.

For this work we need the permanent spirit of responsibility, of realism and of courage.

Co-ordinated Action

To speak about realism: The fundamental problem is to shorten the development process which took many decades, or even centuries in the old industrialized countries. The new process requires synchronised and coordinated investment in the developing countries. This investment must be orientated to quick use and efficiency. Thus, it will be particularly important to observe the rules of economic

thinking in order to minimize any waste of capital. Therefore I dare to say: Development policy must be based on political economy and not on political myth! That means also: Aid given by the industrialized countries must be accompanied by an adequate economic and financial policy in the developing countries. At the same time progress in the developing countries also depends largely on a high degree of economic growth in the old industrialized countries. Only adequate growth in the old industrialized countries creates the necessary supply of aid. Only an adequate growth in those countries creates at the same time the necessary demand for exports of the developing countries. One example is represented by the Federal Republic of Germany. In 1966-67, the effects of an economic recession had made themselves especially felt. In 1967, German imports declined by 3.5 per cent, whereas exports rose by 8 per cent. Only by our Government's policy we succeeded in turning the tide in the middle of 1967. On the basis of two recovery programmes of public investment and the easing of monetary facilities, we expect the general demand in Germany to expand in 1968, so that imports will rise by



Members of the German delegation at one of their own meetings in preparation for participation in the day's discussion at UNCTAD-II

almost 10 per cent. Economic research institutes and international organizations, such as the OECD (Organisation for European Cooperation and Development) forecast a similarly favourable development for the European continent.

Fundamental Change

All this means a fundamental change; a silent revolution in the old industrialized countries has swept away the ancient *laissez-faire* attitude. The new policy for stability and growth followed there is not only necessary for the old industrialized countries themselves. It is at the same time in this modern world an inevitable precondition for the development of the new countries.

The same interdependence is apparent in the field of international monetary policy. The old industrialized countries together with the developing countries laid down in Rio last year the principles of a system of *special drawing rights* within the framework of the International Monetary Fund. A contingency plan has been made to avoid setbacks in world trade arising from a shortage of international liquidity. The special drawing rights shall be universal, that is to say, open to all member-states. Now we must show the will to embody these principles in treaties and laws in order to make use of these instruments as and when required. The application of this new system will be particularly important if countries with leading currencies try to cut their balance-of-payments deficits by drastic measures, for these measures would then, in the end, reduce world liquidity. For this reason, we must counteract with the special drawing rights. At the same time the special drawing rights should by no means be an instrument to favour world inflation. They are merely intended to create

the necessary credit facilities for a steady growth of world trade. It is clear that they are also of special interest to the developing countries.

Many developing countries rightly see the gap widened between their own economic growth and that of the industrialized countries. They are apprehensive that the growth target of the development decade will not be

reached. In future we have to bridge this gap by deeds, not by words. Therefore we must analyse carefully the reasons for that gap. It is not for the old industrialized countries to give unilateral advice. It is not good for the rich countries with the bibles of conventional wisdom in their hands to try moral persuasion on the poor countries. We shall have to recognize without hesitation the mistakes made on both sides.

The national economies of most developing countries rest on too narrow a basis. Exports of raw materials still account for more than 80 per cent of their foreign exchange

earnings. In the meantime, the crucial problem will be to create a broader and more diversified production. Obsolete social conditions and attitudes, lack of capital, and very often a lack of know-how, render this task more difficult. In this respect, the process of social transformation in the developing nations is inevitable. Development is not only a technological problem, it is primarily a question of social reforms. All help for these countries will be in vain if it only preserves old social structures or if the course of development runs down to some sort of bazar capitalism.

International Co-operation

The necessary changes require the integration of the developing countries into the system of international division of labour. World competition is indeed a permanent motor for social changes and innovations. Surely, aid cannot be replaced by trade alone, but any aid must also be sustained and continued, and strengthened by the channels of international trade. Not only tariffs and other barriers to trade between the industrialized and the developing countries must be seen under this aspect. Trade barriers between the developing countries themselves are also bad. This calls for close international cooperation. The industrialized countries must be prepared to open their markets more and more to the products of the

(Continued on page 6)

section of the delegates at a meeting of UNCTAD-II in New Delhi with Ambassador Dr. W.M. Weber, Acting Head of the German delegation, in the front row



A GLOBAL CHALLENGE

(Continued from page 5)

developing countries. We have to adapt our own industries so as to permit certain productions to be located more in developing countries.

The success of the Kennedy Round was a great step to reduce existing trade barriers. It is, therefore, very important to all of us that the decisions taken in Geneva last year should be executed. My Government believes that it is extremely essential for the industrialized countries to overcome any possible difficulties only by internal measures of adaptation. I give an earnest warning that certain signs of new measures of restriction in some countries would lead away from the success of the Kennedy Round. New Trade barriers would mean a dangerous frustration both for the industrialized and of course for the developing countries. We shall have to do our utmost to avoid such a setback. Moreover, I feel we should renew our efforts to advance to another stage in the process of dismantling trade barriers. The possible answer to a threatening renaissance of old protectionism, could therefore be: Should we not try to shorten the timetable of the Kennedy Round? There is real danger in delaying it!

After my remarks on the general principles of trade and development policy I wish now to turn to a few special issues of the Conference.

Commodity Exports

1. The earnings from *commodity exports* will continue to form a substantial source of income for a large number of developing nations. My country has in the past participated in all efforts to solve commodity problems. We have given evidence of our goodwill and our readiness to compromise. We shall continue to cooperate in finding pragmatic solutions. As an example I should like to refer to our participation in the Cocoa Agreement negotiations.

Arrangements for a period of transition on a pragmatic basis for commodities that are subject to extreme market fluctuations definitely have their value. But in the long run they are even harmful if they provide for price fixing against strong market trends. In that case these regulations would simply favour the

process by which primary commodities are replaced by substitutes. The system would then fail to have the desired effect.

The Federal Republic of Germany is one of the most important and most expansive markets for the commodity exports of developing countries. The steady growth initiated by the German economic policy will lead to a reasonable rise in these exports. However, we must not overlook the fact that the selling of primary commodities will, in the long run, be influenced by technological progress, especially in the industrialized countries. And it is for this reason that the production and export of manufactured and semi-manufactured goods will become increasingly important for the developing countries themselves.

Preferential Tariffs

2. The OECD (Organisation for European Cooperation and Development) *proposal for preferential tariff rates* submitted to you receives our full support. The progress made so far may appear small to the uninformed observer. But those who are aware of the difficulties involved will think differently. At this Conference we should strive to reach understanding on the essential principles of a general system of preferential tariffs.

During his visit to Delhi Prof. Karl Schiller called on Mr. Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed, Union Minister for Industrial Development, and extended him an invitation to visit the Federal Republic of Germany.

Certainly, a number of difficult questions will arise in the discussions. Among other problems, I am thinking of the existing regional preferences. Solutions will only be possible if the interests of all developing countries are taken into consideration.

Improving Aid Terms

3. Financial assistance is, as you know, under pressure due to the growing *debt burden of the developing countries*. More adequate terms of public financial assistance and more scope for private investment can greatly help to mitigate the difficulties. We shall try, by the end of this year, to give full effect to the terms and conditions recommended by OECD and ECOSOC. (Economic and Social Council). And we are still prepared to participate in some necessary operations to consolidate credits on a multi-lateral base. In its new five-year financial planning, our Government has given special priority to financial assistance for developing countries. From 1967 to 1971, budget funds for public development assistance will expand by 11 per cent per year. At that rate they will grow almost twice as fast as total public expenditure. This ratio underlines our willingness

(Continued on page 7)



(Continued from page 6)

to increase our financial contributions in line with the one per cent formula recommended by the First United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.

Private Investment

4. By a number of measures, especially the Development Assistance Tax Law, the Federal Republic of Germany is promoting *private investment in developing countries*. But in reality many investors meet with great obstacles abroad, as you know. Nevertheless, we all should acknowledge the function of private investment to fill financial gaps in the developing countries. Public financial assistance of the industrialized countries is particularly appropriate to investment in infrastructure and basic industries. But private capital is particularly useful for secondary investments, that is, to cover the needs of the processing industries in the developing countries.

The developing countries should try more and more to accept the systems of mixed public and private financing. They provide a maximum multiplier for public financial aid. And in this combination, there is no reason for mistrust against private investors. Here, we must intensify our cooperation. It is here, more than anywhere else that the word "partnership" becomes a real test case.

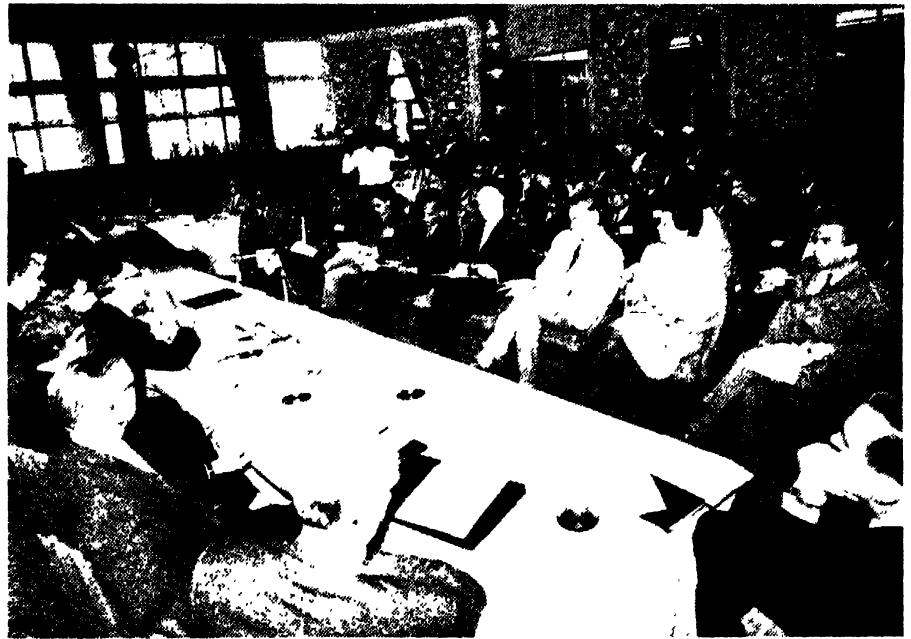
Supplementary Financing

5. The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany is following with interest the efforts to achieve supplementary financing designed to prevent an interruption of the development process in a country when export earnings begin to fall back. As in the past, our delegation will cooperate in a constructive spirit in the further deliberations on this problem.

6. I would not conclude my observations on some aspects of financial cooperation without mentioning that my Government is prepared to participate in a second replenishment of IDA funds, that means an increase of 60 per cent!

Mr. President, those were my comments on a few special problems of international trade and development policy.

To confine oneself, however, to technical and economic solutions would mean to misunderstand the



Prof. Schiller addressing a Press Conference which was attended by more than 100 Indian and foreign journalists

intentions of my words and the global significance of this Conference.

The issues before UNCTAD are issues of world politics. We must approach them with our eyes turned to the future. There is a triple burden on all of us; to carry the consequences of the past while mastering the present and planning for the future from the deficiencies of the present — that is our fate. In many countries, social values and social relationships are even today not in harmony with the prevailing conditions of production. Frequently, attitudes are still influenced by obsolete values and traditions.

We all have to stop thinking in old terms. Moreover, sweeping technological progress creates new "cultural lags" even in the centres of our industrialized world. Change

and challenge are dominating old and new industrialized countries. Here, at this great meeting, we should therefore, attempt to confront our social values by rational information. In so doing, we should try to find the *common* elements in the worldwide movement represented in this Conference. The aim of development does not mean only to redistribute the wealth between the rich and the poor countries. It means far more: Our double task is (1) to bridge the gap between the developing and the industrialized countries, and (2) to enlarge the growth potential of the world as a whole. That is a common task which demands a common answer from all of us. And that is a real chance for a peaceful road into a common future.

VOLUNTEERS ARE TRAINED CRAFTSMEN

A BATCH of fourteen German volunteers who arrived in India last month have just taken up work at projects in different States.

The group, which completed a three-week orientation course before dispersing to the projects, consists of nurses and technicians.

Most of the volunteers are young people qualified and trained in various trades. They are engineers, surveyors, technicians, nurses, welfare workers, carpenters and so on. Their work is not only to carry out projects, but to train local craftsmen. For in most developing countries the shortage of trained personnel lies in these categories of trades rather than in the professions.

In 1964, one year after the German Volunteer Service (DED) was founded there were already 100 German volunteers abroad. Today there are about that number in India alone.

Whether in **KUFR**
or in **GARMISCH**



is **FUN** these **DAYS**



Mr. Khub Chand, India's Ambassador to Bonn, received Dr. A. Seifriz, President of the Indo-German Society, Stuttgart who accompanied Chancellor Kiesinger on his visit to India recently, and many other friends of India at an exhibition of pictures (also see below) on India held in Bonn.

德意志联邦共和国 of the Federal Republic of Germany

GERMAN NEWS WEEKLY

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As reported last week, a fresh group of 14 German volunteers consisting of qualified craftsmen and trained nurses have arrived in India and taken up work in different States. During their brief stay in the Capital, they were given a reception by members of the Indo-German Students Friendship Society.

INDIA EXHIBITION

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Johannes Gutenberg (1397-1468)

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His abilities as a literary artist won him early recognition. Born the son of a paper mill director, he arranged the higher society of his time for its indifference to the sufferings of those below it. His first plays were characterized by this revolt

against his own origin and background. The first success of his career as a dramatist was reached with "The Three Penny Opera" (1928), a satire on modern society and its public institutions.

Brecht's fame as a playwright is firmly founded on his realistic plays in which his genius left behind cumbersome theories and reached maturity. This is illustrated in his drama "Mother Courage" which describes the fate of a woman, a camp-follower, who pulls her cart through the horrors of a war hoping to gain from it, but at the end loses her property and also her children.

Brecht's characters are not great heroes but down-to-earth figures from real life. Of his numerous plays, "Master Puntila and his servant Matti", "The Good Woman of Sezuán" and the "Caucasian Chalk Circle" are widely known, and scenes from them have been staged by students of Max Müller Bhavans in New Delhi and elsewhere in India.

A scene from "The Good Woman of Sezuán" when parts of the play were staged by the students of Max Müller Bhavan, New Delhi



PARTY LEADER W. SCHEEL

MR. Walter Scheel, who has visited India several times and who has many friends in this country, has been elected leader of the Free Democratic Party (F.D.P.), the Opposition in the Federal Parliament.

Born in 1919, Mr. Scheel studied banking and was for a time business manager of a metal goods factory. He has had administrative experience at various levels and he combined in himself the role of a businessman and politician till 1961 when he became a Minister in the Federal Cabinet.

Mr. Scheel began his parliamentary career in 1950 when he entered the State Parliament of North-Rhine Westphalia. Three years later he was elected to the *Bundestag* (the Lower House of the Federal Parliament). In 1955 he became a member of the European Parliament and later President of the European Parliamentary Committee for Cooperation with Developing Countries.

When the late Dr. Konrad Adenauer was elected Chancellor for a fourth term in 1961, Mr. Walter Scheel was appointed Minister for Economic Co-operation—a special Ministry for development aid which was created for the first time. Mr. Scheel gave a new push to development aid. When he last visited India, on the occasion of the funeral of Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri, he said he foresaw not only that Germany's economic cooperation with India would continue but that it would increase in future.

GERMAN SCULPTURES AT DELHI TRIENNALE

EIGHT sculptors from the Federal Republic of Germany are represented at the First Indian Triennale (Feb. 10 to March 31) organised by the Lalit Kala Akademi, New Delhi.

The display, arranged in two galleries — at Rabindra Bhavan and Jaipur House —, was inaugurated by Dr. Zakir Husain, President of India. Bringing together about 700 paintings, sculptures and graphics from 32 countries, the Triennale presents a cross-section of world art.

The Indian section is note-worthy and the international jury, which judged the entries and awarded seven prizes, described the collection as a "challenging contribution". Art critics have commented that the Exhibition compares favourably with the well-known exhibitions in Venice, Sao Paulo and Tokyo.

The collection from the Federal Republic of Germany demonstrates the high standard which this country has achieved in world art and represents the works of some of the young sculptors who are shaping the present trends of art in the country. The entries from each participating country being limited to



Dr E. Thiele

20, the German Art Council, which organised the German contribution, decided to present in New Delhi just eight sculptures and the preliminary drawings of the sculptors so that the display could give a clear impression of the work of each of the artists represented.

The range of German sculpture today is wide enough to give great scope to a host of individualistic temperaments. Those essential qualities which must be present in a work of art and which make it acceptable as a formal or intellectual statement appear in a myriad of variations.



"London Spinal", a sculpture in stainless steel by German artist Friedrich Werthmann display at the Triennale, Rabindra Bhavan, New Delhi.

This fact is well emphasized in the German contribution. The artists represented are:

Alfred Aschauer (36) of Munich, Emil Cimiotti (40) of Braunschweig, Volkmar Haase (37) of Berlin; Erich Hauser (37) of Dunningen/Rottweil; Utz Kampmann (32) of Berlin and Zurich; Joseph Lonas (42) of the Berlin Academy of Art, Ursula Sax (33) of Berlin and Friedrich Werthmann (40) of Düsseldorf.

Of the pieces on display three are in bronze, four in stainless steel and one in acryl-glass. The collection was put together by Dr. Ernst Thiele, Secretary-General of the German Art Council, Darmstadt, who came over to India for the purpose.

Dr. Thiele has organised various exhibitions both in Germany and abroad. He is authority not only on modern art but on folk art as well.

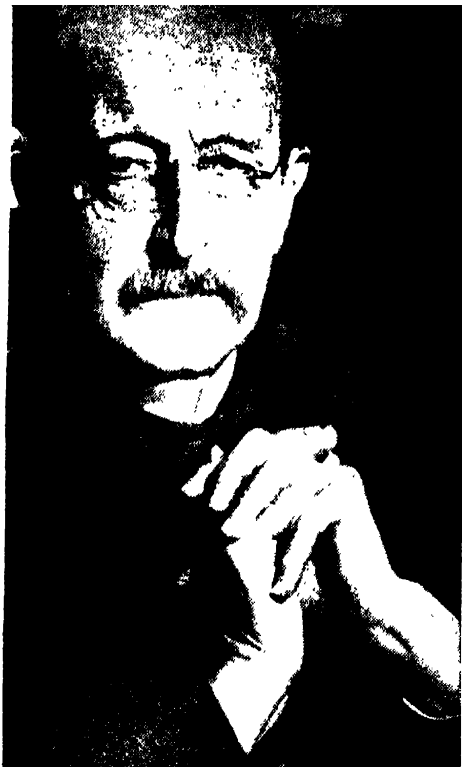
"During my brief stay of two weeks in India, I have tried to acquaint myself with the living artists in this country and their studios so that I could develop my knowledge of Indian modern art. I want to set up in Germany an exhibition of outstanding specimens of contemporary Indian art", Dr. Thiele said in an interview with a *German News Weekly* representative. "I have not had sufficient time to go round and see things for myself adequately on this trip. I hope I shall come again", he added.

SCHILLER AND RILKE IN TAMIL

SEMINARS in Tamil on German literature, organised in cooperation with the Tamil Ilakkiya Sangham, have been serving as an effective medium of cultural exchange at the Max Müller Bhavan, Madras.

The third of these seminars, which was held last month, brought to the forum four Tamil scholars, and the German authors discussed were Schiller, Heinrich Heine, and Rainer Maria Rilke.

Last year, two such seminars were held, the first in March and the second in September. They were devoted to a discussion of Heinrich Böll, Wolfgang Borchert and Franz Kafka. The Tamil versions of two short stories by Borchert were read, and Mr. Ka Na Subramaniam, a leading writer in Tamil, drew a scholarly comparison between Kafka and Pudumai Pithan, a Tamil author.



SCIENCE in Germany owes its phoenix-like re-emergence after the last war largely to the Max Planck Society.

The Society, which bears the name of the father of quantum physics, is a historic institution. It had previously been the *Kaiser Wilhelm Gesellschaft* (Kaiser Wilhelm Foundation) in Berlin associated with great

ARTERIES OF SCIENCE

names such as Alfred Einstein, Otto Hahn and others and Planck himself had been its chairman.

The new Society first saw the light of day at Göttingen where some of the greatest surviving German scientists, Planck, Hahn, von Laue and Heisenberg had been brought together under the aegis of the British. But within a few years its institutes had spread right across the Federal Republic of Germany.

The great majority of the institutes financed by the Max Planck Society devote themselves to research, in particular fundamental research in the natural sciences. Some of these institutes, however, extend their activity into the realm of applied research also. Out of a total of 52 research institutes at present being run by the Society, eight are devoted to the humanities. Within the framework of scientific research in the Federal Republic of Germany, the Max Planck Society holds its task to be, above all:

- to support new trends as well as new methods in research, in particular where these are developing on the border lines between traditional disciplines and have not yet found a place in the

universities because of the institutional ties between research and teaching;

- to develop new types of institutes and to take charge of research projects which demand equipment of such size and specialization that the universities do not take them on for fear of disturbing their internal balance;
- to provide scientists of exceptional ability, who wish to devote themselves to pure research, with facilities for work adapted to their specific requirements, so that they can bring to bear their entire energy on achieving their scientific aims.

In this way, research in the institutes of the Max Planck Society is complementary to that in the universities. The Society is not obliged to ensure completeness in the representation of "major" and "minor" subjects within the scope covered by its institutes. It can make special allowance for the personality and the specific interests and abilities of the individual scientist, and it can bring together in a single institute scientists from several disciplines.

Productive Research

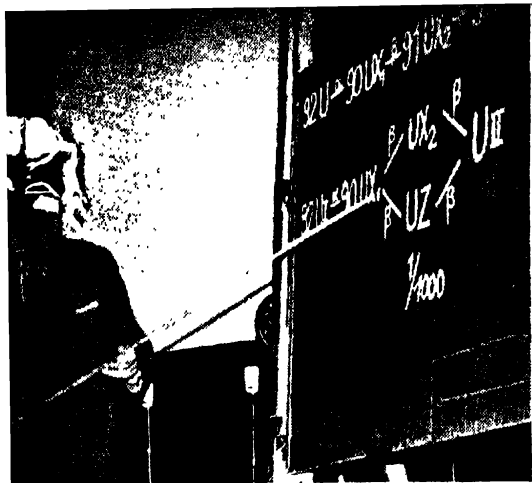
The Society's principle is that the establishment and maintenance of an institute should depend not only on the requirements of the branch of science in question, but above all on the possibility of finding independent and productive research workers for a promising field of activity. Therefore, the Society seeks to find and engage for directing the work of its institutes the best scientists in each respective field. Furthermore, whenever an institute is to change its director, the Society makes a point of reassessing the question whether or not continued maintenance of this institute is justified. If its particular *raison d'être* has ceased to exist, e.g. because the branch of research in question has meanwhile been adopted by the universities, or because no qualified successor can be found, the Society is ready either to modify the institute's tasks or to discontinue its maintenance altogether, by handing it over to a neighbouring university. In the course of the joint history of the Max Planck Society and the Kaiser Wilhelm Society, 31 out of a total of 81 institutes founded were dissolved or handed over to universities.

The Society also endeavours not to endanger the advantages offered by the flexibility of its system by the consolidation of a hierarchic order within its personnel. Thus, it gives younger scientists ample facilities for their independent development.

The extensive opportunities which the Society offers to young scientists in its institutes constitute a guarantee for good training. The high



Although the Max Planck Institutes of Scientific Research in Germany are often mentioned only in association with nuclear research, the scope of activity of these Institutes covers many fields of research. For instance, there is a Max Planck Institute of Industrial Physiology in Dortmund where research and tests (picture at left) have opened up new possibilities in the fight against noise. Another instance is provided by the Institute of Biophysics, Frankfurt, where radio-active substances of the human body (picture at right bottom) are registered by a gamma-ray spectrometer. Top pictures show from left (1) Max Planck (1858-1947), discoverer of the quantum theory after whom the Institutes are named; (2) Otto Hahn, the octogenarian scientist and Nobel Prize-winner who together with two colleagues split the atom for the first time; and (3) Prof. Adolf Butenandt, President of the Max Planck Society, the top organisation of all the Max Planck Institutes.



standard of this training is demonstrated by the fact that as at the end of 1965 the universities had taken over a total of 216 professors with all tenure from institutes of the Max Planck Society.

The Society consists of scientific and supporting members and is organized as a registered society of private law.

The Directors of institutes and the scientific members form the Scientific Council of the Society. This Council is divided into three sections as below, according to the disciplines of the individual institutes:

- (1) Section for Biology and Medicine;
- (2) Section for Chemistry, Physics and Technology;
- (3) Section for Humanities.

The Scientific Council and its sections act as advisers to the President and the Senate in scientific matters, e.g. the appointment of Directors of institutes or scientific members and the establishment or dissolution of institutes.

The General Assembly of Members elects the members of the Senate, who hold office for six years. The Senate is composed of scientists as well as eminent persons from Government, industry and commerce. In its hands lies the responsibility for decisions essential to the life of the Society. It decides on the appointment of Directors of institutes, Heads of independent departments within the institutes, and of all scientific members. The Senate also has the power to establish or dissolve an institute; furthermore, it apportions the budget for the Society as a whole and for the institutes individually, and it elects the President and the Board of Management, each for a six-year period.

Decisive Factor

For carrying out tasks in the public interest, the Max Planck Society receives subsidies from the Government. These at present amount to some 200 million D-marks (Rs. 39 crores) per annum, the Federal and State (Länder) Governments each paying half the total. It is of decisive importance to the research carried out by the Society that these governmental subsidies are not earmarked for specific research projects but can be spent by the Society according to the actual scientific requirements in each case.

This flexibility which the Society enjoys is further increased by private donations and contributions. The administration and utilization of these funds are subject to a double control through the internal audit of the Society and through the public Audit Office.

The Society's research work is carried out in its institutes. The size and internal organization of these institutes vary greatly, depending on their individual subjects of research. During 1967, the number of scientists, employees and workers engaged in the Society's institutes was 6,250 some 1,620 of them, scientists. In addition, other scientists are working at the institutes as scholarship-holders or as guests.

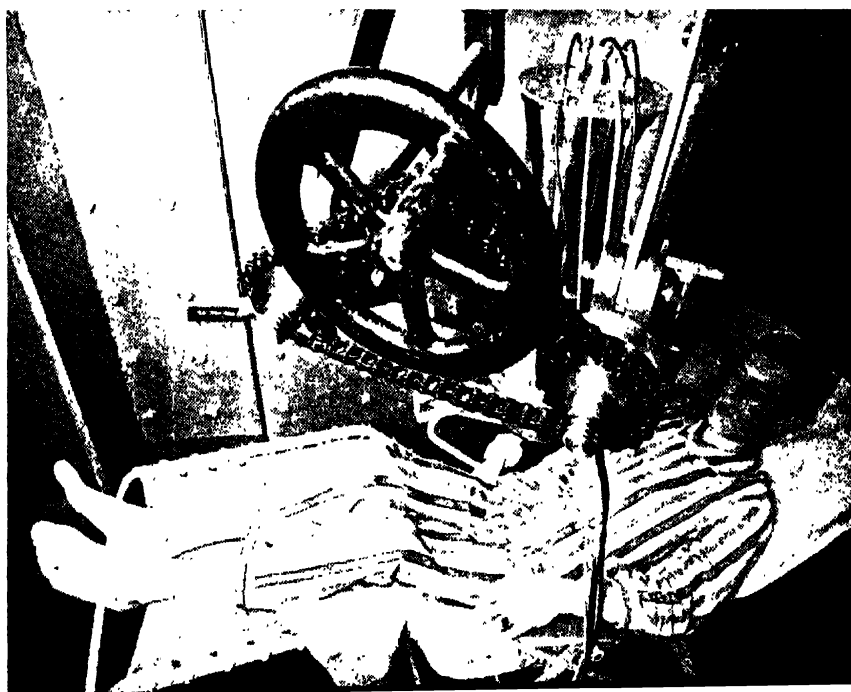
Freedom of Work

The Directors and scientific members are free in their scientific activity; the choice, sequence and execution of their research projects are not subject to any restriction. The Directors of institutes are only obliged to give an annual account of their scientific activities to the President and Senate.

The institutes of the Kaiser Wilhelm Society and of its successor, the Max Planck Society, have opened a variety of new scientific domains in Germany, e.g. the physical chemistry of Haber, the radio-chemistry of Hahn, the theoretical physics of Einstein, the biochemistry of Warburg, and the biophysics of Rajewsky. Each of the institutes is important



to the Max Planck Society, since any institute working on subjects which no longer seem to be of focal importance or are actually superseded either receives a new task or is passed on by the Society to another organization. As fundamental research is predominant in the institutes' activity, it is not easy to explain to an outsider, in a few words, the nature of a field of research or the "significance" of a given achievement. The immediate practical use to which a discovery can be put is by no means a criterion of its importance. The variety and importance of the research work being done by the institutes are subjects for another article.



"CONTAINER TRAFFIC" FOR FASTER TRANSPORT

"CONTAINER traffic", characterised by the shipping of goods by means of box-like durable shieldings, is fast becoming the lifebreath of shipping. It is shaping the future of Hamburg port.

This historic international port is developing into one of Europe's biggest centres for loading, unloading and transshipping goods. Many specialists are working on this labyrinthine complex and Mr. Helmuth Kern, Hamburg's Senator for Economics, supervises the entire work.

Rationalization is planned of the facilities available for those who ship their goods by railway, inland waterway, truck and ocean-going freighter. Not all the changes in the Hamburg area are visible to the layman. But technicians of transport—and many others who from civic pride or plain curiosity make repeated visits to the vast area—see big

things happening these days. Just as the free city of Hamburg became a "window on the world" in medieval times, with a brisk trade overseas, in the years to come the overseas services will be emphasized still more. For example, there is to be a 175-metre-long pier which will serve for handling bulk shipments of wheat and other grains. Nearby, there will be a towering silo for storage of grain. Linking the pier and the 61-metre-high silo are hoists, lifts and all the other attendant equipment. Storage of grain will be done at a pace of 1,000 tons an hour. The new grain-handling equipment adds up to an additional storage capacity of 60,000 tons which extends Hamburg port's total storage capacity beyond 600,000 tons.

All over the port area, new service buildings are rising "almost overnight like mushrooms", said one observer. But perhaps the biggest innovations

are directly in the harbour itself. Increasingly as the work progresses, there are to be more "container terminals" amounting to individual ports for specific types of containers and their carriers. Transshipping goods will be done at a much faster tempo in the future. For example, "truck-to-truck" transfers will be facilitated by special routes, so that the speed of this one type of transfer alone can be trebled. All sorts of "bottle-necks" are being broken.

At many points the wharves and piers will be enlarged to allow more room for loading and unloading, and thereby another of the "bottle-necks" will be broken. The Elbe, the river

and estuary on which Hamburg is situated up-channel from the North Sea itself, is to be made more navigable for even the biggest ships. At points the navigation channel will be deepened by more than 36 feet.

Naturally, these wide-ranging measures are meant to serve the economic future of Hamburg. But Hamburg being, as it has been for centuries, a major link in world commerce, the new centre will also benefit traders and manufacturers throughout the world.

One other aspect: The relationship between trading in goods and manufacturing the goods themselves is recognized. The high buildings under construction include accommodation for factories. Large areas are already available for industrial buildings near the port. By 1970 hundreds of acres more would have been cleared for the same purpose.

6-LANE ELBE TUNNEL

WHEN a new tunnel is constructed in Hamburg, motor vehicles can pass under the river Elbe at 100 Km. an hour.

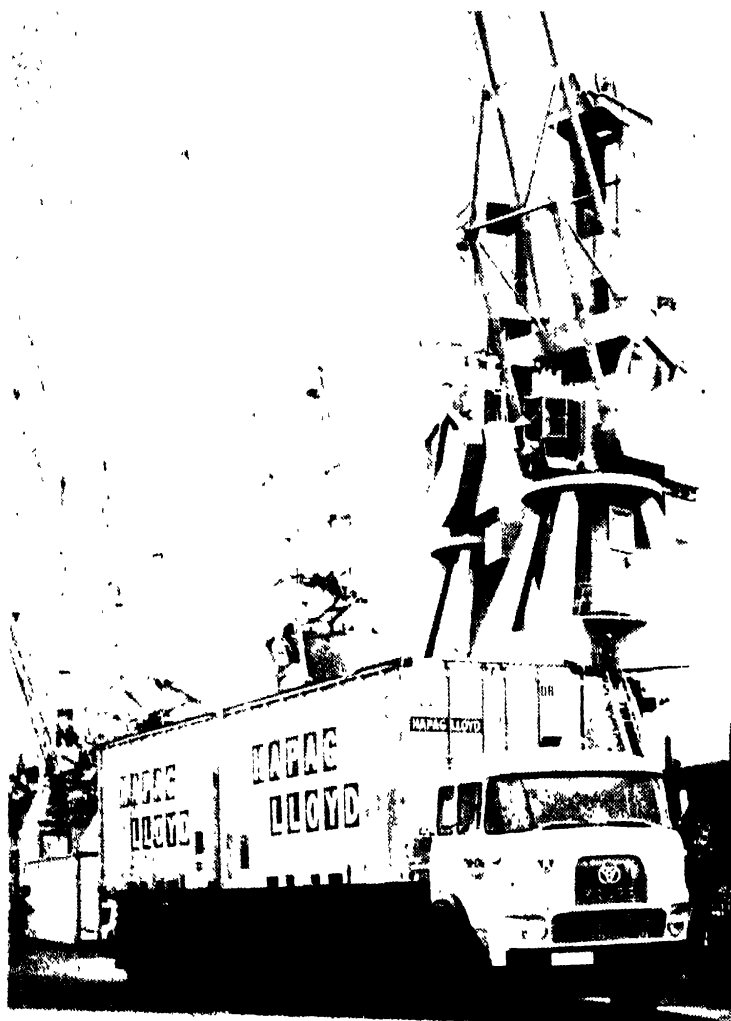
Twenty metres below water-level, the tunnel will have six lanes and will be 3.2 kilometres long. Traffic along each lane will be regulated by light signals.

The tunnel, estimated to cost D.M. 380 million (approximately Rs. 70 crores), will be part of a new *autobahn* leading from the Danish border to the Hamburg-Hanover highway.

Since 1911, Hamburg has had an Elbe tunnel, the only lift-tunnel in the world. But this tunnel's system of lifts and escalators no longer meets the needs of the city.

The new tunnel will be built in three sections and according to different methods of construction. One of the sections, a 1740-metre-long stretch, will be built on the "Swimming-in" method. Under this method, iron-cement tunnel parts will be made in a dock-yard nearby. The parts, each 130 metres long, 42 metres wide and 8.5 metres high, will weigh 50,000 tons altogether. They will be transported by tug-boat to the appropriate spot and lowered over a 50-metre-wide channel. The individual parts will be fastened together under water, then attached to the river-bed and isolated. The entire project will be completed by 1974-75.

A three-axle truck designed for transporting containers from ships on the quayside inland to factories



The "Indian Rope Trick"

A LENGTH of rope is cut into two and the severed pieces are held separately in full view of a large audience. Within a few moments, again before the wide-awake audience, the pieces disappear and are only seen as the full length originally held.

Another piece of rope is held hanging and is then rolled into a ball and whirled before the audience. Just a few moments later, when the same piece is held high, it stays horizontally and as straight and firmly as a walking stick.

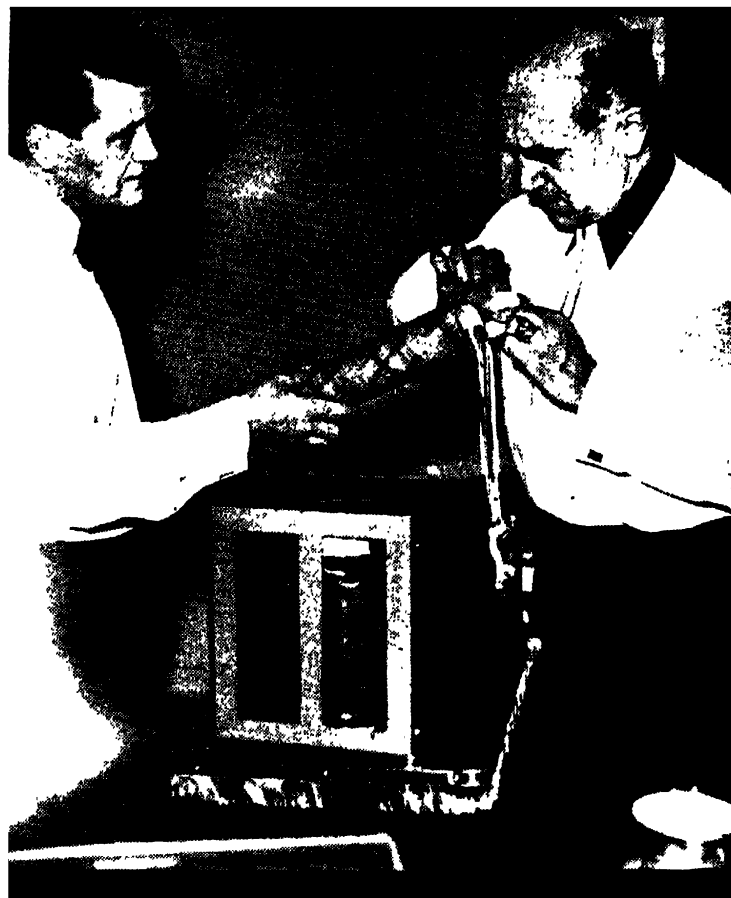
The wedding ring of one in the audience is borrowed and dropped into a glass of water and the glass is then placed on a table. A few moments later a closely wrapped parcel is brought to the table. The owner of the ring, invited to the stage, opens the parcel, takes out a series of boxes packed one within another and finds his ring in the last box.

Whatever might have been the "Indian rope trick", the two rope tricks mentioned and numerous other feats of magic held packed houses spell-bound wherever Werner Hornung and Axel Velden, German magicians, performed their art at the Capital. The magicians were on a visit to New Delhi as part of a tour of Asia sponsored by the Goethe Institute of Munich.

A merchant running an export-import enterprise left him by his father, Hornung finds pleasure also in performing magic. His friend, Axel Velden, is a comedian and cabaret artiste who has distinguished himself also as a magician. Both are members of the German Magic Circle of about 900 members and of the International Brotherhood of Magicians, Ohio, U.S.A. which has 7,000 members distributed all over the world.

Jovial in conversation, Mr. Hornung speaks English well. His outstanding performance is "the mystery

The wide-eyed audience which watched with keen interest a performance by the German magicians, organised by the Max Muller Bhawan and the Y.M.C.A., New Delhi, included Dr Karan Singh, Union Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation.



Magicians Werner Hornung (right) and Axel Velden preparing the aids for a trick.

of the golden ball" which lies in his driving a car in crowded areas blindfolded in the direction of a ball held before him at a distance. In New Delhi, Mr. Hornung did not perform this trick because in India the steering wheel is on the right while in Europe it is on the left. But he gave clear proof of his talent when, with his eyes closed with a pad, wrapped around them by a member of the audience, and with the head covered by a dark hood, he found his way to a ball held above the head by another in the audience. The gathering burst into loud applause when, after groping through the audience from the stage about 50 feet away, Mr. Hornung clasped the ball.

"If our politicians were magicians surely, we would have peace in the world", Mr. Hornung says.

Discussing his feats of magic he adds, "Our magic is white magic. We do everything slowly and openly on the stage, in the full view of the audience who watch every one of our movements. Magic is an art of entertainment which creates illusions to lighten the burden of life in this difficult world. We are here as German ambassadors of magic to promote goodwill. If we provide a few moments of joy by our performance, we are happy and we feel that our visit has been amply rewarded."

The magicians will be at Jaipur during the Arts Festival there next week (*see page 1*) and then, after a brief visit to Japan and Hong Kong, return to India next month when they will give performances at more centres.

ARTISTIC Gymnastics

GRACEFULNESS and artistry are part of many sport disciplines as can be seen from the pictures on this page.

Balancing on the pole (at bottom of picture on the right) calls for remarkable skill and careful practice. Irmi Krauser, a 19-year-old girl from Straubing in South Germany, seems to have attained breathtaking perfection in it. This sport tones up the muscles and promotes alertness. The harmony of movement involved in it is a real delight to those who watch it. Irmi belongs to the top international class in this discipline, although in the German Gymnastic Championships last year she was not in very good form and a 15-year-old acrobat, Marlies Stegmann, won the championship.

Such skills in sport are acquired by many students, both boys and girls, at the German Sports College, Cologne. Movement studies (picture below) are among the subjects taught at this institution where the students develop skill and ease in sport side by side with rhythm in the movement of the body and limbs.





Mr. Khub Chand, India's Ambassador to Bonn, received Dr. A. Seifriz, President of the Indo-German Society, Stuttgart who accompanied Chancellor Kiesinger on his visit to India recently, and many other friends of India at an exhibition of pictures (also see below) on India held in Bonn.

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Vol. X No. 8 NEW DELHI, FEB. 17, 1968 Regd. No. D-1045



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His abilities as a literary artist won him early recognition. Born the son of a paper mill director, he arraigned the higher society of his time for its indifference to the sufferings of those below it. His first plays were characterized by this revolt

against his own origin and background. The first success of his career as a dramatist was reached with "The Three Penny Opera" (1928), a satire on modern society and its public institutions.

Brecht's fame as a playwright is firmly founded on his realistic plays in which his genius left behind cumbersome theories and reached maturity. This is illustrated in his drama "Mother Courage" which describes the fate of a woman, a camp-follower, who pulls her cart through the horrors of a war hoping to gain from it, but at the end loses her property and also her children.

Brecht's characters are not great heroes but down-to-earth figures from real life. Of his numerous plays, "Master Puntla and his servant Matti", "the Good Woman of Sezuán" and the "Caucasian Chalk Circle" are widely known, and scenes from them have been staged by students of Max Müller Bhavans in New Delhi and elsewhere in India.

A scene from "The Good Woman of Sezuán" when parts of the play were staged by the students of Max Müller Bhavan, New Delhi



PARTY LEADER W. SCHEEL

MR. Walter Scheel, who has visited India several times and who has many friends in this country, has been elected leader of the Free Democratic Party (F.D.P.), the Opposition in the Federal Parliament.

Born in 1919, Mr. Scheel studied banking and was for a time business manager of a metal goods factory. He has had administrative experience at various levels and he combined in himself the role of a businessman and politician till 1961 when he became a Minister in the Federal Cabinet.

Mr. Scheel began his parliamentary career in 1950 when he entered the State Parliament of North-Rhine Westphalia. Three years later he was elected to the *Bundestag* (the Lower House of the Federal Parliament). In 1955 he became a member of the European Parliament and later President of the European Parliamentary Committee for Cooperation with Developing Countries.

When the late Dr. Konrad Adenauer was elected Chancellor for a fourth term in 1961, Mr. Walter Scheel was appointed Minister for Economic Co-operation—a special Ministry for development aid which was created for the first time. Mr. Scheel gave a new push to development aid. When he last visited India, on the occasion of the funeral of Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri, he said he foresaw not only that Germany's economic cooperation with India would continue but that it would increase in future.

GERMAN SCULPTURES AT DELHI TRIENNALE

EIGHT sculptors from the Federal Republic of Germany are represented at the First Indian Triennale (Feb. 10 to March 31) organised by the Lalit Kala Akademi, New Delhi.

The display, arranged in two galleries — at Rabindra Bhavan and Jaipur House —, was inaugurated by Dr. Zakir Husain, President of India. Bringing together about 700 paintings, sculptures and graphics from 32 countries, the Triennale presents a cross-section of world art.

The Indian section is note-worthy and the international jury, which judged the entries and awarded seven prizes, described the collection as a "challenging contribution". Art critics have commented that the Exhibition compares favourably with the well-known exhibitions in Venice, Sao Paulo and Tokyo.

The collection from the Federal Republic of Germany demonstrates the high standard which this country has achieved in world art and represents the works of some of the young sculptors who are shaping the present trends of art in the country. The entries from each participating country being limited to

20, the German Art Council, which organised the German contribution, decided to present in New Delhi just eight sculptures and the preliminary drawings of the sculptors so that the display could give a



Dr E. Thiele

clear impression of the work of each of the artists represented.

The range of German sculpture today is wide enough to give great scope to a host of individualistic temperaments. Those essential qualities which must be present in a work of art and which make it acceptable as a formal or intellectual statement appear in a myriad of variations.



"London Spiral", a sculpture in stainless steel by German artist Friedrich Werthmann display at the Triennale, Rabindra Bhavan, New Delhi.

This fact is well emphasized in the German contribution. The artists represented are:

Alfred Aschauer (36) of Munich; Emil Cimiotti (40) of Braunschweig; Volkmar Haase (37) of Berlin; Erich Hauser (37) of Dunningen/Rottweil; Utz Kampmann (32) of Berlin and Zurich; Joseph Lonas (42) of the Berlin Academy of Art; Ursula Sax (33) of Berlin and Friedrich Werthmann (40) of Düsseldorf.

Of the pieces on display three are in bronze, four in stainless steel and one in acryl-glass. The collection was put together by Dr. Ernst Thiele, Secretary-General of the German Art Council, Darmstadt, who came over to India for the purpose.

Dr. Thiele has organised various exhibitions both in Germany and abroad. He is authority not only on modern art but on folk art as well.

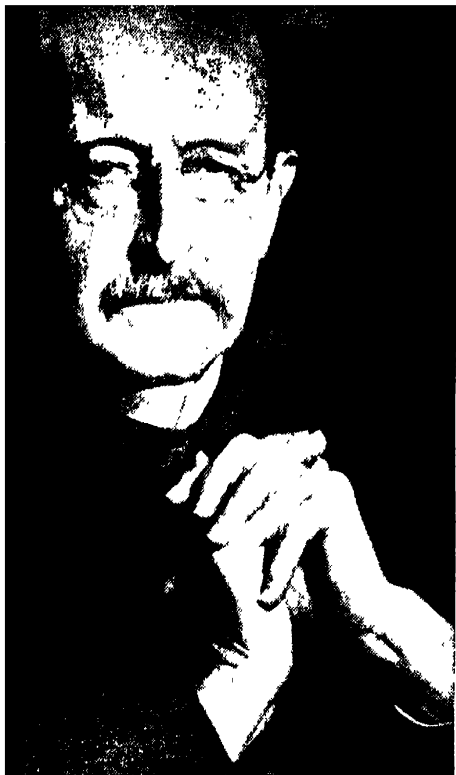
"During my brief stay of two weeks in India, I have tried to acquaint myself with the living artists in this country and their studios so that I could develop my knowledge of Indian modern art. I want to set up in Germany an exhibition of outstanding specimens of contemporary Indian art", Dr. Thiele said in an interview with a *German News Weekly* representative. "I have not had sufficient time to go round and see things for myself adequately on this trip. I hope I shall come again", he added.

SCHILLER AND RILKE IN TAMIL

SEMINARS in Tamil on German literature, organised in cooperation with the Tamil Ilakkiya Sangham, have been serving as an effective medium of cultural exchange at the Max Müller Bhavan, Madras.

The third of these seminars, which was held last month, brought to the forum four Tamil scholars, and the German authors discussed were Schiller, Heinrich Heine, and Rainer Maria Rilke.

Last year, two such seminars were held, the first in March and the second in September. They were devoted to a discussion of Heinrich Böll, Wolfgang Borchert and Franz Kafka. The Tamil versions of two short stories by Borchert were read, and Mr. Ka Na Subramaniam, a leading writer in Tamil, drew a scholarly comparison between Kafka and Pudumai Pitbar, a Tamil author.



SCIENCE in Germany owes its phoenix-like re-emergence after the last war largely to the Max Planck Society.

The Society, which bears the name of the father of quantum physics, is a historic institution. It had previously been the *Kaiser Wilhelm Gesellschaft* (Kaiser Wilhelm Foundation) in Berlin associated with great

ARTERIES OF SCIENCE

names such as Alfred Einstein, Otto Hahn and others and Planck himself had been its chairman.

The new Society first saw the light of day at Göttingen where some of the greatest surviving German scientists, Planck, Hahn, von Laue and Heisenberg had been brought together under the aegis of the British. But within a few years its institutes had spread right across the Federal Republic of Germany.

The great majority of the institutes financed by the Max Planck Society devote themselves to research, in particular fundamental research in the natural sciences. Some of these institutes, however, extend their activity into the realm of applied research also. Out of a total of 52 research institutes at present being run by the Society, eight are devoted to the humanities. Within the framework of scientific research in the Federal Republic of Germany, the Max Planck Society holds its task to be, above all :

- to support new trends as well as new methods in research, in particular where these are developing on the border lines between traditional disciplines and have not yet found a place in the

universities because of the institutional ties between research and teaching;

- to develop new types of institutes and to take charge of research projects which demand equipment of such size and specialization that the universities do not take them on for fear of disturbing their internal balance;
- to provide scientists of exceptional ability, who wish to devote themselves to pure research, with facilities for work adapted to their specific requirements, so that they can bring to bear their entire energy on achieving their scientific aims.

In this way, research in the institutes of the Max Planck Society is complementary to that in the universities. The Society is not obliged to ensure completeness in the representation of "major" and "minor" subjects within the scope covered by its institutes. It can make special allowance for the personality and the specific interests and abilities of the individual scientist, and it can bring together in a single institute scientists from several disciplines.

Productive Research

The Society's principle is that the establishment and maintenance of an institute should depend not only on the requirements of the branch of science in question, but above all on the possibility of finding independent and productive research workers for a promising field of activity. Therefore, the Society seeks to find and engage for directing the work of its institutes the best scientists in each respective field. Furthermore, whenever an institute is to change its director, the Society makes a point of reassessing the question whether or not continued maintenance of this institute is justified. If its particular *raison d'être* has ceased to exist, e.g. because the branch of research in question has meanwhile been adopted by the universities, or because no qualified successor can be found, the Society is ready either to modify the institute's tasks or to discontinue its maintenance altogether, by handing it over to a neighbouring university. In the course of the joint history of the Max Planck Society and the Kaiser Wilhelm Society, 31 out of a total of 81 institutes founded were dissolved or handed over to universities.

The Society also endeavours not to endanger the advantages offered by the flexibility of its system by the consolidation of a hierarchic order within its personnel. Thus, it gives younger scientists ample facilities for their independent development.

The extensive opportunities which the Society offers to young scientists in its institutes constitute a guarantee for good training. The high



Although the Max Planck Institutes of Scientific Research in Germany are often mentioned only in association with nuclear research, the scope of activity of these Institutes covers many fields of research. For instance, there is a Max Planck Institute of Industrial Physiology in Dortmund where research and tests (picture at left) have opened up new possibilities in the fight against noise. Another instance is provided by the Institute of Biophysics, Frankfurt, where radio-active substances of the human body (picture at right bottom) are registered by a gamma-ray spectrometer. Top pictures show from left (1) Max Planck (1858-1947), discoverer of the quantum theory after whom the Institutes are named; (2) Otto Hahn, the octogenarian scientist and Nobel Prize-winner who together with two colleagues split the atom for the first time; and (3) Prof. Adolf Butenandt, President of the Max Planck Society, the top organisation of all the Max Planck Institutes.



standard of this training is demonstrated by the fact that as at the end of 1965 the universities had taken over a total of 216 professors with full tenure from institutes of the Max Planck Society.

The Society consists of scientific and supporting members and is organized as a registered society of private law.

The Directors of institutes and the scientific members form the Scientific Council of the Society. This Council is divided into three sections as below, according to the disciplines of the individual institutes:

- (1) Section for Biology and Medicine;
- (2) Section for Chemistry, Physics and Technology;
- (3) Section for Humanities.

The Scientific Council and its sections act as advisers to the President and the Senate in scientific matters, e.g. the appointment of Directors of institutes or scientific members and the establishment or dissolution of institutes.

The General Assembly of Members elects the members of the Senate, who hold office for six years. The Senate is composed of scientists as well as eminent persons from Government, industry and commerce. In its hands lies the responsibility for decisions essential to the life of the Society. It decides on the appointment of Directors of institutes, Heads of independent departments within the institutes, and of all scientific members. The Senate also has the power to establish or dissolve an institute; furthermore, it apportions the budget for the Society as a whole and for the institutes individually, and it elects the President and the Board of Management, each for a six-year period.

Decisive Factor

For carrying out tasks in the public interest, the Max Planck Society receives subsidies from the Government. These at present amount to some 300 million D-marks (Rs. 39 crores) per annum, the Federal and State (Länder) Governments each paying half the total. It is of decisive importance to the research carried out by the Society that these governmental subsidies are earmarked for specific research projects and can be spent by the Society according to actual scientific requirements in each case.

This flexibility which the Society enjoys is further increased by private donations and contributions. The administration and utilization of these funds are subject to a double control through the internal audit of the Society and through the public Audit Office.

The Society's research work is carried out in its institutes. The size and internal organization of these institutes vary greatly, depending on their individual subjects of research. During 1967, the number of scientists, employees and workers engaged in the Society's institutes was 6,250 some 1,620 of them, scientists. In addition, other scientists are working at the institutes as scholarship-holders or as guests.

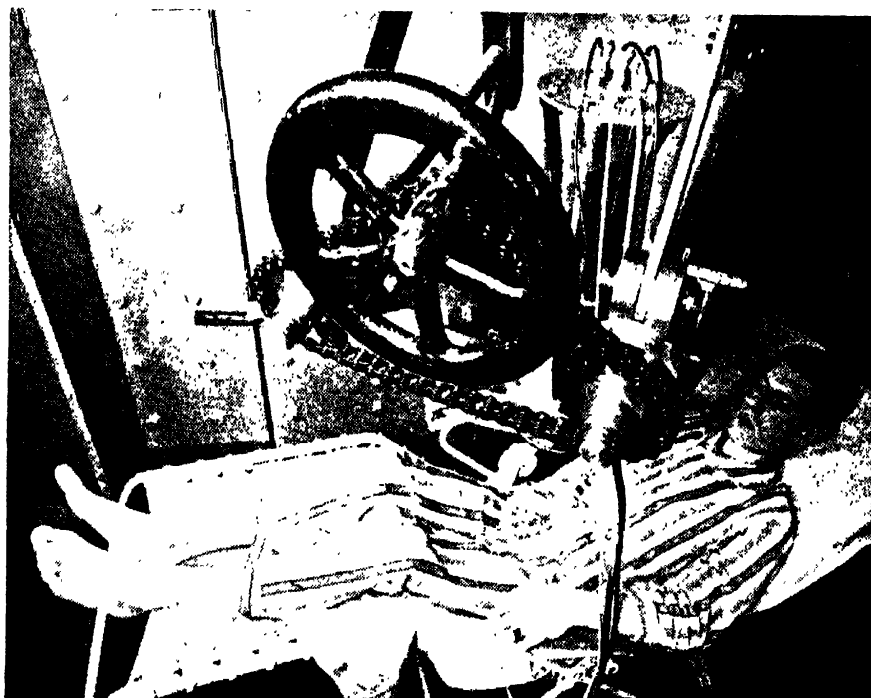
Freedom of Work

The Directors and scientific members are free in their scientific activity; the choice, sequence and execution of their research projects are not subject to any restriction. The Directors of institutes are only obliged to give an annual account of their scientific activities to the President and Senate.

The institutes of the Kaiser Wilhelm Society and of its successor, the Max Planck Society, have opened a variety of new scientific domains in Germany, e.g. the physical chemistry of Haber, the radio-chemistry of Hahn, the theoretical physics of Einstein, the biochemistry of Warburg, and the biophysics of Rajewsky. Each of the institutes is important



to the Max Planck Society, since any institute working on subjects which no longer seem to be of focal importance or are actually superseded either receives a new task or is passed on by the Society to another organization. As fundamental research is predominant in the institutes' activity, it is not easy to explain to an outsider, in a few words, the nature of a field of research or the "significance" of a given achievement. The immediate practical use to which a discovery can be put is by no means a criterion of its importance. The variety and importance of the research work being done by the institutes are subjects for another article.



"CONTAINER TRAFFIC" FOR FASTER TRANSPORT

"CONTAINER traffic", characterised by the shipping of goods by means of box-like durable shieldings, is fast becoming the lifebreath of shipping. It is shaping the future of Hamburg port.

This historic international port is developing into one of Europe's biggest centres for loading, unloading and transshipping goods. Many specialists are working on this labyrinthine complex and Mr. Helmuth Kern, Hamburg's Senator for Economics, supervises the entire work.

Rationalization is planned of the facilities available for those who ship their goods by railway, inland waterway, truck and ocean-going freighter. Not all the changes in the Hamburg area are visible to the layman. But technicians of transport - and many others who from civic pride or plain curiosity make repeated visits to the vast area—see big

things happening these days. Just as the free city of Hamburg became a "window on the world" in medieval times, with a brisk trade overseas, in the years to come the overseas services will be emphasized still more. For example, there is to be a 175-metre-long pier which will serve for handling bulk shipments of wheat and other grains. Nearby, there will be a towering silo for storage of grain. Linking the pier and the 61-metre-high silo are hoists, lifts and all the other attendant equipment. Storage of grain will be done at a pace of 1,000 tons an hour. The new grain-handling equipment adds up to an additional storage capacity of 60,000 tons which extends Hamburg port's total storage capacity beyond 600,000 tons.

All over the port area, new service buildings are rising "almost overnight like mushrooms", said one observer. But perhaps the biggest innovations are directly in the harbour itself. Increasingly as the work progresses, there are to be more "container terminals" amounting to individual ports for specific types of containers and their carriers. Transshipping goods will be done at a much faster tempo in the future. For example, "truck-to-truck" transfers will be facilitated by special routes, so that the speed of this one type of transfer alone can be trebled. All sorts of "bottle-necks" are being broken.

At many points the wharves and piers will be enlarged to allow more room for loading and unloading, and thereby another of the "bottlenecks" will be broken. The Elbe, the river

and estuary on which Hamburg is situated up-channel from the North Sea itself, is to be made more navigable for even the biggest ships. At points the navigation channel will be deepened by more than 36 feet.

Naturally, these wide-ranging measures are meant to serve the economic future of Hamburg. But Hamburg being, as it has been for centuries, a major link in world commerce, the new centre will also benefit traders and manufacturers throughout the world.

One other aspect : The relationship between trading in goods and manufacturing the goods themselves is recognized. The high buildings under construction include accommodation for factories. Large areas are already available for industrial buildings near the port. By 1970 hundreds of acres more would have been cleared for the same purpose.

6-LANE ELBE TUNNEL

WHEN a new tunnel is constructed in Hamburg, motor vehicles can pass under the river Elbe at 100 Km. an hour.

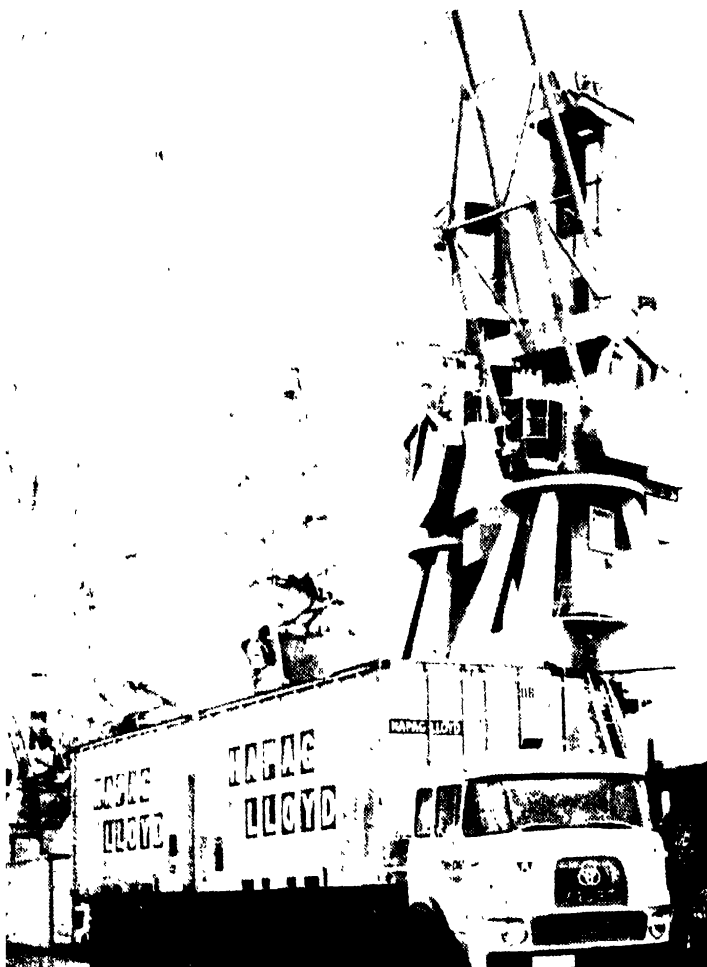
Twenty metres below water-level, the tunnel will have six lanes and will be 3.2 kilometres long. Traffic along each lane will be regulated by light signals.

The tunnel, estimated to cost D.M. 380 million (approximately Rs. 70 crores), will be part of a new *autobahn* leading from the Danish border to the Hamburg-Hanover highway.

Since 1911, Hamburg has had an Elbe tunnel, the only lift-tunnel in the world. But this tunnel's system of lifts and escalators no longer meets the needs of the city.

The new tunnel will be built in three sections and according to different methods of construction. One of the sections, a 1740-metre-long stretch, will be built on the "Swimming-in" method. Under this method, iron-cement tunnel parts will be made in a dock-yard nearby. The parts, each 130 metres long, 42 metres wide and 8.5 metres high, will weigh 50,000 tons altogether. They will be transported by tug-boat to the appropriate spot and lowered over a 50-metre-wide channel. The individual parts will be fastened together under water, then attached to the river-bed and isolated. The entire project will be completed by 1974-75.

A three-axle truck designed for transporting containers from ships on the quayside inland to factories



The "Indian Rope Trick"

A LENGTH of rope is cut into two and the severed pieces are held separately in full view of a large audience. Within a few moments, again before the wide-awake audience, the pieces disappear and are only seen as the full length originally held.

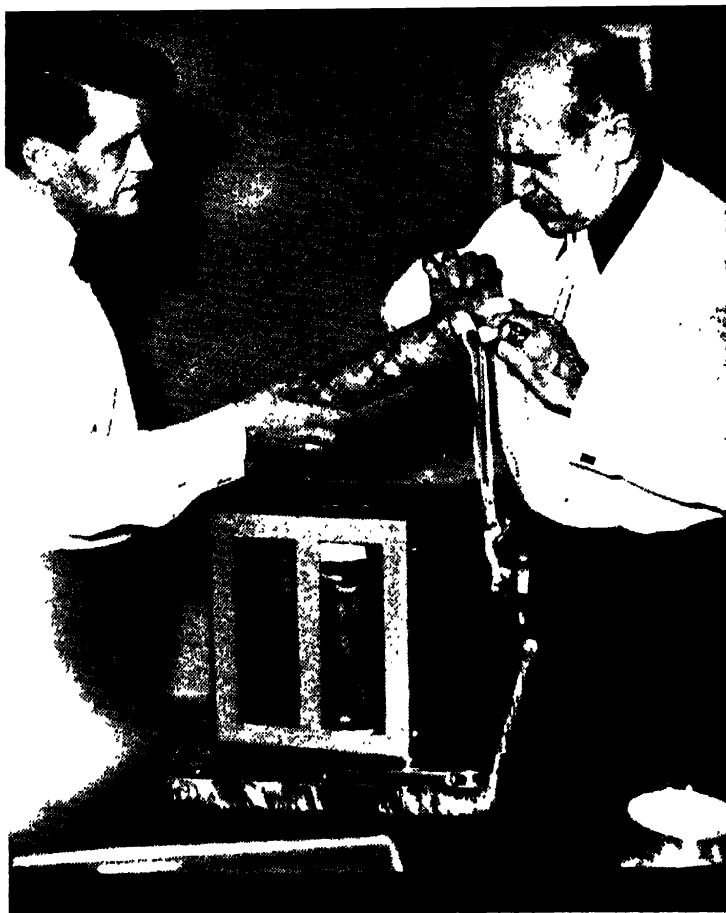
Another piece of rope is held hanging and is then rolled into a ball and whirled before the audience. Just a few moments later, when the same piece is held high, it stays horizontally and as straight and firmly as a walking stick.

The wedding ring of one in the audience is borrowed and dropped into a glass of water and the glass is then placed on a table. A few moments later a closely wrapped parcel is brought to the table. The owner of the ring, invited to the stage, opens the parcel, takes out a series of boxes packed one within another and finds his ring in the last box.

Whatever might have been the "Indian rope trick", the two rope tricks mentioned and numerous other feats of magic held packed houses spell-bound wherever Werner Hornung and Axel Velden, German magicians, performed their art at the Capital. The magicians were on a visit to New Delhi as part of a tour of Asia sponsored by the Goethe Institute of Munich.

A merchant running an export-import enterprise left him by his father, Hornung finds pleasure also in performing magic. His friend, Axel Velden, is a comedian and cabaret artiste who has distinguished himself also as a magician. Both are members of the German Magic Circle of about 900 members and of the International Brotherhood of Magicians, Ohio, U.S.A. which has 7,000 members distributed all over the world.

Jovial in conversation, Mr. Hornung speaks English well. His outstanding performance is "the mystery



Magicians Werner Hornung (right) and Axel Velden preparing the aids for a trick.

of the golden ball" which lies in his driving a car in crowded areas blindfolded in the direction of a ball held before him at a distance. In New Delhi, Mr. Hornung did not perform this trick because in India the steering wheel is on the right while in Europe it is on the left. But he gave clear proof of his talent when, with his eyes closed with a pad, wrapped around them by a member of the audience, and with the head covered by a dark hood, he found his way to a ball held above the head by another in the audience. The gathering burst into loud applause when, after groping through the audience from the stage about 50 feet away, Mr. Hornung clasped the ball.

"If our politicians were magicians, surely, we would have peace in the world", Mr. Hornung says.

Discussing his feats of magic he adds "Our magic is white magic. We do everything slowly and openly on the stage, in the full view of the audience who watch every one of our movements. Magic is an art of entertainment which creates illusions to lighten the burden of life in this difficult world. We are here as German ambassadors of magic to promote goodwill. If we provide a few moments of joy by our performance, we are happy and we feel that our visit has been amply rewarded."

The magicians will be at Jaipur during the Arts Festival there next week (see page 1) and then, after a brief visit to Japan and Hong Kong, return to India next month when they will give performances at more centres.

The wide-eyed audience which watched with keen interest a performance by the German magicians, organised by the Max Muller Bhavan and the Y.M.C.A., New Delhi, included Dr. Karan Singh, Union Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation



ARTISTIC ACROBATIC

GRACEFULNESS and artistry are part of many sport disciplines as can be seen from the pictures on this page.

Balancing on the pole (at bottom of picture on the right) calls for remarkable skill and careful practice. Irmi Krauser, a 19-year-old girl from Straubing in South Germany, seems to have attained breathtaking perfection in it. This sport tones up the muscles and promotes alertness. The harmony of movement involved in it is a real delight to those who watch it. Irmi belongs to the top international class in this discipline, although in the German Gymnastic Championships last year she was not in very good form and a 15-year-old acrobat, Marlies Stegemann, won the championship.

Such skills in sport are acquired by many students, both boys and girls, at the German Sports College, Cologne. Movement studies (picture below) are among the subjects taught at this institution where the students develop skill and ease in sport side by side with rhythm in the movement of the body and limbs.





Finance Minister Wankhede (left) handed over to the German Consul-General in Bombay a "Malla-Khamb" as a gift to the Sports University, Cologne. Mr. D.K. Hirlekar, a "Malla-Khamb" gymnast, is seen at right.

[Story on page 6]

GERMAN NEWS WEEKLY

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Mr. K. M. Mathai of Bhilai (Madhya Pradesh) is running an information centre and library where literature on the Federal Republic of Germany is distributed freely. Picture shows him (left) presenting a book to a reader.

NO CHANCE FOR EXTREMISM

ONLY a fraction of the electorate in the Federal Republic of Germany show any sympathy for extremist groups such as the Right-Wing National Democratic Party (NPD) or the Left-Wing Socialist German Students' Association.

This is the finding of the Federal Ministry of the Interior which has issued a report on internal security. The finding is significant in view of the reports of activities of the Left and Right extremist groups in the Federal Republic which have been repeatedly exaggerated by interested quarters.

The sources of these reports are often not difficult to trace. For they are the same circles which have been trying to denigrate the Federal Republic by exploiting these reports and exaggerating their dimensions.

The conclusion in the report mentioned above is corroborated by the results of recent regional elections as well as by opinion polls.

Both sides involved in this question draw much of their strength from the argument that they must fight the opposite extreme. The National Democrats claims that they stand for order and cleanliness

against the Communists and, incidentally, against beatniks and hippies.

The Left-wingers warn that only they can prevent the rise of neo-Nazism. Both sides, however, are unanimous in their denigration of parliamentary democracy and in their wish to establish an opposition outside parliament.

After the banning of the Communist Party in 1956, Germany's Left-wing groups were unable to form a united movement. Of the various small groups of Left-wing students, the Socialist Students' Association is now the best known. It has been causing trouble in a number of cities and universities. One of their leaders, Rudi Dutschke, gained much publicity by trying to turn a service in Berlin's Kaiser Wilhelm Memorial Church into a political

meeting. In Göttingen, Left-wing students gained a majority in the University's Students' Council.

To put all this into perspective, however, it should not be overlooked that, generally, there is little interest in elections to such Councils among undergraduates. These Left-wing groups still represent only a small minority amongst Germany's 270,000 students, and there is even less support in the universities for any kind of Right-wing extremism.

Nevertheless, the Right-wing National Democrats have caused some concern both inside and outside Germany. They now have about 35,000 party members (in a total electorate of 38.5 million).

After their initial successes in the 1966 regional elections in Hesse, where they polled 7.9 per cent of the votes, and in Bavaria, where they gained 7.4 per cent, they had hoped to increase their strength. Thus last year's results (Lower Saxony 7 per cent, Rhineland Palatinate 6.9 per cent, Schleswig-Holstein 6.9 per cent) were disappointing for them.

Only in Germany's smallest State, Bremen, their result of 8.9 per cent was higher than that in Hesse. The regional elections in Baden-Württemberg due to be held on April 28 will show whether they are able to fulfil the (Contd. on page 2)



Mr. Hukam Singh, Governor of Rajasthan, inaugurated at the Ram Bagh Palace Hotel the Jaipur Arts Festival which opened on February 17.

[Story on pages 4 - 5]

NO CHANCE FOR EXTREMISM

(Continued from page 1)

promises which their leader, Herr von Thadden, is constantly making.

In view of the possibility that the NPD might enter the next Federal Parliament, a reform of the electoral law was suggested. It was pointed out that a majority election system would prevent smaller parties from entering the Bundestag. Although discussions on this subject are not yet over, the next federal elections in 1969 will probably be held under the present system.

It was considered unwise to fight extremist elements by rushing through changes in the electoral system instead of passing them openly.

The Foreign Minister, Herr Brandt, said recently: "The roots of our democracy go deeper than some people think. The attractions of a new chauvinism are cancelled out by

the political and social facts. We are strong enough to get such fringe phenomena out of our system".

The Interior Ministry's report sums up the situation as follows: "The emergence of the NPD has brought some positive results which it certainly did not want.

"Since the autumn of 1966 an increasing number of Germans are anxious to enter into open political discussions with the NPD and other nationalists.

"Among the younger generation above all, the emergence of the NPD has brought about a welcome readiness to defend our democratic order. Official statistics from the last State elections show unanimously that voters aged 21 to 30 are more resistant to the NPD slogans and ideas than older age groups".



KONRAD ADENAUER JUNIOR

THE late Chancellor Adenauer could not visit India although he had always wished to do so. But his eldest son, Dr. jur. Konrad Adenauer, has been here three times. And he is rather enthusiastic about this country. He has just returned home after a visit, undertaken primarily for a three-week trek on the Himalayas in Nepal, along with his younger brother and a close friend from Cologne.

"Between 1962 when I came here last and now", Dr. Adenauer said in an interview with a *German News Weekly* representative in New Delhi, "the relations between India and Germany have expanded considerably not only in the economic field but in the cultural sphere as well. Many people at home are keenly interested in this country."

An active Rotarian, Dr. Adenauer was accorded a reception in New Delhi by the local Rotary Club. During a brief stay here he visited Agra and Khajuraho. "I find that the number of hotels for tourists is increasing here. That is very good. But it is important that the hotels should be maintained in good condition", he remarked.

A lawyer by profession, Mr. Adenauer (62) obtained a doctorate in law from Cologne University in 1932. Later on he served as a judge for a short while before industry claimed his interest. He is now a member of the Executive Board of "R.W.E.", a big public utility enterprise with wide interests in lignite-mining and in the generation and distribution of electricity.

A member of the C.D.U. (Christian Democratic Union) Party, Dr. Adenauer is on the Economic Committee of the party organisation.

INDIAN SPICES IN BERLIN

CASHEWS, spices and prawns from India drew innumerable visitors to the Indian Pavilion at the "Green Week" Exhibition in Berlin (see *German News Weekly* of Jan. 27).

Under the charge of Mr. T.V. Antony, its Director, the Pavilion, set up by the Cashew and Spices Export Council of India, displayed different grades of cashew and spices and provided exhaustive information to prospective importers of the commodities. Also, in association with four German importers of food products from India, the stall demonstrated different methods of using Indian spices in the German cuisine. The demonstration was quite successful in making the Germans conscious of

the value of Indian spices in enriching their dishes. India is the major exporter of cashew and spices to Germany and the rest of the world, and the enquiries made by visitors showed immense possibilities of expanding the market for them.

"VOICE OF GERMANY"

India receives special attention in the South Asia programmes of the "Voice of Germany" (*Deutsche Welle*), the short wave service of the German Broadcasting System in Cologne.

Hindi and Urdu broadcasts are being put out every day and besides as part of these programmes one in Sanskrit can be picked up every other Thursday. In addition, there are English and German broadcasts.

Following are the programmes :

Language	Time (I.S.T.)	Metre-Bands
German (Daily)	18.20—21.20	16, 13
English (Daily)	8.30— 9.10 21.20—21.50	31, 25 19, 16
Hindi (Daily)	13.00—13.35	19, 16, 13
Urdu (Daily)	13.35—14.10	19, 16, 13
Sanskrit (Thursday-fortnightly)	13.15—13.35	19, 16, 13

were made competitive in the German market, and the sales were pushed up with the help of attractive packing and well-planned market surveys.

PRIME Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi and the German Federal Chancellor Kiesinger, as well as the President

FELICITATIONS TO "INDO-ASIA"

of the Indo-German Society in Germany, Minister Seifriz, have expressed their most cordial felicitations in letters to the Stuttgart Quarterly *Indo-Asia* which is entering its 10th year of publication.

Indo-Asia was launched in 1959 by Dr. Giseler Wirsing as a quarterly of the Indo-German Society. It is the only publication on Asian affairs on the European Continent which has chosen developments in India as its central concern. Dozens of Indian and German authors have contributed articles on the political, cultural and economic development of India as well as other South-East-Asian countries—in the past nine years. In Germany this quarterly has provided large circles from the field of politics, science and economics with the opportunity to keep in touch with the manifold developments in India.

Starting with the first issue, *Indo-Asia* has been running two chronicles, one about topical events in India and the other about important developments in the rest of

confined to the mere citing of facts. They have thus become a continuous record of contemporary history of



expert on economic policy Mr. J. M. Hunck, who analyses the economic situation in India in every issue, and Professor Klaus Mehnert, who has become internationally famous by his books on Asia, China and the Soviet Union. The first post-war German Ambassador to India, Professor Ernst Wilhelm Meyer, and the long-time German Consul-General in Bombay, Wilhelm von Pochhammer, are also among the editors. The first issue of the 10th year of publication is devoted mainly to the coverage of Federal Chancellor Kiesinger's visit to India. Among the more extensive contributions of this number we must mention a very enlightening study by Dr. K.H. Junghans of the South-Asia Institute of Heidelberg University on the impact of industrialization on agricultural development (see also *German News Weekly* of Apr. 8, 1967). Based on the example of Rourkela, the analysis gives, for the first time, a precise picture of the extent to which agricultural development is influenced positively by the establishment of a new industrial centre.

Apart from its excellent editorial content, each issue of *Indo-Asia* carries a large number of first-class photo-reproductions, thus rounding off its sophisticated, sympathetic and highly stimulating presentation of the image of India and Asia.



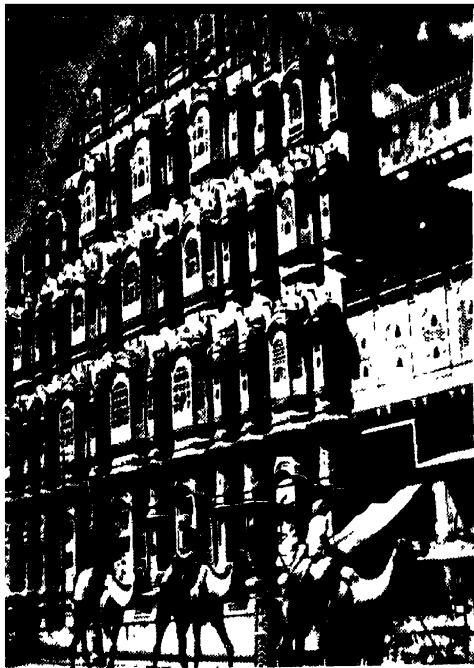
India and East-Asia, hardly equalled in this form anywhere else in Europe. *Indo-Asia* also keeps track of the most important literature on India appearing in the English, German and French languages, besides giving due attention to the literature on China which has grown considerably in the last few years. For instance, the magazine gave a detailed documentation of the "Cultural Revolution" in China.

The Indo-German Society would have liked to bring out an English edition of *Indo-Asia* long ago. Unfortunately, it has not been possible to realize this project due to the high cost of translation and production. Contributions in English do, however, appear from time to time in the publication.

One of the editors is the well-known Indian journalist V.K. Narasimhan, longtime Dy. Editor-in-chief of *The Hindu* (who now lives in Bombay). Other members of the board of editors are the writer (Miss) Gisela Bonn, author of a book on India which has seen many editions, the well-known German



Asia—from Pakistan to Japan. These chronicles give a continuous and accurate account of all important current issues, and are not



EAST MEETS WEST IN ARTS



JAIPUR'S big event came off at last. A reception by the Organizing Committee of the Jaipur Arts Festival, in the Ram Bagh Palace Hotel last Saturday, gave the starting signal for the string of artistic performances and exhibitions following in rapid succession for the next eight days and turning the pink city into a festive mood.

Speeches by Mr. Ranbir Singh of the Rajasthan Sangeet Natak Akademi, Prof. Koellreutter, Director of the Delhi Max Müller Bhavan, the Rajasthan Education Minister, Mr. Shiv Charan Mathur, and the Governor of Rajasthan, Mr. Hukam Singh, marked the inaugural function which was attended by a large number of guests, including Dr. G.F. Werner, Minister in the German Embassy, New Delhi.

Jointly sponsored by the Government of Rajasthan, the Max Müller Bhavan, New Delhi, the Rajasthan Sangeet Natak Akademi, the Rajasthan Lalit Kala Akademi, the Rajasthan Tarun Kalakar Parishad and the Indo-German Society of Jaipur, the rich programme embraced the arts of music, dancing, theatre, painting, film and photography and included lively folk arts and highclass entertainment as well. With Prof. H. J. Koellreutter, Director of the Delhi Max Müller

Bhavan and the Delhi School of Music, as the moving spirit behind the festival, there was of course quite a conspicuous emphasis on music and dance performances to the regret of nobody and the delight of many.

The series of events started with a dance performance by Rolf Gelewski. Berlin-born, Rolf Gelewski, at present Director of the Group of Contemporary Dance at the University of Bahia, Brazil, is a pupil of the Grande Dame of modern German dance, Mrs. Marie Wigmann. One of the few living interpreters of the German expressionist school of dance, Mr. Gelewski offered his audience a performance that was unique, challenging and unlike what most of the audience

who were acquainted mainly with the Indian and European classical tradition, associated with the idea of dance. Wide—as the range of the accompanying music which spanned the gulf from post-Gregorian chants and cantatas by Bach to the atonal music of Webern and the stirring rhythms of Jazz and Brazilian folk music—was the range of physical expressions which seemed to be completely freed from the constraints of the classical tradition.

True to the concept of an "East-West Cultural Meet" the next evening was devoted to the Indian counterpart, and the great Kamala and her troupe captured the hearts of the audience with a marvellous display of the everappealing Bharata Natyam. Four days later it was dance again, this time by the 8-member Murray Louis Group from the USA. Brilliant exponents of modern American dancing, their repertoire includes a piece called "A Tribute" danced to the music of Ravi Shankar, the sitar maestro.

Top — from left : Hawa Mahal, a colourful background to events of the Jaipur Arts Festival; Amber Palace, the venue of a puppet show and magic performances; Governor Hukam Singh examining a manuscript on theatre art at the Marathi Theatre Exhibition.

Right : Prof. Koellreutter explaining to visitors a work of contemporary art in paintings, Bharata Natyam by Kamala the celebrated danseuse; Dancer Rolf Gelewski, in action.





Not only stage performances but also a varied diet of exhibitions beckoned the visitors to the arts festival. A theatre crafts exhibition at Ravindra Manch illustrates the history of the modern Marathi theatre. Connoisseurs of painting and sculpture have the opportunity to compare fine examples of contemporary Rajasthani art with some exquisite specimens of the State's famous schools of miniature painting. The achievements of the artists with the lens can be contrasted by attending the International Photographic Exhibition at Albert Hall, and the screening of the German film-classic of silent-movie days "Die Nibelungen". In the realm of music the confrontation of the traditional and the modern. East and West, again offers a wide selection of experiences that are both stimulating and enjoyable.

A sitar recital by Nikhil Banerjee of Calcutta is being followed today by what promises to be a thrilling experience for opera fans: The

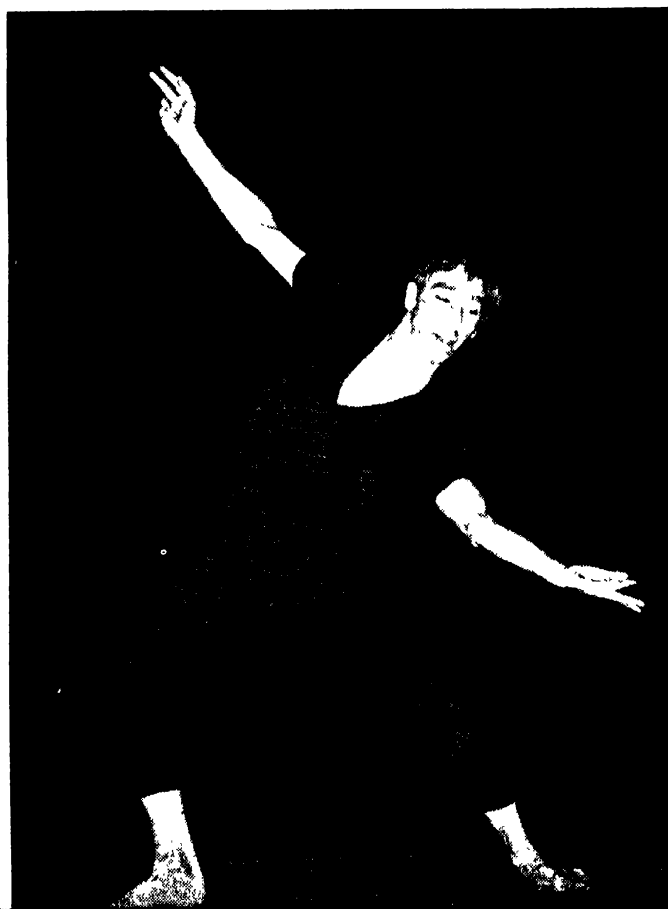
concert version of the Opera "Dido and Aeneas" by Henry Purcell, the 17th century English composer. It will be executed by the Luebeck Chamber Ensemble, a 35-member group of instrumentalists and singers, both men and women. The musical events of the festival will conclude on Feb. 25, with a song-recital by Margarita Schack (soprano) well-known to music lovers from Delhi.

The lighter side of the programme includes an evening of folk dances and music from Rajasthan—in the beautiful setting of historic Amber Palace, a puppet show by the Bharatiya Lok Kala Mandal from the lake city of Udaipur and last but not the least, a performance by two of Germany's top magicians, Mr. Werner Hornung and Mr. Axel Velden, who repeated their success in Delhi (see *German News Weekly* of Feb. 17) and left their audience spellbound. With the festival ending tomorrow, and most of the events already having passed from anticipation and enjoyment to pleasurable memories, one can safely say that it has been a tremendous

success and that the seed has been sown for a rich crop in the future. Like its famous paragons in the West—the Salzburg and Edinburgh Festivals – the Jaipur Arts Festival is to be an annually recurring event.

Highly rewarding for artists and audience alike, festivals like these offer a splendid opportunity for the mutual stimulation of the cultures of India and the West. The more material aspects deserve mention as well: Set in the picturesque and enchanting background of the city of Jaipur, the festival is sure to offer an added attraction to tourists, especially from abroad. This idea has already appealed to the Ministry of Tourism which is, in fact, considering a proposal to sponsor similar festivals at other important tourist spots in India.

In the next issue, *German News Weekly* will report on the final events of the Jaipur Festival.



NEW RECORD IN GERMAN TEACHING

SPEAKING at the inauguration of the Second "Indo-German Week" in Hyderabad, Dr. N.V. Subba Rao, Dean of the Faculty of Science, Osmania University, said that knowledge of German was most valuable for students of science. In his own field, organic chemistry, he added, Germany had the most authentic literature.

Dr. Karl Pfauter, German Consul-General, Madras, inaugurated the "Week" which was organised by students and teachers of German at the University, with the help of the German Association and the Max Müller Bhavan, Hyderabad. Mrs. M. S. Srinath, President of the German Association, welcomed the guests.

Reviewing the work of the German Department of the University last year, Dr. Bodo Heimann, Head of the Department, said that for the first time five beginners' classes were organised during the year. The majority of arts and science students, he pointed out, studied German as a second language besides English. But German was also being taught as a subject up to the B.A. level. From the next academic year it would be offered as a subject even for the M.A. course. Together with students of the second year and those of the senior diploma course, the total number of students of German exceeded 350.

Dr. Pfauter gave away prizes to the best students in the competitions held by the Department in essay-writing and translation. He also handed over to the Department of German a large collection of books donated by the German Research Society. Furthermore, he released the second edition of the *Osmania German Annual* copies of which are available from the German Department of the University.

The "Week's" programme included recitals of Indian music and dance, a dance performance by Rolf Gelewski, the well-known German dancer (*also see page 5*) and the staging of *Der Krämerskorb*, a one-act play in German. Mr. Manfred Junius, German teacher at Allahabad University, gave a recital on the Indian musical instrument of *surbahar*. Dr. Ferdinand Urbanek, Professor of German from Bombay University, gave talks on "Some Aspects of Modern Poetics" and "Introduction to the Method of Modern Text Interpretation". Dr. W. Rudolf, Professor of Public Law at the Ruhr Univer-

Students of German who staged the play "Der Krämerskorb" by Hans Sachs, along with Dr. Bodo Heimann (third from right), Head of the Department of German, Mrs. Ortrun Heimann, Lecturer in German (third from left), and others.



Consul-General Pfauter decorating Miss Rekha Sharma, a student of German, with a silver medal, the prize for securing the highest marks in German. Those seated are Dr. Aryendra Sharma (left), Dean, Faculty of Arts, and Dr. Subba Rao, Dean, Faculty of Science.

sity, Bochum, delivered an address on "Actual problems of the German Federal States in comparison with Indian States". The programme concluded with the screening of "Die Buddenbrooks", a film in German based on Thomas Mann's novel of the same title.

"MALLA-KHAMB" FOR COLOGNE

THE Maharashtra State Gymnastics Association has made a gift of a "Malla-Khamb" (a pole with which to perform gymnastic exercises of the same name) to the German Sports University in Cologne.

The present was handed over to Dr. R. Kunisch, German Consul-General, Bombay, by Mr. S. K. Wankhede, Maharashtra's Finance Minister (*see picture on page 1*). Mr. D.K. Hirlekar, a prominent "Malla-Khamb" gymnast who introduced this discipline to the German community in Bombay, was also present. The German shipping line, Hansa-Line, offered to convey the "Malla-Khamb" free of charge to Germany.

In thanking the Gymnastics Association for the gift, Dr. Kunisch recalled a demonstration of "Malla-Khamb" exercises given some time ago (*see German News Weekly* of Nov. 4, 1967) which, he said, was most impressive. The demonstration of the gymnasts and the donation of the "Malla-Khamb", he said, were two gestures of selfless friendship of the Maharashtra State Gymnastics Association towards the German people. Dr. Kunisch also read out a letter from Professor (Mrs.) Liselott Diem, Rector of the Sports University, Cologne, expressing her gratitude for the gift and pointing out that "Malla-Khamb" had been known and practised in Germany. In her letter, Prof. L. Diem wrote:

"The great skill of Indian gymnasts on the Malla-Khamb is well known here. Indeed, for a long time we had such an Indian pole here at our disposal. Unfortunately it has been damaged in the course of the years and cannot be used any more. Under these circumstances our institution would be very grateful indeed to receive a new Malla-Khamb. In this connection I should like to point out that the Malla-Khamb has been mentioned in many of our publications. Professor Carl Diem, for instance, in his *History of Sports* has given a detailed description of Indian gymnastics. I do hope that one day it will again be possible to have demonstrations on this Indian pole for the various institutes of sports in Germany".



FOR the Federal Republic of Germany, the Winter Olympics in Grenoble (France) turned out to be "Kellers' Olympics".

Long before the events which brought the Kellers—Erhard Keller and Franz Keller—their gold medals came off, sports experts had predicted these triumphs. And their expectations were fully realised when Erhard Keller annexed the first prize for the men's 500 metres speed skating and Franz Keller that in the Nordic Combination (a multiple skiing contest).

From Feb. 7, when President de Gaulle inaugurated the Olympics before the glittering field of ice in the old university city of Grenoble, upto Feb. 18, when the programme concluded, the events of the Winter Games were marked by the most

exciting contests. The team from the Federal Republic of Germany showed its mettle in several outstanding disciplines of winter sports and won seven medals—two gold, two silver and three bronze.

In a message of congratulations Dr. Heinrich Lübke, Federal President, expressed his appreciation of the team's "magnificent and sportly performance".

The prize-winners were:

Gold (2)

Erhard Keller—Men's 500 metre speed skating;

Franz Keller—Nordic Combination;

Silver (2)

Messrs Floth and Bader—Two-seater bob sleigh race;

Christa Schmuck — Tobogganing, single for ladies;

Bronze (3)

Margot Glockshuber and Wolfgang Danne—Pairs free-skating;

Wolfgang Winkler and Fritz Nachmann—Tobogganing, two-seater for men;

Angelika Dünnhaupt—Tobogganing, single for ladies.

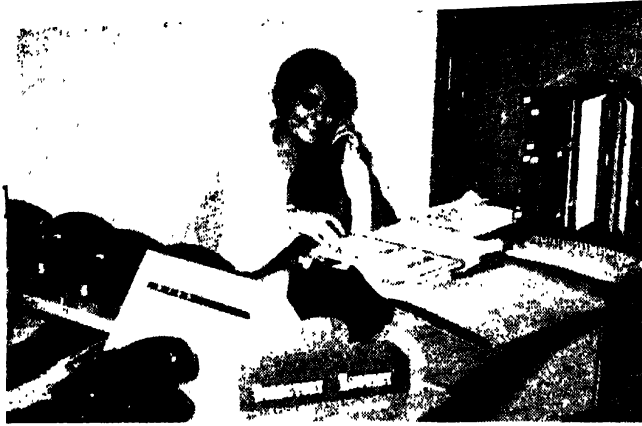


The gold medallists, the two Kellers, are not relatives but only fellow champions. Erhard Keller is a high school student in Bavaria and Franz Keller a student of dentistry. Under the guidance of his Norwegian trainer, Erhard (picture at left) has moved quickly into the world class in speed skating over the sprint distances. He almost represents a phenomenon in this discipline of ice sports for he has risen to the top just within three years. He will now, however, concentrate on his studies and prepare himself for a professional



career before getting ready for the next Winter Olympics to be fought in 1972.

In pairs free-skating the fabulous performance of the Russians, who won the first and second places, spurred the team from the Federal Republic of Germany to the best performance in their ice-skating career so far. Margot Glockshuber and Wolfgang Danne (top picture) did very well in the initial stages of the event. In the final run, however, the fact that they were the first of several pairs in the ring proved a disadvantage, although they succeeded in gaining the applause of judges and the numerous critics present. In the end, they could only reach the third place, but they provided many thrills by the remarkable beauty, acrobatic skill and speed of their performance.



UNCTAD II is not the exclusive domain of men. Women from various nations and different parts of the world are making their own contributions to the success of the conference. And these "Miss UNCTADS" impart colour and liveliness to the international assembly.

The first part of the session is now over. And as one saunters around Vigyan Bhavan, where the meetings of the UN body are being held, or around "Shastri Bhavan", where some of the delegations attending the conference have their temporary offices, one can't resist being charmed by these emissaries of the fair sex. Amidst the hund-

to the men tackling the global problems of the conference.

Beginning with this issue, the *German News Weekly* will devote a page in each of the next few numbers to a story on these "Miss Unctads". At the end of the series, the readers will be invited to indicate their favourite. The choice that finds the largest support will be declared "Miss Unctad" and will receive a prize in the form of a set of books.

The series cannot claim to be comprehensive. All that can be attempted is to draw attention to a few "Miss Unctads" typical of the tasks they perform.

Miss Sucheta Khilnani (picture at top left), the first in this series, belongs to Delhi. Daughter of a Foreign Service official, she has travelled a lot and knows several languages, including English, French and two Slavonic languages. Barely 20, she is one of the charming girls working in the telephone room of Vigyan Bhavan. Earlier, she had served in a



CHOOSE YOUR "MISS UNCTAD"

reds of delegates, advisers and secretaries to the delegations as well as among the large staff of Indian assistants, receptionists and other categories of personnel, there are many charming women and girls, busy performing the manifold tasks necessary for the smooth progress of this international meeting.

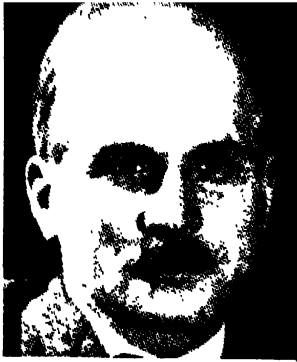
Every other room is filled with a bevy of smart secretaries. There are Indian girls working side by side with their guests from the United Kingdom and the United States of America, from France and Germany, from Japan and the African States. All of them impress the men as much by their efficiency and smartness, as by their politeness, helpfulness and sense of humour. Indeed, they are a valuable complement

foreign mission where she found her knowledge of French useful. Her second job was that of a dining room receptionist in an international hotel.

Mrs. Elisabeth Madhok (picture at right) is a German married to an Indian. She does not work either at Vigyan Bhavan or at "Shastri Bhavan" but is employed as a ground hostess of "Lufthansa", the German airlines. She has been busy day and night during the last few weeks in receiving UNCTAD delegates at Palam airport and in assisting them to feel at home during their first steps on a foreign soil.

Mrs. Marianne Schlumbohm (picture at left) is a secretary to the German UNCTAD delegation. Though Mrs. Schlumbohm had long since wished to get acquainted with the Indian people and their customs, she had no time in the first few weeks to pursue these interests. Lot of important work like assisting Minister Schiller—who, as leader of the German delegation, had to prepare his address for the plenary session—had to be completed before she could think of carrying out her plans. Now that the rush is over, Mrs. Schlumbohm is looking round Delhi, trying to catch a glimpse of the Indian way of life.





State Secretary Dr. Udo Hein will represent the Federal Government at the inauguration of the Almora Project on Monday.

[See story below]

BONNENMOR the Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany

GERMAN NEWS WEEKLY



Baroness v. Mirbach (right) and Mrs. Werner handed over on Feb. 23 to "Dimpy" a picture album on the latter's visit to Berlin.

Vol. X No. 10 NEW DELHI, MAR. 2, 1968 Regd. No. D-1045

[See also page 7]

BOOST FOR FARMING IN ALMORA

A NEW Indo-German Agricultural Scheme—the Indo-German F.A.O. Development Project, Almora—will be inaugurated on March 4 by the Union Minister for Food and Agriculture, Mr. Jagjivan Ram, in the presence of Mr. Cedric Day, Dy. Regional Representative of the F.A.O.

Nations) will also co-operate. Covering an area of some 4,000 acres around Bageshwar in Almora district, one of the eight hill districts of Uttar Pradesh, the project provides for the intensive application of fertilizers and other means of production, which will be provided by the German Government.

F.A.O. eagerly looks forward to the success of this programme".

The Indo-German F.A.O. Development Project, Almora, was born during the distressing days of India's food crisis in 1966. As part of its package of food aid measures, the Federal Government offered to



Union Minister Jagjivan Ram

in India, and Dr. U. Hein, State Secretary from Bonn, among others.

The inauguration will be marked by a rally of farmers, an exhibition of agricultural commodities and means of production and a programme of folk dances.

The Project has already roused keen enthusiasm among the farmers in the district. A further assistance scheme for stepping up India's food production, the Almora Project is the first German project in India in which the F.A.O. (Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United

"Judging from the keenness of the farmers and the local authorities for the project, I am confident that although the Almora project is starting as a fertilizer demonstration plan, it will soon turn into a package programme of agricultural development", said Mr. Cedric Day, Deputy Regional Representative of the F.A.O. in India.

He added: "I am glad that the F.A.O. has been closely associated with this project from the start. I visited Almora, along with the Indian and German Government representatives, when the suitability of this area for the project was examined. The F.A.O. will be very happy, indeed, to contribute its best to the success of the scheme. The Almora Project is an important type of project because the Government of India, the State of Uttar Pradesh, the Federal Republic of Germany as well as the F.A.O. are all co-operating in its implementation. Its success will be particularly valuable at this time when there is an increasing awakening among the farmers in India in favour of the intensive use of fertilizers and of high-yielding varieties of seeds. This project will, therefore, provide a great stimulus to similar other projects to be taken up in future in different parts of this country. The



F.A.O. Representative Cedric Day

provide under it 700 tons of fertilizers for intensifying agricultural production. The fertilizers are to be sold to the farmers, the proceeds being used for building up a revolving fund for the purchase of more means of production and for other "support" measures. This assistance will be utilised along with "supporting services" such as extension programmes and "inputs" like pesticides to be provided by the Union Government as well as the State Government of Uttar Pradesh. The project will serve to initiate

(Continued on page 4)

BOOST FOR FARMING

(Continued from page 1)

an integrated project of agricultural development. The F.A.O. will evaluate the results of the programme from time to time

After a survey of the Almora district by representatives of the Governments concerned and the F.A.O., the Bageshwar block of Almora district, an area lying between two rivers, was chosen for the project. The block enjoys various facilities conducive to the success of the effort. The farmers are enthusiastic about measures of progress, and their initiative for improvement has been sharpened by activities under the community development scheme which has been in operation there for several years. The farmers are familiar with improved irrigation facilities—a precondition for the intensive application of fertilizers. Furthermore, the U.P. Agricultural University, Pant Nagar, not far away from the Bageshwar block, is prepared to assist the project with high-yielding varieties of seeds, with facilities for soil-testing and with technical advice. The water supply from the two rivers is quite adequate, and furthermore, the existing facilities for irrigation are being extended by lift irrigation which has already been undertaken. The project is also assured of the support of various institutional factors. Most of the farmers in Bageshwar block own the land they cultivate and will, therefore, wholeheartedly fall in with new techniques and aids for cultivation. Cooperative Societies, which will be the agencies for distributing the fertilizers to the cultivators, are already functioning in the area. Also, the project area lies within the easy reach of a road system—a valuable factor both for rural development and for the marketing of products.

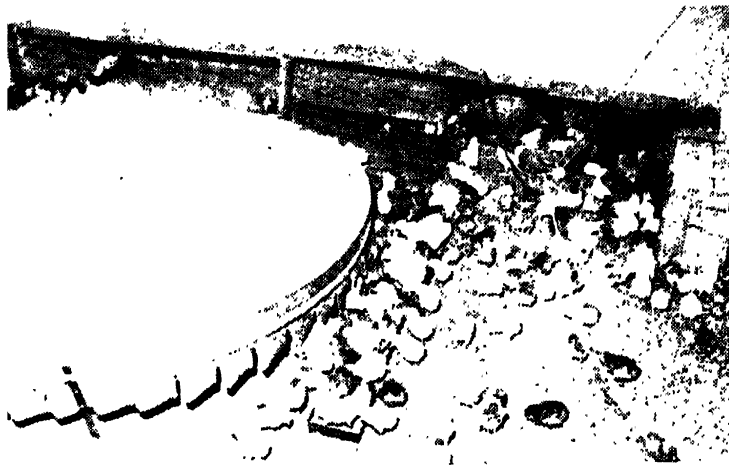
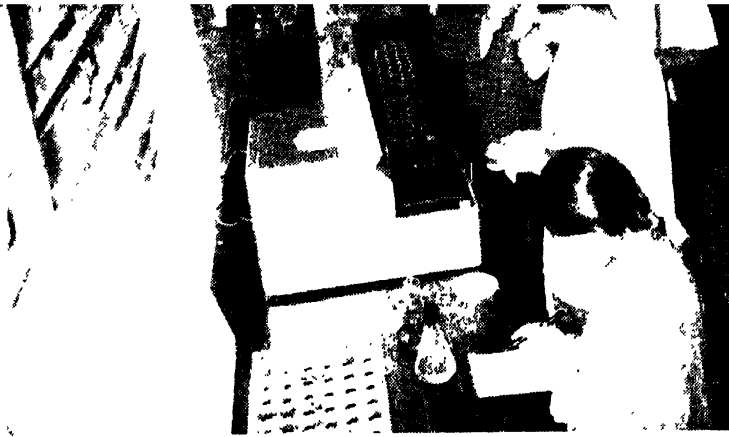
Mandi—the Model

The scope of the Almora Project, now confined to the intensive application of fertilizers, may later on develop into a full-fledged programme on the model of the Mandi package programme, and Mandi is always looked upon as the model for agricultural projects because the package programme there has produced notable results in every branch of farm activity since it was undertaken in 1962.

"The scheme of intensive agriculture, under which the use of fertilizers was promoted, has shown us the way to fill our stomachs", said a village serpanch in the Mandi District of Himachal Pradesh where the Indo-German package programme of agricultural development has been working since 1962. This programme has been welcomed as a blessing to the farmers in Mandi. During a visit to the district in 1964, Mr. C. Subramaniam, the then Union Minister for Food and Agriculture, praised the package programme as a reform which was bringing about a revolution in agriculture.

Whereas in 1962, the quantity of fertilizers used in the entire district was only 185 tons, as a result of the development project it was 6,000 tons in 1967. In horticulture, while there was little fruit-growing when the project was taken in hand, now fruit and vegetable cultivation (picture at right bottom) has reached a markedly flourishing state. It is particularly so in the cultivation of apples, thanks to the introduction of German root stocks for the first time in this country. In soil-testing (picture at extreme right top) while five years ago no farmer knew the advantages of this precondition for improving the soil, at a meeting last year farmers were





found to have developed a firm faith in the value of soil-testing for the application of fertilizers. The application of insecticides (*second picture at extreme left*) has provided protection to crops. A well-equipped workshop provides the key to the mechanization of agriculture with the help of small implements. This is demonstrated in Mandi by a rural workshop at Bangrotu which has developed during the last five years a bullock-drawn multipurpose machine with a changeable plough called the "Mandi Plough" (*top picture at extreme left*) attached to it. In the next 3 years 75,000 "Mandi Ploughs" are to be manufactured at Bangrotu.

Irrigation Facilities

The Mandi project has revolutionized the irrigation facilities in the district. While there was no modern system of irrigation when the project was undertaken, by last year a great number of wells had already been dug and sprinkler irrigation (*second picture at left*) had been developed as a reliable means of regulated irrigation. At the same time, drainage schemes for clearing swamps and terracing of eroded slopes have been introduced and found successful.

Poultry-keeping and cattle-breeding are the most efficient means of supplementing the farmer's income and also of raising the health of the rural people. Under the package programme, the white leghorn, a high-yielding grade of poultry, has become widely popular and thousands of chickens (*third picture at left*) hatched from German imported leghorn stock have been distributed to farmers. In regard to livestock improvement, a pilot herd of German spotted highland cattle (*third picture at extreme left*) is serving to upgrade the local breed. To provide adequate fodder for them one-third of the cultivable land in the district has been brought under fodder crops. This has helped to increase the milk supply. For collecting the surplus milk and preparing dairy products a plant is being built and construction work on it has started.

The yields of wheat, millets and maize (*picture at left bottom*) have been more than doubled and that of paddy raised by about 50 per cent. Mandi has thereby been converted from a deficit area into a surplus district.

Further Collaboration

The present improvement in the situation is, undoubtedly, the result of hard work done under a systematic and intensive programme which has helped to achieve remarkable progress towards mechanized agriculture.

Germany is proud that while India was making strenuous efforts towards improvement it did not stand by as a spectator but co-operated in many ways. For example, besides Mandi two agricultural development programmes, in the Nilgiris and Kangra, have supplemented India's own efforts by providing advice on modern methods of production and by advancing loans on favourable terms for the purchase of fertilizers. How far Germany helped India overcome the food crisis will be realised when it is found that the value of the assistance amounts to Rs. 15 crores.

The inauguration of the Almora project shows that Germany is prepared to extend further co-operation and help in stepping up production and in achieving the cherished goal of self-sufficiency in food. The Federal Government feels that these measures will not merely help India fight successfully her main problem of feeding her growing population but also serve to strengthen the ties between the two countries—India and Germany.



DURING the Eucharistic Congress in December 1964, Pope Paul VI visited a Technical School in Bombay and blessed it.

This institution, the Joseph Cardijn Technical School, Dadar, Bombay, which bears the name of the founder of the Young Christian Workers' Movement, is being run successfully with the help of the Young Christian Workers' Movement in Germany and "Misereor", an organisation of the Catholic Church in the Federal Republic of Germany.

The School had its origin in 1957. The establishment of a Trade School was proposed as a fruitful project through which the Young Christian

Trainees at work in the Turning Shop at the Joseph Cardijn Technical School, Bombay



Workers in Germany could help the youth of India, particularly those in Bombay. The idea was accepted. The group of Young Christian Workers in Ludwigshafen/Mannheim joined forces with the one in Zweibrücken and an organisation called "Action Bombay" came into existence. The Germans gave a donation of DM 200,000 (approximately Rs. 380,000), for the school and four young men from Bombay were sent to Germany for special training before they could run the school.

Cardinal Gracias, Archbishop of Bombay, provided a site of 5000 sq. yards and with a gift of about Rs. 13 lakhs from "Misereor" and a grant of DM 200,000 (about Rs. 380,000) from the Federal Republic, a building was put up and equipment installed. The school is now providing training in several trades.

The students come from different parts of Bombay and the institution has been granted recognition provisionally for giving vocational training on the pattern approved by the Government of India, Directorate-General of Employment and Training.

The School is a training centre for skilled workers and a meeting

"LESS ARMS, MORE AID"

MR. H. J. Wischniewski, Federal Minister for Economic Co-operation, has suggested that the heavily-armed industrial nations limit their expenditure on arms in favour of giving more help to developing countries.

In an interview with *Stadt Anzeiger*, a Cologne newspaper, he also pointed out that, for the first time, the Federal Government had now reduced its defence budget while at the same time increasing considerably the funds for the Ministry of Economic Co-operation. This increase, he said, unequivocally demonstrated the Federal Government's peaceful intentions.

The Minister went on to say that unless the great prosperity differential among nations was levelled out, peace could not be preserved in the world. He cited, in support of this view, the example of West Asia where, he said, there could be no lasting peace as long as the economic differential between Israel and the Arab countries remained as great as it was. Appealing to the Communist

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I, Hermann Ziock, hereby declare that the particulars given above are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Sd. Hermann Ziock
Signature of Publisher

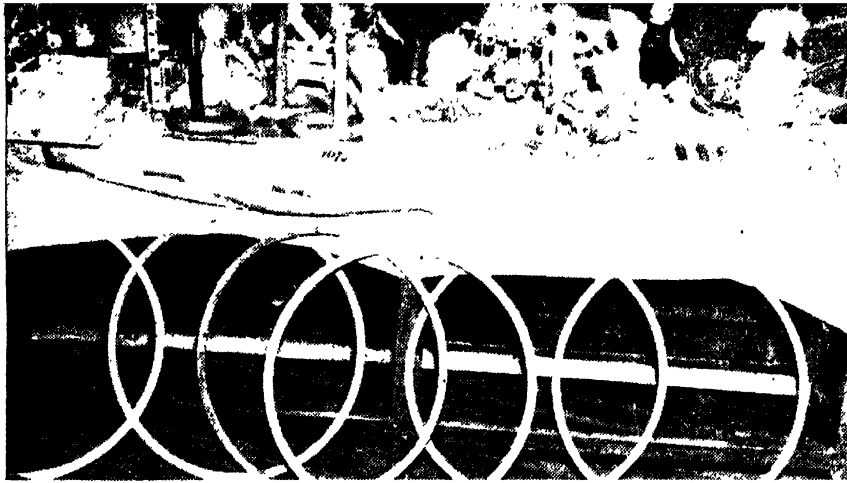
Date : 2nd March, 1968.

place of the East and West. Visitors to it come from all countries, and the Auxiliary Bishop of Essen was one of such visitors recently. The Cardijn School has before it several plans of expansion. It has proved its usefulness by the work it is doing and is looking forward for further support.

States in Eastern Europe to work together with the Federal Republic of Germany in development aid policy. Minister Wischniewski said the Federal Government was ready for direct cooperation with Eastern Countries on specific projects.

Mr. Wischniewski proposed a worldwide development aid strategy and warned that without this strategy the problem of hunger could not be overcome. Especially urgent were the tasks of increasing agricultural production and control of population. The Minister offered the Federal Government's co-operation to all international organisations working in the field of family-planning.

Development aid must benefit the entire population in need of it, said Mr. Wischniewski. Also, he added, the capital of a developing country must remain in the country itself. It should not be allowed to seep away into foreign market. Minister Wischniewski also emphasized that development aid must benefit every section of the population of the country receiving the aid.



A collection of toys from Germany presented to the Chacha Nehru Toys Library, Bombay

"Chacha Nehru" Toys

THE "Chacha Nehru Toys Library" in Bombay received a gift of toys from Germany a few days ago.

Dr. R. Kunisch, German Consul-General, handed over the donation to Mr. S.R. Patkar, former Mayor, who received it on behalf of the Library. Mrs. Tara Cheria, wife of the Governor of Maharashtra, presided.

Praising the Toys Library for its useful work, Consul-General Kunisch said the presentation of the German toys was a token of the Federal Government's admiration for the Bombay Foundation's work.

"The Chacha Nehru Toys Library is indeed a modern approach to solve an important problem, that is, to provide as many children as possible with good toys", said Dr. Kunisch. He added: "Nowadays everywhere in the world, and also in Germany, the educational value of toys has been fully recognised. Good toys not only create happiness for the little ones but also help to build up the child's creative imagination and thus contribute directly towards building up the future of mankind."

"Both India and Germany are countries with an old tradition of toys. Already, the ancient Indus Valley civilisation of Mohenjo-daro abounded in beautiful toys. In Germany there existed a saying as far back as the Middle Ages *Nürnberg's Tand geht durch alle Land* which means that toys from Nuremberg, the very centre of toys manufacture, were exported to many countries. Even today Nuremberg draws big crowds and international exhibitors to the annual Nuremberg International Toy Fair."

"Therefore it seems to be quite natural that both countries, India

and Germany, have realised the importance of toys also in our days. In Germany a number of institutions examine toys regularly for their educational value. Some of these toys are here on display. In India, an institution like yours shows that the importance of educating children by providing them with good toys is being fully recognised."

"THE RUMOUR" AT GERMAN SCHOOL

INDIANS, Germans, and parents representing several other nationalities were guests last week at the "School Day" celebration at the German School, New Delhi.

A cultural programme reflecting the various activities of the School marked the occasion. The event had been organised by Mr. H. Schroeder, head of the school, Miss L. Bergner, his assistant who will be shortly leaving India on conclusion of her assignment, directing the musical items of the programme.

The senior pupils, who ably handled the Orff musical instruments with which music is introduced to children in Germany, delighted the audience with items of folk music and with

AN ALBUM FOR "DIMPY"

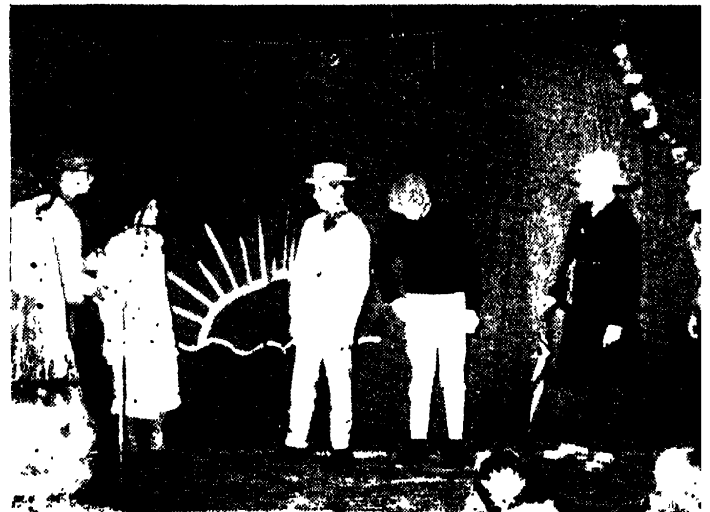
"DIMPY" (Sadhana Kashyap), the smart girl who, along with her mother, visited the Federal Republic of Germany and Berlin last year (see German News Weekly of March 18 and July 29, 1967), received last week an album of pictures of her visit to Berlin and a packet of sweets from Germany.

The presents were handed over to "Dimpy" by Baroness von Mirbach (wife of the German Ambassador) and Mrs. Werner (wife of the Minister in the German Embassy). - See picture on page 1. Dr. (Mrs.) Padma Kashyap, Dimpy's mother was also present. The album had been received from the Berlin branch of the Federal Press and Information Office.

During her trip last year in the host country, "Dimpy" endeared herself to the Germans, both school-children and older people, as an impressive "Child Rajdoot". She gave performances of kathak dance in which she is quite proficient. -

a recital of musical pieces and a minuet by Haendel. They also showed remarkable talent and a high degree of imaginativeness and humour in staging a simple play "The Rumour" (picture below).

The celebration, a well-planned annual event at the School, was quite successful in rousing the interest of a large body of parents in the School and in ensuring their cooperation for it.





Miss Lorna Deefolds (picture below) from Britain, a secretary with the U.K. delegation, is no stranger in India. For she was born here and had her schooling in Nainital, U.P.

Now in New Delhi after a long interval, Miss Deefolds is surprised at the numerous changes in the

Capital, changes in the extent of the city and its environs, as well as by the numerous new buildings. "Some of the new buildings are wonderful", she says. "I have not, however, been able to go round very much and look around all of them", she soon adds in a pitch of regret.

Pursuing its plan for enabling its readers to choose their "Miss Unctad" (as announced in the last issue), the German News Weekly focused the camera again this week on the pretty side aspects of UNCTAD II at Vigyan Bhavan, New Delhi, and caught the lively looks of a French girl and a British girl.

France's Miss Damonville (picture above) is giving the benefit of her knowledge of

several languages to the UNCTAD staff. A busy secretary, her services are constantly in demand for examining documents and preparing notes, not only in her own language but in several other modern languages as well. And she enjoys the esteem of all her colleagues and of the senior officials with whom she works at the Secretariat.



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NEW DELHI, MARCH 9, 1968

Regd. No. D-1045



Many a common man in Jaipur hailed the recent Arts Festival there. This aged citizen expressed his appreciation by garlanding Ambassador Baron von Murbach when the latter visited the Festival



Dr. Shriman Narayan, Governor of Gujarat, inaugurated at Sevagram the central workshop of the Indo-German Craft Training Centre which is under the charge of Mr Alfred Hirsch (left), a German.



The Union Minister for Food and Agriculture, Mr. Jagjivan Ram (left), inaugurated in Almora the Indo-German F.A.O. Development Project, a programme for stepping up food production in Uttar Pradesh.

Picture also shows: Dr. U. Hein, State Secretary of the Bonn Ministry for Economic Cooperation (third), who represented the German Government at the inauguration; Mr. K. H.

Becker, First Secretary (Agriculture), German Embassy (second); Mr. D. V. Reddy, Extension Commissioner, Union Ministry of Food and Agriculture (fourth); Dr. (Miss) B. Erhard, also of the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation; Mr. Cedric Day, Dy. Regional Representative of the F.A.O. in India; and Mr. M. A. Quraishi, Agricultural Production Commissioner, Uttar Pradesh. (See also page 6)



PROF. DR. WALTER RUDOLF

PROFESSOR Dr. Walter Rudolf of the faculty of law at the Ruhr University, Bochum, is a specialist on Federalism and the relations between the Federal Government and the States.

A firm believer in the Federal ideal, he regards Federalism as a sound system. "It ensures the freedom of the citizen, and is working well in India" he remarked in an interview with a *German News Weekly* representative at the end of a three-week tour of this country.

A study-cum-lecture programme within the framework of an academic exchange programme between the Ruhr University and Osmania University, Hyderabad, brought him here. Prof. Rudolf informed himself on the constitutional relationship between the Union Government and the States and the working of the Federal idea here. He delivered lectures, among others, on German-Federalism, on problems of civil rights in the Federal Republic of Germany and on Treaty-making powers.

Before leaving India, he spent three days in New Delhi where he delivered two lectures at Delhi University's Law Faculty, and one at the Indian Law Institute.

Prof. Dr. Rudolf expressed the view that the best means of ensuring smooth working of Federalism and co-operation between the States and the Federal authority was an attitude of softness from the Centre and a willingness for adjustment between the Governments concerned.

GERMAN HONOUR FOR INDIAN PROFESSOR

A NOTED Indian scholar has been nominated for a coveted cultural award in the Federal Republic of Germany. He is Dr. K. L. Ganguly, a chemical engineer by profession, sometime professor of German at the University of Calcutta and today teaching at the Tagore University at Shantiniketan.

The award was instituted by the West German "Matthaeus Merian Society" which aims at furthering understanding among the peoples of the world, especially in the sphere of culture. Two prizes, each valued at 5000 DM (approx. 9,500 rupees) have now been distributed. Professor Ganguly stayed several years in Germany, and has translated Goethe's *Faust* (Part I) into his mothertongue Bengali. Making due allowances for the differ-

ent characters of the two languages, he even succeeded in retaining the original meter in the Bengali translation. Simultaneously with Dr. Ganguly a prize was awarded to the Poet Aimé Césaire from the Antilles Island of Martinique.



Dr. K. L. Ganguly

"One cannot but congratulate the "Matthaeus Merian Society" on the excellent choice of the award-winners",

writes a correspondent commenting on the awards in the well-known German daily, *Frankfurter Allgemeine*.

VERY FRIENDLY COOPERATION

DR. J.M. Hunck, Editor of the *Handelsblatt*, a well-known economic newspaper from Düsseldorf, and author of *India Tomorrow* (a survey of Indo-German partnership in industrial development), is deeply impressed with the very friendly co-operation that prevails between the German experts and their Indian counterparts in the implementation of the Nilgiris Development Project.

During a brief visit to South India last week, he spent some time in Ootacamund where the German agricultural team carrying out the Project spoke in highly complimentary terms about the farmers of the Nilgiris. Intelligent men who have already had valuable experience of applying modern fertilizers to cultivation, they have produced satisfactory results in growing wheat and potatoes under the Nilgiris Development Project.

In Bangalore Dr. Hunck saw for himself the steady progress of

several Indo-German enterprises. In Madras he had a meeting with Mr. C.N. Annadurai, Chief Minister



Dr. J.M. Hunck presenting a copy of his "India Tomorrow" to Chief Minister Annadurai

of Madras State, and presented to him a copy of his *India Tomorrow*. Dr. Hunck also had a brief discussion with the Chief Minister on development problems in that State.

The Nilgiris Project, which was inaugurated last year, is being carried out under an agreement similar to that governing the Mandi Project between the Government of India and the Federal Government.

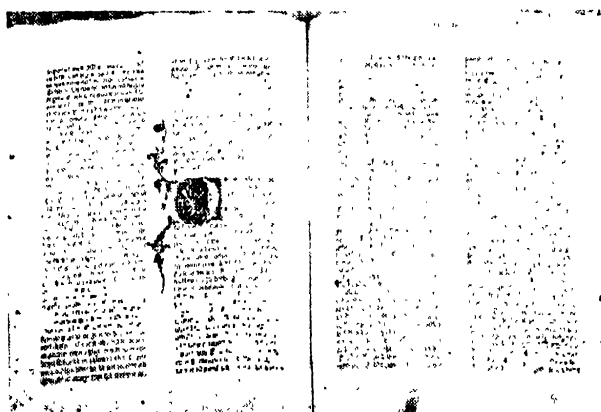
OLDEST AND SMALLEST

THE oldest and the smallest printed books of the world can be seen side by side in the Gutenberg-Museum in Mainz, Germany. The smallest book is a tiny leatherbound volume, containing the Lord's Prayer in seven languages. The printed page measures only 3.5×3.5 millimetres and four copies of the book fit easily on to the face of a 25-Paisa coin! Picture at right shows the volume in almost two-fold enlargement.

What makes the production of the book a real achievement is the fact that it is not—as one might suppose—made from a larger original by way of photographic reproduction, but that each page is actually printed with a metal block cut at a typesetter's. Almost as difficult a feat as the printing is the folding and binding of the miniature pages, which is done by hand.

The Gutenberg-Museum in Mainz, whose aim is to keep alive the memory of Johannes Gutenberg (1397-1468), the great German, who ushered in a new age in the history of mankind, hit upon this unique idea to heighten the interest of the general public in the history of printing technology and at the same time to raise funds for the expansion

Two pages of the "Gutenberg Bible" printed in 1455



of the Art of Printing in Germany
by Hans Steimel
century before Col
hannes Gensfleisch zu Gutenberg com
the face of mankind: that
itself is ancient
The in-



The smallest book of the world produced by the Gutenberg-Museum

of the Museum. The little book is sold at a nominal price, and comes in a transparent plastic case with a built-in magnifying lens. Only by means of ten-fold magnification and with keen eyes—is it possible to read the text which, however, is as clear as that in any well produced book of ordinary size.

Looking back 500 years, it is only with awe and admiration that one approaches the "Gutenberg Bible" (see picture below), the first major book ever printed with the help of movable types, and the most highly prized possession of the Gutenberg-Museum. Set in two columns of 42 lines and covering 1,282 pages, Gutenberg's Bible has remained a paragon of typographical beauty and excellence to this day. Of the 200 copies originally printed in the years 1452—1455, 47 have survived the vagaries of time, some of them changing hands every few years at astronomical prices. As it often happens in the history of great inventions, Gutenberg himself did not live to reap the fruits of his toil and genius but died poor, alone and forgotten on February 3rd, 1468, 500 years ago.

With presentday machines, capable of printing 1.5 tons of paper per hour, it is hard to imagine the difficulties and struggles Gutenberg had to overcome in order to

produce his first 200 volumes. For each of the 290 different letters and symbols used in the first Bible, Gutenberg had to make the dies and moulds by hand. With the help of a special type-casting ladle, also invented by him, he then proceeded to cast the individual metal types. Intending his printed Bible to be equal to the best hand-illuminated volumes in existence at his time, Gutenberg then went about to teach his compositors to match letter to letter for more than 1200 pages. But setting alone was not all. Printing ink had to be made, paper and parchment procured. The hand-dipped rag paper was expensive, and the thirty copies of the Bible were printed on vellum.

Next came the construction of a printing press. Gutenberg asked a cabinet-maker to build him a large wooden press. If a satisfactory print was to be assured, an absolutely even degree of pressure had to be applied to every point of the large type area. All the sheets of paper or vellum had to lie in the identical place. For this, Gutenberg devised a special system. The sheet to be printed was placed on fixed pins, and the holes made by these were re-used when the reverse side was printed. This assured that the type areas of both sides would be in perfect alignment.

After completing all these preparations, Gutenberg went to work in earnest. By 1455, the Bible had been printed and about 200 copies of it, each one as handsome as the next, were ready to be sold. Even today, the Gutenberg-Museum contains a replica of Gutenberg's original print shop, where type casting, setting and printing are done as they were 500 years ago.

COLOUR TELEVISION IS ASSERTING ITSELF

COLOUR TV has proved itself in the Federal Republic of Germany. Having won the approval of millions of TV-fans, industry is planning to produce special colour TV receivers.

The PAL system of colour TV, which is being used in Germany, has been acknowledged as excellent by experts of international standing. And the manufacturers of TV equipment, who have supplied to the TV Studio of All India Radio, New Delhi, the installations gifted by Germany, have perfected the colour system so as to give complete satisfaction to the innumerable viewers.

Great Future

The special receivers needed to pick up colour programmes have been on sale since the 1st of July, 1967. Since then, the TV business has reported rising sales. And the radio and TV industry plans to manufacture immediately -- and sell about 100,000 colour receivers. Compared with the 13,300,000 black-and-white TV sets currently registered in West Germany, this figure looks modest, and both manufacturers and dealers are optimistic. They predict a great future for colour TV and the final breakthrough can come any time within the next ten years.

The success of colour television in this respect does not depend on

technical quality. The PAL colour system developed by a German engineer is regarded, not only by German experts but by others as well, as perhaps the world's best at present. Several foreign TV companies have already shown interest in taking over this system.

It is, more than anything else, a question of price developments in the coming years that will determine how quickly colour television asserts itself.

Most viewers prefer to stick to their old sets now in view of the high price of the new sets. In any case, they can still receive the colour programme in black and white. The joy of colour on the screen is also a prestige affair. Those who wish to



"Good evening, ladies and gentlemen. In tonight's programme you can see" begins TV announcer Gundula Pamt: in introducing the Third Programme beamed every evening after the news from the West German Radio in Cologne

participate in it must lay between Rs 3,420 to 4,750 on the counter—three or even four times the price of "conventional" sets. In return, the purchaser will be able to watch four to six hours of colour programmes a week to begin with, mostly light entertainment and "precanned" features. From this year onwards, news and current affairs programmes will also switch over to colour.

15 Million Sets

The development of black and white television followed a similar pattern. As is widely known, the first regular television programmes were broadcast in Germany as early as the year 1935. They were interrupted by the Second World War. The re-launching of TV began in 1951 with the broadcasting of the first play. But the breakthrough to popularity came only when the prices of TV sets began to fall. In 1955, there were 100,000 sets in the Federal Republic; in 1957 there were one million, and in 1958 two million sets. Now there are nearly 15 million sets, it is estimated.

Since 1963, a second German television network has been "on the air" with regular programmes. For a fee of 7 DM a month,



A cameraman at work, linked up to the control room of the TV studio by microphone and headphones for receiving instructions as to which pictures he should take

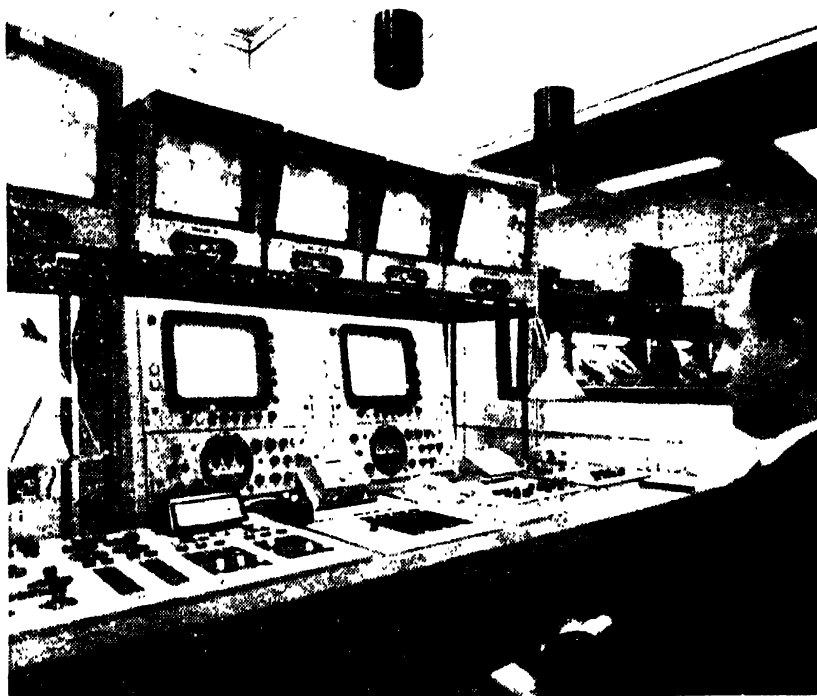
viewers can choose during the hours 5 p.m. to midnight every day from a wide range of shows, thrillers, movie films, political magazines, cultural and information features, documentation and critical analyses.

Considering, too, that the No. 1 channel has its own regional programmes and that, in the evening, there is a so-called Third Programme as well for more intellectually demanding people, the television viewer in the Federal Republic is in an enviable position. The fact that German television stations are owned by the public is a major contributory factor.

The Working Motto

German television is neither answerable to the Federal Government nor dependent on private industry, although it does cover some of its expenditure from commercial advertising. Programme editorial departments work completely independently, supervised by a board comprising representatives of various social and political organisations such as political parties, churches, industry and trade unions. The working motto of the editorials is "Inform, document, analyse and entertain".

The introduction of colour TV in Germany was preceded by more than three years' preparatory work. The programmes cover eight hours per week and include operetta, musicals, entertainment and sport. Three colours



Picture control panel in the studios of the West German Radio in Cologne from where a technician sitting at the Producer's desk controls the quality of pictures, selecting the best, by pressing a button, for magnetic recording

form the basis of the colour system. But only two of these red and blue are the basic colours, with green as a so-called "mix-colour". The colours of sea-blue and grass-green, besides red, are the ones for which the Federal Post Office colour experts adapt the equipment to begin with, until an automatic control system is introduced in order to compensate for the minor colour fluctuations which will appear at first

pictures were made as early as 1927 at the Reich Central Post Office in Berlin. In 1936, the Olympic Games in Berlin were televised. But World War II and the post-war years interrupted development work. The Federal Republic of Germany did not have its first regular television programme until 1952. America had its colour TV premiere just one year later.

No Strain

Of the three colour television systems which have so far been developed, the German PAL system is regarded as the best by most of the experts. It was adopted by all European countries except the Soviet Union and France and also by Brazil. One of its advantages over other systems is that an ultra-sonic delay device spares the human eye the strain of phase distortions. PAL (meaning Phase Alternation Line) is the brain-child of Dr. Walter Bruch of the AEG-Telefunken electrical company who also invented the first electronic camera in 1936. Starting on the basis of the American NTSC-system he was able to develop a considerably improved new colour TV-process.

The first experiments in the transmission of black and white and colour



Cameramen working with several electronic cameras in a Television Studio



Berlin's TV Tower is 212 metres high, though dwarfed by the 300-metre-high ones in Munich and Hamburg

Great Day In Almora

It was a great day for the farmers in Almora when in this picturesque mountain town the Indo-German F.A.O. Agricultural Development Project was inaugurated by Mr. Jagjivan Ram, Union Minister for Food and Agriculture.

This Project, the latest German assistance plan for India's agricultural development, follows the Mandi Project, which has been extended to Kangra and Sirmur, and the Nilgiris Development Project.

The occasion was marked by great enthusiasm among the farmers in Almora and the surrounding areas. A group of girls presented a programme of folk dances. An exhibition of agricultural commodities and means of production drew large crowds of visitors.

Minister Jagjivan Ram thanked the Federal German Government for the project which, he said, would further strengthen the traditional ties between India and Germany. State Secretary Hein, who had specially undertaken a trip to India



With the Kumaon landscape as the backdrop, this group of village girls presented a programme of folk dances at the inauguration of the Almora Project

to represent the German Government at the function, recalled Germany's active interest in India's agricultural development and pointed out that the Almora Development Project was the latest fruit of it.

Mr. Cedric Day assured the Project of the best cooperation of the F.A.O. (U.N. Food and Agriculture Organisation).



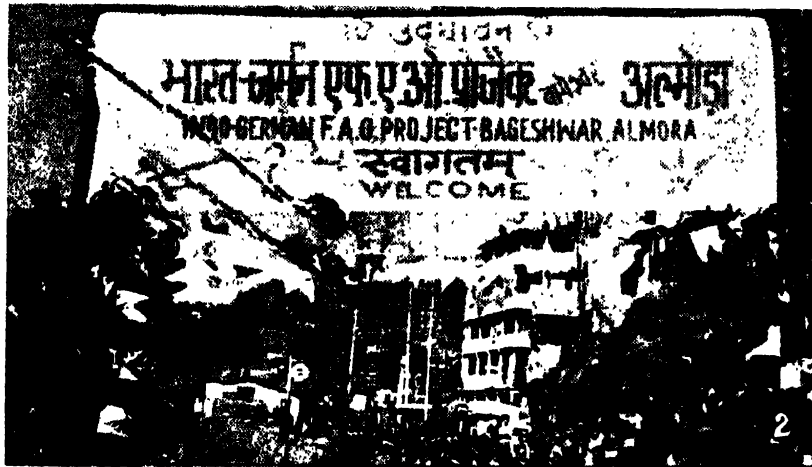
THE PICTURES

1. Union Minister Jagjivan Ram with State Secretary Udo Hein (left) and F.A.O. representative Cedric Day

2. The Government Intermediate College, Almora, where the Union Minister inaugurated the Project

3. A view of the assembly of farmers on the occasion

4. The Circuit House, Almora



March 9, 1968

Grenoble Medallists

The next Winter Olympics are sure to come, and when they do, these three German girl skiers (*picture below*) who participated in the events in Grenoble intend to be there also. The most promising talent among them is Christa Laprell (*centre*) who won the 24th place in the straight downhill, 10th in the special slalom and 15th in the giant slalom events at Grenoble.

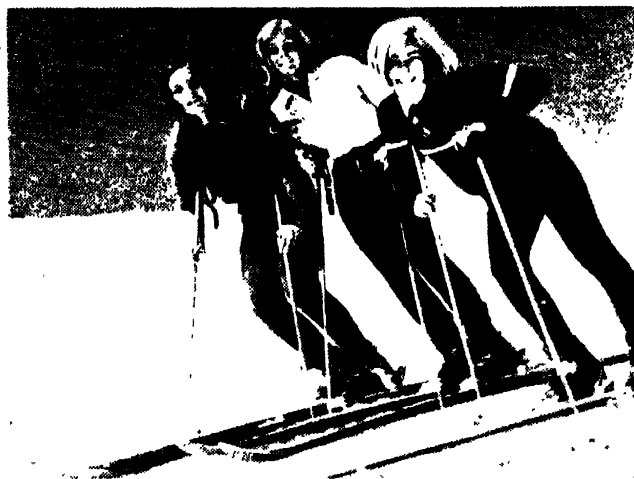
The gold medal for the Nordic combination—ski-jumping and 15 km ski-race—at Grenoble went to Franz Keller (*picture at bottom left*), of the Federal Republic of Germany. He gained the first place with 240.1 points in the jump, while his 13th place in the long-distance run, for which he clocked 50:45.2 minutes, just sufficed to make him winner of the combination with a total of 449.04 points.

Christa Schmuck won the silver and Angelika Duennhaupt the bronze medal (*picture at bottom centre*) in the women tobogganing event. The third girl, Ute Gaehler (*centre*), won the sixth place in the world class field.

The German pairs bobsled steered by Horst Floth with Pepi Bader as brakeman (*picture at bottom right*) won the silver medal while Fritz Nachmann and Wolfgang Winkler won the bronze medal in the double-seater tobogganing event.



Ice speed skater H. Hoefl and Alpine skier Christa Hintermaier



An Olympic Romance

AN Olympic romance was the talk of Grenoble in France during the Tenth Winter Games there last month.

A day before the games concluded ice speed skater Herbert Hoefl and the Alpine skier Christa Hintermaier, both of the Federal German team, announced their engagement. Herbert Hoefl who, with 41.0 seconds, took a respectable eleventh place behind the world elite for the 500-metres speed-skating event, and Christa Hintermaier, the 16th in the special women's slalom, met each other during the winter sports in Grenoble and decided to marry. They hope to take part as Mr. and Mrs. Hoefl in the next Winter Olympic Games to be held in Sapporo, Japan.



Munich Olympics-1972

MUNICH is already busy preparing for the Summer Olympics to be

held there in 1972. Match-boxes will be publicizing the event and helping to raise funds for the arrangements.



The match-box label under the "Flaming Penny" campaign

held there in 1972. Match-boxes will be publicizing the event and helping to raise funds for the arrangements.

The "Society for the Promotion of the Olympic Games" has hit upon a good idea for raising its own contribution to the funds. Over the

next four years, it will receive one pfennig (approximately one and three-fourth paisa) on every box of matches sold in the Federal Republic of Germany—that is about one-fifth of the price of every box. Co-founder of this campaign is Mr. Gunter Sachs, an enthusiastic tobogganist. This campaign is called the "Flaming Penny" campaign. The design for the match-box was recently

introduced by the president of the campaign, Prince Konstantin of Bavaria (right in the picture) and its administrative head Leo Wagner. Both of them are Members of Parliament and also active workers in the Olympic Games movement.

Most Modern Atom-Powered Ship

WESTERN Europe's first atom-powered ship, "Otto Hahn", has been handed over to the German Association for the Utilization of Nuclear Energy.

When, after completion of trial runs, the vessel left the yards of the Howaldt ship-building firm, Dr. von Heppe, State Secretary of the Federal Ministry of Scientific Research, said the occasion marked a milestone in the development of atomic energy. The "Otto Hahn" (picture at right), which is named after the German octogenarian nuclear scientist and Nobel Prize-winner, is described as the world's most modern atom-powered ship for peaceful purposes. In some ways it surpasses the American freighter "Savannah"

and the Soviet atom-fuelled ice-breaker vessel "Lenin".

The ship, 172 metres long and 23 metres broad, was built at a cost of DM 55,000,000 (approximately Rs. 10.45 crores) Part of the



"Otto Hahn", the nuclear-powered ship

cost of the project was met by the European Atomic Energy Community (EURATOM). The vessel will be used for research purposes.

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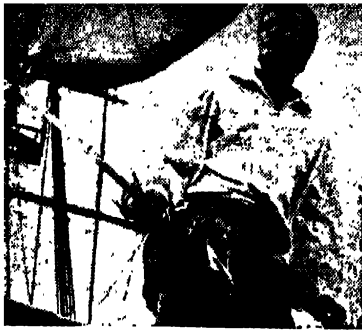


Choose Your "Miss UNCTAD"

Your "Miss UNCTAD" this week is Jean George of Trinidad. One of the many young women going about their work with quiet efficiency, a cheerful smile and unfailing smartness, she has found time to look round Delhi in spite of heavy work.

Jean George did her schooling in Trinidad, and after her studies exchanged the lush green surroundings of Trinidad for the entirely different atmosphere of the UN offices in New York.

Working directly under Dr. Raoul Prebisch, UNCTAD Secretary-General, Jean George finds her Indian visit thrilling. But then, like her colleagues, Jean George does not have the time to see all that she wants to in India.



A SWASHBUCKLING HERO

This is the role played by the German Hollywood star Horst Buchholz, who visited India in 1960, in the historical technicolour film "Cervantes—the King's Adventurer".

Bulletin of the Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany

GERMAN NEWS WEEKLY

Vol. X No. 12 NEW DELHI, MARCH 16, 1968 Regd. No. D-1045



OLYMPIC-LOOK IN FASHION

"Mexikana" is how fashion-designers have dubbed the 1968 German trend in hats—models in exotic black straw with elegant edgings in soft felt and a broad brim in bright colours.

Federal Foreign Minister Willy Brandt

IMPORTANCE OF ASIA IN WORLD POLITICS

"THE Importance of Asia for world developments and therefore also for Germany cannot be assessed highly enough." This is one of the statements made by Federal Foreign Minister Willy Brandt in a speech before the East Asia Club in Hamburg, an association which has done a lot of work for deepening Indo-German partnership. In his talk, Minister Brandt

dwelt extensively on the ever-growing interdependence of Asia and Europe and of Asia and the Federal Republic of Germany, in particular. The Minister stressed that it was, most of all, the vital interest in world peace that formed the common link between the Federal Republic of Germany and the countries of Asia.

Referring to the recent activation and further development of German foreign policy in general and with regard to Asia, Minister Brandt called it "an indispensable component of our efforts at the relaxation of tensions, assuring the peace, and co-operation".

The Federal Foreign Minister then spelt out the following objectives as the content of German policy on Asia:

- To preserve political and economic stability and help advance it;
- To effectively represent economic interests to mutual advantage; and
- To awaken understanding for the German policy of detente and its aim: the peaceful surmounting of the European and German divisions.

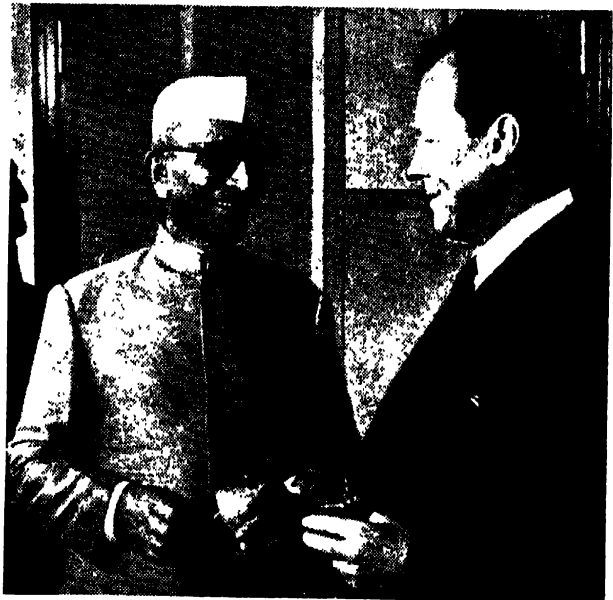
"We are aware", Minister Brandt continued, "that there are limits to our political and economic potentialities in Asia, that we must abide by the principle of non-intervention in the inner affairs of the Asian states, and that our policies must be aimed at exerting a moderating influence

in conflicts, while serving only the cause of peaceful co-operation".

Mentioning the Asian journeys of the Federal President, the Federal Chancellor and his own into the South and East Asian regions a few months ago, the Federal Foreign Minister emphasized the harmonious course and the good results of these visits. He said:

"Decisive for our position in the

Third World is that we are pursuing no power-political aims on any continent, and that we stand for the termination and the prevention of conflicts. On the other side, the nations in Asia must be convinced that the



The Federal Vice-Chancellor and Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Willy Brandt, with the Union Dy. Prime Minister, Mr. Morarji Desai, when the latter visited Bonn in October 1967

unification of Europe is in their own interest, because a Europe in security would be a powerful element of stability in the world. Stability, however, is what the nations of the Third World,

(Continued on page 6)



DR. P. E. BAUWENS

"I PLAYED hockey with the first Indian hockey team which visited Europe in 1928 and which created a sensation by its mastery of this sport. There was no European team then to beat them", recalls Dr. Paul Ernst Bauwens of Cologne.

Proprietor of a 95-year-old family firm of contractors who have specialized in the construction of dams and skyscrapers, he is a close friend of Dr. Jur. Konrad Adenauer, eldest son of the late Chancellor Adenauer. They have known each other since their school days and have been living in the same part of Cologne city.

In his younger days, Dr. Bauwens now 59 was a great table tennis player. In fact, in 1930, he won the championship in this sport in Germany. He is also an admirer of lawn tennis and has seen India's champions, Ramanathan Krishnan and Premjit Lal, in action. "The Indian tennis players are very popular in Germany, and we like them", he says.

Along with Dr. Jur. Adenauer, Dr. Bauwens made a three-week trek on the Himalayas. "Camping under a tent, we walked 180 miles on the Himalayas for three weeks, along footpaths. We enjoyed the trip and would like to undertake one again", he says.

Agricultural Expert Prof. Otto Schiller

OPTIMISTIC ABOUT INDIA'S FOOD SITUATION

PROF. Otto Schiller is optimistic about the food situation in India. And his opinion is based on expert knowledge.

Director, Department of Comparative Agrarian Policy and Rural Sociology in the South-Asia Institute, Heidelberg, Prof. Schiller headed, in 1958, a delegation of German experts which studied problems of agriculture in India and produced a valuable report on Cooperative Farming, Farm Machinery, Fertilizer, Land Colonization and Dairy Processing.

A frequent visitor to India as guest Professor to universities, Prof.

Schiller has just completed a tour of this country when he delivered lectures at several universities and checked up on his impressions of the latest measures of agricultural development.

Discussing food production prospects, he said :

"The food crisis of former years in India was a matter of concern to Germany and other Western countries. I am, therefore, very glad to note that there

is no food crisis now and that there has been a bumper crop. I hope this situation will continue.

"When India's food problem is discussed in German circles as one of the problems of our time, sceptical views are expressed on one side and optimistic views on the other. I have always been on the side of the optimists. My reason for optimism is the impression formed from practical experience that the human resources for agriculture here are very good. The farmers are intelligent and diligent enough to apply modern methods of agriculture. Whether the application of

such methods can materialize in a short time or not depends upon the right approach to the problem. It is encouraging that where the right approach has been made the increase of agricultural production has been rapid. This impression has been confirmed by the Mandi Package Project and by the results of research conducted by the South-Asia Institute in the neighbourhood of Rourkela as well as by the evaluation of different projects of the package programme of agricultural development. The enthusiasm of farmers in favour of using new varieties of wheat has astonished many. This shows that

in most cases the Indian farmer is interested in producing more food.

"Provided the required pre-conditions are fulfilled, that is, if knowledge of new methods is brought to him, modern means of production are made available and an appropriate credit scheme is also followed, he will play his part well. In this connection I must emphasize the importance of developing new

forms of cooperation in Indian agriculture, be it on the lines of co-operative farming as provided for in the programmes of the former Five-Year-Plans, or on the lines of inter-farm co-operation preserving the individual use of land."

Prof. Otto Schiller has described in former publications and in India's journals this new type of inter-farm cooperation developed in other countries. In a new book to be published shortly, Prof. Schiller describes the different forms of cooperation and integration in agricultural production be it with joint or individual use of land.



Prof. Otto Schiller (right) and Ambassador Baron von Mirbach during one of the agricultural experts' visits to New Delhi

THE facts about the German problem are not clearly seen by some who discuss the subject. And the slogan "Recognise Realities" is repeated for propaganda by the Communists who shy away from realities. The facts of the German problem were explained by the Press Counsellor, German Embassy, in a letter to the *National Herald*, New Delhi, refuting an editorial headed "Recognition of Realities" in the edition of the paper dated March 7.

The letter, which was published in the *National Herald* dated March 10, is reproduced below:

Dear Sir,

The editorial "Recognition of Realities" in the March 7 issue of your esteemed paper calls for an answer.

To begin with, let me mention three points with which I do agree: (1) That the peace of the world depends on what happens in Europe; (2) that the crux of the European problem is the German problem; and (3) that the Germans living in Eastern Germany (as far as the individual citizens are concerned) want reunification as much as the Germans living in the western part of Germany. However, I do not at all agree with your interpretation of the German problem: the inferences you draw from it and with some of the supposedly factual statements made in the editorial.

In my opinion, the fundamental question is not "what kind of Germany the united Germany will be", but who,—and in what manner—is going to decide about reunification and the political order of the united Germany. The West German answer to this fundamental question is as straightforward as it is simple: Let the people decide! Time and again the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany has reiterated its desire that the people in the whole of Germany be given the opportunity to decide their fate in free All-German elections. Free

"Recognition Of Realities"

elections such as the 60 million people of West Germany have enjoyed five times since the founding of the Federal Republic and which—contrary to the statement in your article—are still being denied to the 17 million East Germans. In fact, it has been openly stated by the E. Berlin Communist regime that free All-German elections will not be accepted as a means toward reunification.

Apart from calling the absence of free elections in the Eastern part

(3) Chancellor Kiesinger's attempts in his exchange of letters with Mr. Willy Stoph, Pankow, to discuss ways and means to reduce the human hardships caused by the division of Germany, which has cut so many families apart.

The editorial is called "Recognition of Realities", the inference being that since Germany is divided and a separate regime exists in the Eastern part of Germany, this situation should receive the stamp of

official recognition by the Indian Government. But should all "realities" be recognized? India certainly did not think so when, for instance, British Raj was a reality! And to the majority of Germans on both sides of the Iron Curtain the ugly Wall in Berlin, the division of Germany and its cruel enforcement at the point of the gun by the regime in East Berlin is a sad and painful reality which should be overcome by peaceful means rather than recognized.

The position of the Federal Republic of Germany is summed up very easily: Since the regime in Pankow is obstructing the free and peaceful reunification of Germany by

its denial of free elections and basic human rights, its recognition by another government would perpetuate the unnatural and inhuman division of Germany and would thus disregard the primary concern of the German nation. The German people are grateful that from the days of Jawaharlal Nehru to the present, the Indian Government has understood and honoured this fundamental wish of the German people and refrained from any act that might come in the way of lessening tensions and of Germany's peaceful reunification. And it has done so, I am sure, with the wholehearted backing of the overwhelming majority of the Indian people.

Hermann Zlock, Press Counsellor,
Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany



The Reality! The 17-odd million Germans east of the Iron Curtain live as in a prison house. This was proved already 15 years ago when the people there rose against the regime on June 17, 1953, burning down Communist Party flags and attacking the Party's offices till the rising was put down with the help of tanks.

of Germany a "myth", there is another point in the editorial which is factually quite wrong: It is not true that the Federal Republic has fought shy of "contact with the GDR". On the contrary, on all occasions when the Federal Republic of Germany made the offer, or followed up a suggestion made by East Germany in this matter, the responsible men in Pankow (East Berlin) have at the last moment shyed away from making the actual contact. Let me recall only three instances:

(1) the West German suggestion for the free exchange of newspapers between West and East Germany;

(2) the offer by leading members of the Social Democratic Party

Max Müller

(1823-1900)

In a world governed by the arrogance of power, Max Müller (the German Indologist) opened our eyes to the equality of all cultures. We are indebted to Max Müller for a six-volume critical edition of the "Rig Veda" and the publication of forty-nine volumes of the Holy Books of the East.

Zakir Husain, President of India



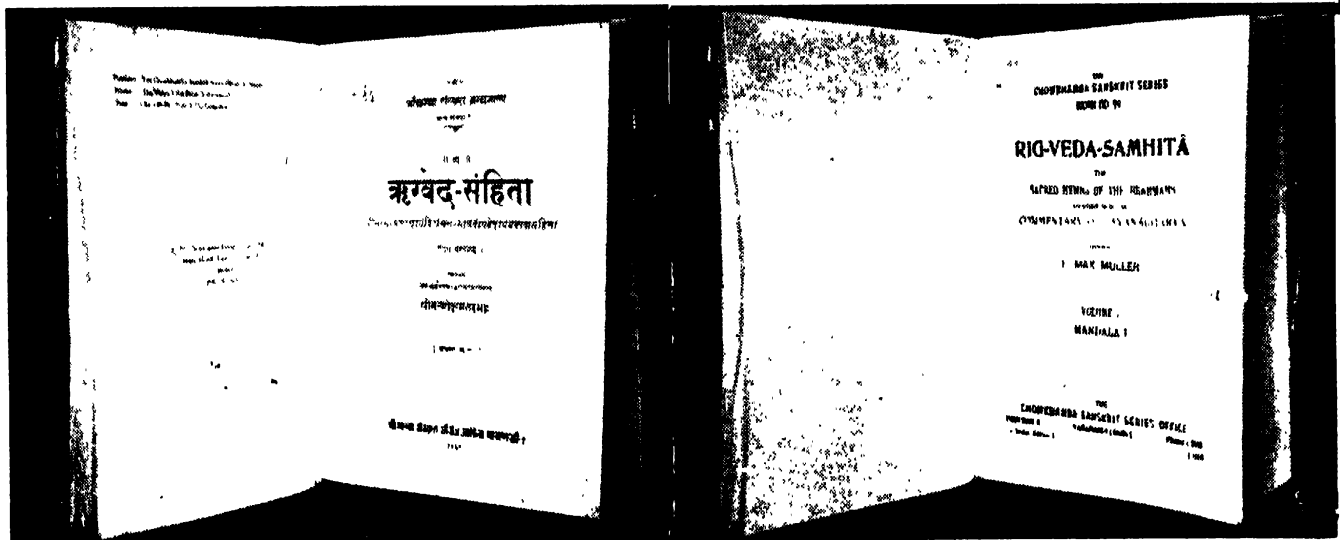
The first Indian reprint of Max Müller's famous edition of the "Rig-Veda Samhita" with the commentary of Sayanacharya, sponsored by the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany, was brought out in 1966. Picture shows Mr. K.D. Gupta, of the Chowkhamba Sanskrit Series Office, Varanasi, publishers of the reprint, presenting a set of the four volumes of this edition to the German Ambassador, Baron von Mirbach.

FRIEDRICH Maximillian Müller, better known as Max Müller, was born in Dessau, Germany, on 6th December, 1823. His father, Wilhelm Müller, was a poet celebrated for his phil-Hellenic lyrics, and his godfather was the celebrated musician, Felix Mendelssohn.

In 1841, Max Müller matriculated from Leipzig University, where Prof. Brockhaus suggested that he

should take up the study of Sanskrit. It was three years later, in 1844, that the student of Sanskrit was introduced to comparative philology, in Berlin. There he met Schelling, the German philosopher, who aroused

in him an interest in philosophy. In 1846, the student of Indology found himself in Paris studying the "Zendavesta" under Prof. Burnouf, who also advised Max Müller to begin his work on the translation of the "Rig Veda". The enormous task of translating and editing the Vedas left

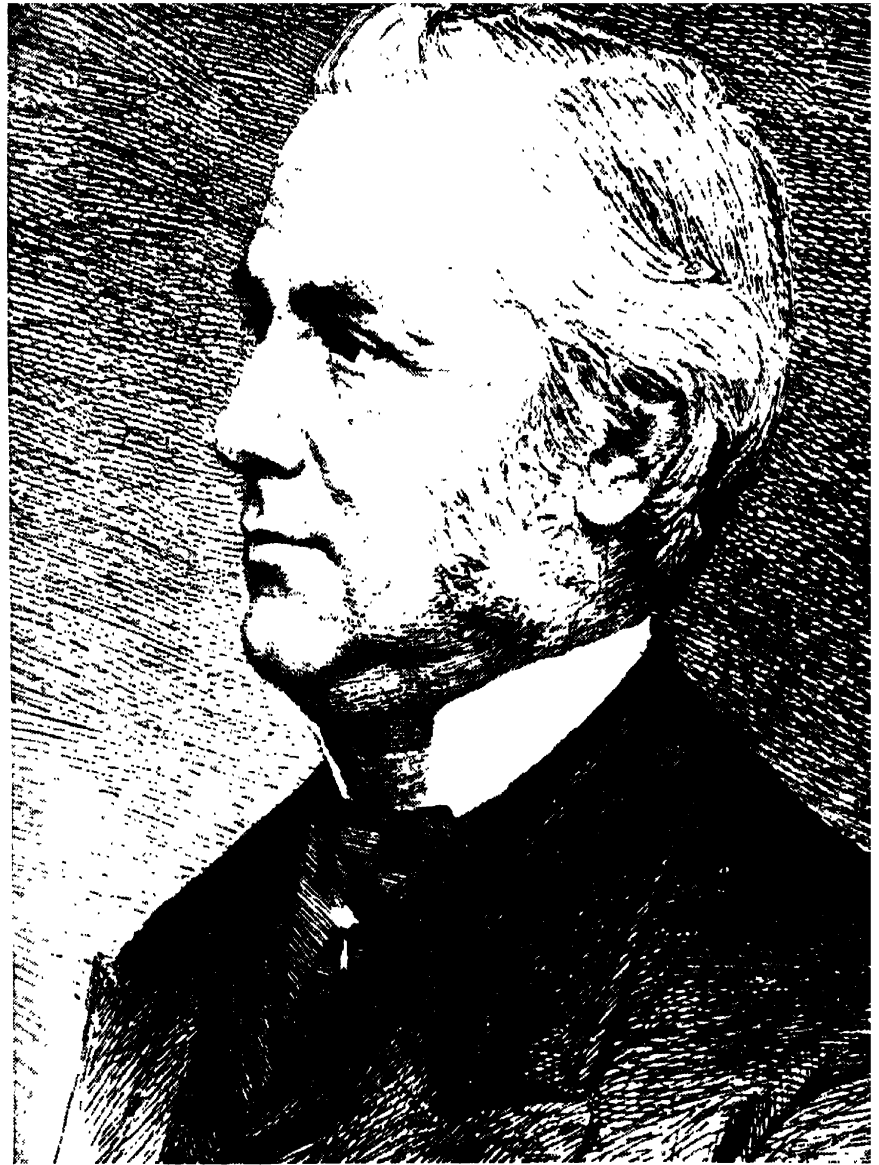


The inner title pages in Sanskrit and English respectively of the first volume of the first Indian reprint of Max Müller's "Rig-Veda Samhita"

the personality of Max Müller unaffected. The Vedas were only a part of the "Sacred Books of the East" published in 1845 in many volumes; all of them except the last three were published under his direct supervision.

In a series of lectures delivered at Cambridge University to candidates of the Indian Civil Service, on India's significance in world history, which were published in 1884 in German, Max Müller made a few observations on European apathy towards Indian subjects in general. He asked: "Why should the study of Greek and Latin, the philosophy, law and art of Greece and Italy, seem to us noble? Why does it wake and demand a general attention and admiration, while the study of Sanskrit, the poetry, the philosophy and the law and art of India strike us at best as a curiosity, and is held by the majority as something unprofitable, vexatious and insipid?" His answer to this apathy gives us once more a glimpse of a scholar whose convictions were based on broad perception and knowledge. He says: "I will not begin with the argument that Sanskrit literature is as great as Greek literature. Why should we always compare? The study of Greek literature has its own purpose; so has the study of Sanskrit. But I am convinced, and I hope to convince you also, that Sanskrit, when studied in the right spirit, is full of human interest, full of teaching, which even Greece cannot give us."

It was not always as a philosopher that Max Müller looked at India. Often, it was the poet in him that was touched by the immense beauty and richness of the sub-continent. He says: "If I were to survey the whole world, to find out which land abounds in all the wealth, all the strength and beauty that nature can give it—in some parts a very heaven on earth—I would point to India. If someone were to ask me where the human mind has exploited to the full its inherent capabilities, has pondered over the mightiest problems of the world and discovered solutions to some of them, solutions that have held the attention of those very people who have studied Plato and Kant, I would point to India. And if I were to ask myself from which literature we here in Europe who have lived almost exclusively on the thoughts of the Greeks and Romans and one



Friedrich Max Müller, the famous Indologist

Semitic race, the Jews, can derive a few correctives of which we are most in need, to make our inner lives more comprehensive, more truly human, towards a life radiant and eternal, I would again point to India."

In 1873, the year Max Müller published his "Introduction to the Science of Religion", Dean Stanley of Westminster Abbey paid him the greatest compliment theology can pay to the student of comparative religions. The Dean invited the Indologist to lecture at Westminster Abbey on comparative religions. It was the one and only occasion on which a layman addressed the Abbey. In 1868 Max Müller became pro-

fessor of comparative philology. He was also curator of the famous Bodleian Library in Oxford and a delegate of the Oxford University Press. On October 28th, 1900, Max Müller died, after an almost unceasing study and research into ancient Indian philosophy, mythology, religion and sociology. His immense work in the field of Indology caused a wave of enthusiasm in Europe and India, for a scientific and systematic study of the Indian heritage.

The memory of Max Müller is still alive, at least in India where the Indo-German cultural institutes are called "Max Müller Bhavans".

VOLUNTARY HELP . . .

THE German Leprosy Relief Association has given more than DM four million (approximately Rs. 76 lakhs) for relief work in India since 1959. It supports 25 leprosy relief stations and hopes to provide DM one million (about Rs. 19 lakhs) this year.

These are highlights of a report on the activities of the Association in India, which was presented in New Delhi to Dr. Zakir Husain,

it has been possible for us to extend our work not only in Africa but in more than 26 countries of the world. We have given in the last ten years 40 million D. Marks (about Rs. 7.8 crores) for leprosy work. The money came as purely voluntary contributions from people in all walks of life.

"With this we could help nearly 200 leprosy hospitals, projects,



Mr. H. Kober acquainting President Zakir Husain with the German Leprosy Relief Association's work

President of India, by Mr. Hermann Kober, Director of the Executive Board of the Association. Editor of a newspaper in Würzburg, Mr. Kober finds time also for many high-level tasks in the Leprosy Relief Association.

In the course of his report Mr. Kober said:

"The German Leprosy Relief Association is one of the youngest leprosy relief associations in the world. We came into existence only in 1958 and that to help just one leprosy station in Africa. We, the founders, never thought that in Germany there were so many people willing to help in leprosy work. Year after year more and more people are coming forward to help in this work. In this way

rehabilitation centres and field work in various parts of the world.

"We came to India only in 1959 but our aid to the leprosy work in this country has been increasing year after year. So far we have given 10 per cent of our total collection towards leprosy work in India. This is more than 4 million DM (about Rs. 76 lakhs). Besides, clothes and medicines valued at one million D. Marks were sent to Indian leprosy stations. Due to the increase of the work in India, we have established a Secretariat in Madras to look after our work.

"In India we support more than 25 leprosy stations. We hope our contribution will help to extend and intensify the fight against leprosy in India."

IMPORTANCE OF ASIA

(Continued from page 1)

what the whole world needs, so that mankind, which is daily growing by the number of inhabitants of a fair-sized town, may exist in a condition of human dignity.

"The aims of our European policy, —the building and expansion of the European Community, the peaceful surmounting of the division of our continent and the creation of a lasting and fair European order of peace—these are anything but selfish aims. Their realization will benefit all, not least the nations of Asia which still must tackle such great and difficult problems. We in Europe, and especially we in Germany, shall be able to do more in the spirit of partnership once our strength is no longer claimed so much by division and by armaments."

The Foreign Minister then turned to German policy towards Eastern Europe, which is meeting with great difficulties, and referred in particular to the resumption of German-Yugoslav diplomatic relations "as a further forward step" in our non-illusionary and constructive East Europe policy". Here, the attitude of several partners in Asia had been of considerable weight. This one problem alone showed, he said, how closely the European and the world-political standpoints of the Federal Republic were linked to each other.

Minister Brandt then declared: "Our realistic efforts have met with much approval in the West and in the Third World. Anyone who still alleges that the Federal Republic is a mischiefmaker or a hindrance to the relaxation of tensions is no longer believed. The accusations saying that the Federal Republic is preparing an aggression, that it is imperialistic or endangers the peace—all these accusations miss their target. With the priority efforts of our foreign policy to make our will for peace credible in all the world, we are well under way".



"Paddle Day" in a rivulet close to Germany's frontier with Holland where the frontier guards check identity papers and wish the canoeists a "pleasant sailing"

Date With Friends On A Rivulet

CANOEING is a popular sport in the Federal Republic of Germany. A means of recreation and an organised competitive sport, it is also an event in the Olympic Games in which Germany is distinguishing itself.

There are some 65,000 canoeists in the country, many of them members of canoe clubs. Helga and Klaus Hoffmann from Cologne are two such canoe enthusiasts. They have each a canoe and between them a Volkswagen. Every Saturday and Sunday, weather permitting, they make a date with their friends, who are also canoeists, load the boats on top of the car and drive to the headwaters of one of the many small rivers that run through North-Rhine Westphalia. At the starting point, they put their boats into the water, stow their gear and drift gently down stream in their canoes the whole day,

far from the noise of traffic, with no haste or worry just for this occasion. Klaus and Helga belong to one of the 750 canoe clubs in the Federal Republic of Germany which, in turn, are grouped together in a German Association of Canoeists. Before they set out on a week-end trip they sign a logbook in their boat-house so that if they encounter any difficulty during the trip in the boat they can claim help from the sport insurance organisation.

The first canoe came from America in 1905 to the Isar, a river in South Germany. Today, there is an entire industry producing collapsible and plastic boats. A single-seater collapsible boat costs about 700 Marks (approximately Rs. 1,350). A plastic boat which cannot be dismantled, costs less—about Rs. 950. "Water rambling" became a popular sport

probably because of the fact that the collapsible boat could be packed and accommodated in a small space and could be easily transported. For competitions, the lighter and faster plastic boat is preferred.

Canoeing is equally suitable for men and women and is popular with both. Since 1937 German women canoeists have been eligible to compete for the German championship. The women canoeists of the world took part in the Olympics for the first time in 1948. The Federal German girls brought home a gold medal and a bronze medal from the 1964 games in Tokyo.

Klaus and Helga are proud that they do not belong to the racing types who seek victory. Canoeing helps them to get away from the dust and noise of the city at least for a few hours every now and then.

IN SHORT...

Mrs. Wilhelmine Lübke, wife of the President of the Federal Republic of Germany, has been working one Sunday morning every month for the past seven years in a hospital or clinic. Her object is to set an example in voluntary aid for women and girls.

x

Every other young married woman in the Federal Republic of Germany, who continues working in the first year of marriage, gives up her profession at the latest after five years of marriage.

x

Of the employees in the Foreign Ministry 33.4 per cent are women. In the missions of the Federal Republic of Germany abroad this proportion rises to 41.1 per cent.

x

One thousand nine hundred and fifty foreign exhibitors from 40 States and 805 German enterprises have agreed to take part in this year's Frankfurt Book Fair.

x

The first "Television and Film University" in the Federal Republic of Germany recently started courses in Munich. Enrolment qualification is that the student should have the German School Leaving Certificate.

x

For the first time in the Federal Republic of Germany, the Labour Office in Bonn is holding courses for charwomen. After nine evening classes and 18 hours of lectures, together with practical training, one taking part in the course gets the diploma of "Certified Charwoman".

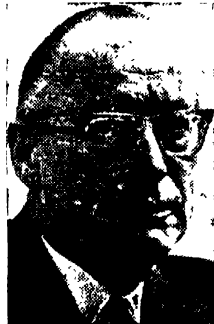
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Out of 46,000 people working in the 10,300 pharmacies in the Federal Republic of Germany, 75 per cent are women. There is still a shortage of qualified staff. Now it is hoped to create a new career for pharmacists—the pharmaceutical-technical assistant. The first schools providing this training will open shortly.

Does Moscow Fear Bonn's Peace Policy?

STATE Secretary Günter Diehl, spokesman of the German Federal Government, has made the following statement regarding the Soviet declaration of February 24 "on the activation of the neo-Nazi forces in West Germany".

"The Foreign Ministry spokesman of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Mr. Samyatin, delivered to the Press on February 24 a declaration—as it is called—on the activation of the neo-Nazi forces in West Germany.



State Secretary G. Diehl

"When this declaration, contrary to the truth, asserts that the Federal Government favours the National Democratic Party (NPD), it clearly shows that these latest remarks also do not spring from any genuine concern about internal developments in Germany, but that they serve the purpose of slandering the Federal Government and the Federal Republic, and thereby of disturbing the German policy of peace which is finding a

constantly growing response in Eastern Europe.

"In fact, right-wing radicalism has no influence on the formation of German policy. The Christian Democratic Union (CDU), the Christian Social Union (CSU), the Social Democrats (SPD) and the Free Democrats (FDP) represent about 95 per cent of the valid votes cast at all elections, which means that they set the policy in harmony with the will of the people for democracy and against radicalism.

"It is extraordinarily remarkable that Soviet polemics against the policies of the Federal Government have become stronger and increasingly sharper ever since the German Government made a number of concrete proposals which might lead to a European peace settlement.

"Soviet propaganda seems to need to describe the Federal Republic as a devil, not the least to keep fear of the Germans alive in Eastern Europe.

"The Federal Government will not let itself be diverted in its policy of peaceful co-operation with all the nations of Europe. It will continue this policy in the certainty that the peace is best served, not by churning up hatred and fear, but by co-operation based on trust."

CHOOSE YOUR "MISS UNCTAD"

Miss Simran Anand, your "Miss UNCTAD" this week, is seen here busy with her task of sorting out and distributing hand-outs issued by the score every day at the Vigyan Bhavan Documentation Centre of UNCTAD II.

Miss Anand has a distinct taste for clothes, going in for sophisticated browns and blues at a time when gold prints and blazing colours are in fashion.

Sartorial elegance, however, is not the only asset of Miss Anand who is a product of Delhi's Lady Irwin College, known for its smartly

dressed students. She speaks with equal fluency English, Hindi and German—and with good

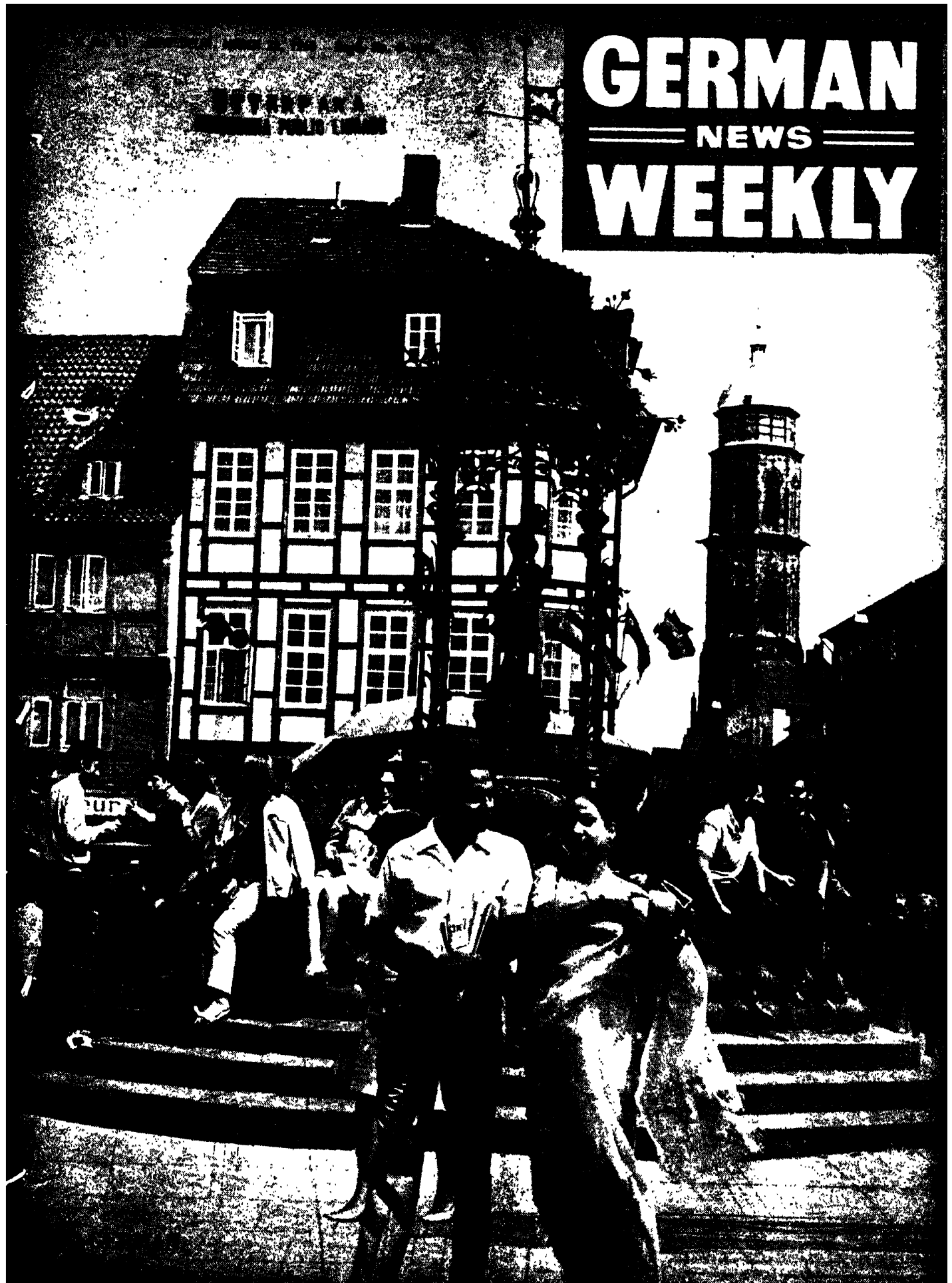
reason. She had been working with the German Television Unit in New Delhi before it shifted to Hong-kong. She then went to Cologne where she worked with the West-German TV unit.



At the documentation centre in Vigyan Bhavan, Miss Anand expects to add to her knowledge of languages. She has already learned

quite a bit of French if her French colleague is to be believed!

GERMAN NEWS WEEKLY



Hindilyrik der Gegenwart

*Als wär
die Freiheit
wie ein Stein
gefallen*

Erdmann

HINDI POETRY IN GERMAN

"As if Freedom fell like a Stone from Heaven" is the title of a representative anthology of contemporary Hindi poetry brought out in German by the Horst Erdmann Publishing House in Tübingen. The book breaks fresh ground in the literary field: It shows a stream of modern poetry which is equal in rank and often similar to its European sister, but which is at the same time -- a shockingly frank exposé of the problems confronting India to-day.

The collection contains poems by authors born in the years 1911 to 1937. In contrast to the wide variety of styles encountered in this span, is the virtual uniformity of themes: Most of the poems deal with what might be called "problems of freedom". They are often of disturbing frankness and highlight the condition of the intelligentsia in the post-independence period. The book has been edited by Dr. Lothar Lutze, Representative in New Delhi of the South Asia Institute, Heidelberg. He translated the poems into German with the active co-operation of the authors themselves.

MR. PRITHVI RAJ GULATI

"CULTURAL AMBASSADOR FOR INDIA"

Indian Students Are Liked Most In Germany

MR. Prithvi Raj Gulati, a student of silicate technology from Haryana, is an active "cultural ambassador for India" in Germany.

A popular figure among the foreign students at the Mining Academy in Clausthal-Zellerfeld, he is also known to many German families there. Leaving India in 1961, Mr. Gulati received training in a factory in the Ruhr district for 18 months before he joined the Mining Academy where he expects to obtain his diploma next year. For the last two terms



Mr. P. R. Gulati

he has been President of the Indian Association at Clausthal, the "Bharatiya Majlis" which has a membership of about 60 Indian students. One of the most active Indian Associations in Germany, the "Bharatiya Majlis" celebrates India's Republic Day as a great annual event in which several Germans also participate. On this occasion it brings out a journal *Bharati* which receives financial support from the Vice-Chancellor of the Mining Academy. It carries articles on India and Indian culture

both by Indians and Germans and is regarded as an aid to promoting mutual understanding between Indians and Germans. Founded 14 years ago by 10

students, the Majlis has grown into an active institution. "We Indian students are most liked in Clausthal. We celebrate Dewali and Dusserah and we maintain the closest social contact with the Germans", says Mr. Gulati now on a holiday in Faridabad.

Mr. Gulati feels for the Germans in East Berlin. If one wants to know the difference between a man who enjoys a life of freedom and a life of constraints he must visit Germany. "In West Germany, the people live and speak as they feel.

There are no restraints, there are no curbs and no fears. But in East Berlin, which I have visited several times, the people are labouring under coercion and are in fear of the authorities. This is one



Mr. P. R. Gulati (second from right in the front row) among Indian and German students dressed in Indian costumes for presenting a cultural programme at a "Republic Day" celebration.

reason, apart from many others, which compels Germans to work for the reunification of Germany by peaceful means and for ending the present division", Mr. Gulati says.

PEACE...

Because of the disastrous consequences of nuclear war to all mankind, and in order to contribute towards the maintenance of peace, the Federal Republic of Germany speaks out again and again in favour of mutual disarmament and of declarations for the renunciation of force. Supervision and control of armaments are priority objectives of German policy - affording other and better possibilities for the maintenance of world peace.

K. G. von Hase, Secretary of State in the Federal Ministry of Defence

All Parliamentary Groups of the Bundestag welcomed the offer by the Federal Government to exchange declarations with the Eastern States for the renunciation of force. No objections were raised against Chancellor Kiesinger's intention even to talk directly with East Berlin in this matter.

GERMAN STATE SECRETARY IN DELHI

MR. Rolf Lahr, State Secretary of the Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs, is now in New Delhi. As Head of the German Delegation, he represents the Federal Republic of Germany during the last and decisive phase of UNCTAD-II.

Now 59, Mr. Lahr, who has studied Law and Economics, occupied senior positions in the Ministry of Economic Affairs before entering the Federal Foreign Service in 1953.

As special envoy, he conducted *inter alia* the consular and trade negotiations between the Federal Re-



Mr. Rolf Lahr, State Secretary of the Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Head of the German delegation to UNCTAD.



Ambassador Baron von Murbach and Baroness von Murbach (left) gave a reception on March 14 to introduce Mr. Hermann Ziocck, Press Counsellor, German Embassy, who took over recently, and Mrs. Ziocck. Nearly 300 guests, among them newspaper editors and special correspondents, officials of the Union Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, and leading personalities in the Capital's social and cultural life, were present.

public and the Soviet Union and was the Permanent Representative of the Federal Republic at the I.I.C. in Brussels. In August 1961, he was appointed State Secretary of the Foreign Ministry.

Specially in charge of the Trade Policy and Cultural Affairs, State Secretary Lahr has been closely associated with all questions of Germany's development assistance. It was he who, on behalf of the Federal Govern-

ment, signed the Indo-German Agreement for the 250-million DM (about Rs. 47 crores) contribution to the Aid India Consortium for 1967-68 in the presence of Deputy Prime Minister Morarji Desai when the latter visited Bonn in October last year.

During his stay in the capital, Mr. Lahr has held talks with Mr. Iakhruddin Ali Ahmed, Union Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs, Dr. M. Chenna Reddy, Union Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals, Dr. Triguna Sen, Union Minister of Education, and Mr. Rajeshwar Dayal, Foreign Secretary. He has also been visiting places of interest in the capital and seeing for himself the progress being achieved in various spheres of activity.

State Secretary Lahr's itinerary includes visits to the Hindu University, Varanasi, and one of the Indo-German Technical Assistance Projects.



Prof. Dr. H. J. Rosenthal

EDUCATION IN PRESENT-DAY SOCIETY

with a few specialists from Germany in an exchange of views and experiences on vital topics of educational organisation.

The symposium opened with a seminar session at which Dr. D.S. Kothari, Chairman of India's University Grants Commission, and Prof. Hartmut von Hentig of Goettingen University, debated the question "Does the Industrial Society of Tomorrow need an education in the Humanities?". Dr. Kothari pointed out that the need of the time was an evolutionary humanism a synthesis of science and the humanities.

Prof. Hentig expressed the view that the values of the past should be adapted to the needs of the present-day democratic society.

The second day of the programme was devoted to a lecture on "The quest for example and precedent",

by Prof. M. Mujee, Vice-Chancellor of Jamia Millia Islamia University.

"Modern educational and traditional values" was the topic of the second seminar session. Dr. Prem Kirpal, Secretary of the Union Education Ministry, who participated in the discussion along with Prof. Hentig, insisted on the necessity of relating the traditional values to the tasks of modern education.

"The pursuit of excellence at the school level" was the subject of another seminar session in which Mrs. Muriel Wasi and Mr. Veda Prakasha, Deputy Educational Advisers in the Union Ministry of Education, participated. This session was followed by a lecture "Human Engineering and Industrial Development" by Dr. Hugo Schmale of the Technical University, Munich. A third session discussed

new trends in technical and vocational education. Prof. Dr. H.J. Rosenthal of the Technical University, Hanover, and Mr. L.S. Chandrakant, Joint Educational Adviser to the Ministry of Education, being the participants.

Dr. Lothar Lutze of the South Asia Institute initiated a debate on "Language in Education — a comparative study of German and Indian problems", and "Planning Education for the 21st Century" was the topic of another seminar. Dr. S. Shukla of the Asian Institute of Educational Planning, and Prof. Dr. B.D. Nag Chaudhri of the Planning Commission participated in the latter.

"EDUCATION in Present-day Society" was the theme of an eight-day symposium held in New Delhi by the Max Müller Bhavan, in cooperation with the Indian Council for Cultural Relations.

As in India, the winds of change have begun to blow also in Germany, and venerable institutions like the universities are compelled to adapt themselves to the necessities of a technological age. The topics of the New Delhi symposium reflected some of the basic problems which confront the educational system both in India and in Germany. The programme of the symposium, which embraced seminar sessions and lectures, brought some of the well-known top leaders and administrators in India's educational field together



*Above : Dr. D. S. Kothari, Prof. H.J. Koellreutter, Director of the Max Müller Bhavan, and Prof. Hartmut von Hentig at the opening of the symposium held in New Delhi.
Below : A section of the large audience that followed the symposium with keen interest.*



REPORT ON THE STATE OF THE NATION IN DIVIDED GERMANY

Dr. Kurt Georg Kiesinger, the Federal Chancellor, spoke in the Bundestag on March 11. This is the full text of his speech:

TWENTY-THREE years after the end of the Second World War, this first report on the state of the nation still has to carry the heading "Report on the State of the Nation in Divided Germany".

This is not due to the will of the Germans. Had they been able to decide for themselves at any time—or could they do so today—the peaceful unification of the nation would be a certainty. All the world, West and East, knows this. The right of self-determination which is invoked by the peoples of the earth and which is solemnly guaranteed in the United Nations Charter, cannot in the long run be denied to the German people either.

Its application is to enable this people, at long last, freely to manifest its will with respect to the question of reunification and the political order it desires.

More than 77 million people now live in both parts of Germany, of whom 60m. live in the Federal Republic. In addition, almost 1,000,000 Germans still live in the areas east of the Oder and Neisse rivers.

Compared with 1933, the total German population has increased by 11 million, but it is living and working in an area which has shrunk by about 115,000 square kilometres, torn asunder by international developments after the war.

The great conflict between East and West, to our misfortune, made

the dividing line of the spheres of interest cut right across our country.

Since the Soviet Union has caught up with the United States in nuclear armaments, the Powers and their blocs have been facing each other strongly armed. They are endeavouring to avoid any conflict which might develop into a nuclear war annihilating them both.

The dreadful danger, while preserving a precarious peace, solidifies the status quo. The power-political and ideological differences continue to exist, but the fronts have frozen in the middle of our country.

Whoever wants to change this intolerable and dangerous state of affairs—and we must and want to change it—can only do so by peaceful means.

Peace in Europe

That is why the Federal Government has initiated its policy of détente vis-à-vis Eastern Europe. Without abandoning the indestructible right of our nation to live in one state, we are attempting to pave the way towards a European peace order which is also to overcome the division of Germany.

Many questions are still the subject of heated controversy between ourselves and our eastern neighbours. All these questions which are the subject of most serious and continuing discussions also within our country cannot be solved in isolation but only in the process of establishing such a European peace order. If we want to create a lasting peace, we must find solutions which are

recognised as right and just also by future generations.

We are therefore trying to develop better relations with our eastern neighbours. We have therefore established diplomatic relations with Rumania and Yugoslavia and have exchanged trade missions with Prague.

We are prepared to enter into diplomatic relations with the Czechoslovak Republic and with all other East European states and, together with them, to endeavour to build a better future for Europe.

The conviction that it is necessary to find a just solution to the German question for the sake of peace—of real peace—is growing outside Germany as well. The more clearly we uphold our right, the more obviously we display our sense of proportion, the more concrete our actions are, the more convincingly we prove our determination to preserve peace in the world, the more safely may we expect to win the moral and political support of the peoples in the whole world, also in the East, for the cause of reunification.

Renunciation of Force

We feel that in this situation a mutual renunciation of force would be an important first step towards a European peace order, and we believe that the Soviet Union would act consistently if she, the great nuclear power which expects us to renounce nuclear weapons, would be prepared to express such a renunciation of force.

The Federal Government is convinced that a non-proliferation treaty

could be useful in a still dangerous phase of world politics and could reduce tensions. Such a treaty, however, must meet the interests of all those who are expected to sign it.

In its memorandum of March 8, the Federal Government has again stated its views on the present draft of a non-proliferation treaty.

As long as the East is still strongly armed, we must look after our defence. We still regard the North Atlantic Alliance as the safest defence guarantee. This alliance is not in contradiction to our peace policy, on the contrary: it is this very alliance which gives us the possibility of pursuing a policy of détente not carrying any unacceptable security risks. If we were to disregard this, dangerous consequences for the situation of Germany and Europe might arise.

We would be glad if we could connect a renunciation of force with balanced, mutual disarmament measures and force reductions. The Federal Government is studying such projects and their security and foreign policy aspects.

This year, the United States will re-deploy 35,000 men and the United Kingdom 6,000 men of their forces now stationed in Germany. France intends to deploy 5,000 men from Germany to eastern France. Belgium also intends to reduce the number of her units. We are following this unilateral development with concern. However, we must be aware that we can only expect our allies to be ready to join in the defence of our country in an emergency if we continue to have at our disposal a sufficiently numerous, effective *Bundeswehr* (the German Armed Forces) with modern equipment.

Strong as our links in the Atlantic Alliance, as our relations with the United States may be, we should not seek our own future and, we believe, that of a United Western Europe within the firm framework of a North Atlantic Empire. Such a solution would turn the demarcation line dividing Germany and Europe into a permanent frontier wall. Such a solution could also dramatically increase the danger of a world conflict.

European Unity

Since the end of the Second World War, the United States has always advocated a policy of European unification. A strong, united Europe

could take part of the burden off America's shoulders and could assume a greater share of the responsibility for its own security. Such an independent Europe, linked in friendship with America could render a major service to peace in the world and could help to build a bridge between West and East.

A reliable partnership with America will continue to be ensured because—apart from our common spiritual and political ideals—there is an identity of interest in not letting Western Europe fall under Soviet influence.

What then is the present state of this European unification which can be of such great importance for the future of our nation and which is one of the essential tasks of our century?

Considerable progress has been achieved in the development of the European Communities. They have not only been of great economic benefit to their members, but have also strengthened the feeling of solidarity and have enhanced Europe's standing and weight in the eyes of the world.

However, we are unfortunately still far from the aim of a politically united Europe. Britain and other European countries wish to join the Communities. The Federal Government supports these wishes. We are of the opinion that our cautious but consistent way of dealing with these applications offers the best prospects for overcoming the difficulties which still stand in the way of accession with full rights and obligations. We are firmly determined to avoid a grave crisis in the Community which would endanger what has already been achieved or would paralyse the vigorous development of the Community.

In our recent talks in Paris, we have reaffirmed our will to co-operate closely with France. Nobody denies the fact that without such co-operation, the unification of Europe cannot succeed.

For this reason, the Federal Government at once intensified the co-operation provided for in the German-French treaty, extended consultations to new fields and initiated a closer co-operation between the German and French economies.

Two special commissioners were appointed who are responsible for

co-ordinating this extensive co-operation. Above all, this co-operation between Germany and France is also an indispensable prerequisite for the European peace order we seek and which includes the elimination of the division of Germany.

Development Aid

The Federal Republic of Germany is not one of the big powers with worldwide political commitments, but economically she belongs to the leading group of industrial nations. Her trade interests therefore span the whole globe. Because of her economic strength, she has a considerable share in the responsibility for the development of large parts of the world.

It is an imperative task for every industrial nation to do all it can to help developing countries in other continents to build up their own sound economic, social and political system.

Time and again, one has to tell those people who think that such funds could be put to better use at home that our own future is also being determined by a sound development of that new world. Unlike most other budgetary items, funds earmarked for development aid were therefore not reduced but increased by the Federal Republic in the 1967 Budget and within its medium-term financial planning. She is determined to do everything she can to give advice and aid to help these countries.

But quite apart from these interests and commitments, we try to maintain friendly relations with all countries in the world and to win their sympathy for the need to achieve a just solution of the German question.

It is our hope that our relationship with those states in the Arab world with whom we do not have any diplomatic relations at present, will soon be rearranged in friendship.

The Vietnam War

The German people are following the war in Vietnam with great concern and deep sympathy for the suffering population of that country. This sympathy clearly shows how intolerable our nation finds the very idea of war and the shedding of blood which, in all its cruel severity, unavoidably includes the civilian

population, women and children. Yet, whatever views one may hold about the American intervention in Vietnam, we should resolutely reject the wholly one-sided distortions according to which the Americans are to be blamed for the war, its origin and development. We of all people have the least reason to pose as America's schoolmaster.

I wished with my whole heart that our country could help to end hostilities in the near future. As we are not in a position to do so, the only possibility that remains is to ease, by increased humanitarian help, the suffering of all the people who have been afflicted by the war in Vietnam.

Let us turn our thoughts from the misery of others to our own national distress.

The overlords in the other part of Germany have exploited the division of our nation imposed on us by international developments forcibly to cordon off our fellow-countrymen more and more in order to strengthen and consolidate the regime to which they have subjected the population.

This consistent policy of keeping the country divided is, on the one hand, the result of the political weakness of their regime which does not enjoy the support of the population, and on the other hand it stems from the attempt to obtain international recognition for a second German state.

Restricted Contacts

The contacts between the two parts of Germany were restricted still further after the building of the Berlin Wall. With a few exceptions made for political or professional reasons, it is only old-age pensioners who are allowed to travel to the Federal Republic. Last year, they numbered approximately a million.

Visitors from the Federal Republic are generally only allowed into the other part of Germany if they want to visit first or second-line relatives. In 1967 they numbered about 1,400,000. To West Berliners even this is denied.

There is hardly any co-operation left in the scientific, cultural and sporting sectors. Relations in the church sector are also subjected to draconian restrictions. This shows the pressure to which the churches

over there are exposed. Relations in the field of justice and administration are being limited to a minimum, and this minimum is being used to achieve something like dealings between two States.

This isolation enforced by the leaders of the Socialist Unity Party makes it difficult for us to talk with some degree of certainty of the people in the other part of Germany of their thoughts and wishes, their feelings and actions. In a totalitarian regime man lives his life under the secret stress caused by the tension between inner resistance and outward conformity. Nevertheless, we understand these people still better than the overlords over there do.

No Separate Nation

Our countrymen are Germans just like ourselves and many of them come from entirely different regions of Germany or from German settlements outside of the old Reich borders.

Wherever people from the two parts of Germany meet without their being exposed to political pressure, it becomes apparent that they belong to each other as people of one language, one history and one culture. With the exception of a small minority, the Communist regime have not succeeded in winning over the population. This also applies to youth. The Socialist Unity Party regime have had to take into account the fact that Germans feel as one nation.

There is no separate nation in the "German Democratic Republic". It is true that the Germans in the other part of Germany have experienced their own difficult lot during the post-war period and developed from this a consciousness of their own which we respect. They had to contend with more difficult conditions than we did in building up their economy, and they are therefore quite rightly proud of this achievement as well as of the success which they have had in the field of science and technology, culture and sports.

We are glad that the economic situation in the other part of Germany continued to improve last year. Commodity production increased by nearly seven per cent; exports rose by eight per cent; and the turnover in the retail trade rose by four per cent.

As a result, the standard of living has continued to grow.

The Federal Government is willing to support this economic progress. Unfortunately, inter-zonal trade has not developed in the way that we wished. It dropped by about five per cent last year, which was partly due to the economic downturn in the Federal Republic. In 1966 and 1967 the turnover amounted to over 5,700 million DM. Of this sum, deliveries from the Federal Republic accounted for approximately 3,200m. DM. deliveries from the other part of Germany amounted to approximately 2,600m. DM. Hence, East Berlin is heavily in debt.

The real difficulty is to be found in the limited number of goods which the other part of Germany has to offer. Credit facilities and other measures can only bring short-term relief. The Federal Government has not been failing in this respect. It granted a Federal guarantee for long-term deliveries of capital goods; a company for the financing of such transactions by a bank consortium was founded; the revocation clause was abolished; concessions in respect of the added value tax were made; and finally the date for closing accounts was extended for one year.

The Soviet Union endeavours to incorporate the economy of the "GDR" as firmly into the eastern economic system as possible. We, however, must try to broaden our economic contacts. We hope that the negotiations on extending internal German trade which have been in progress since last September will be successful. We are considering setting up an office for inter-zonal trade in East Berlin.

We must work out an overall scheme for economic relations between the two parts of Germany. This scheme should also include an examination of the financial demands which East Berlin has made of us. The Cabinet Committee for Inter-German Affairs is working on the draft of such an overall scheme.

As long as we Germans are denied the right to live in one State we could do a lot to prevent our drifting still farther apart. Even in the field of legislation and administration, laws, ordinances and measures which are not the reflection of different social systems could be coordinated. But to do that, the other side would have to be as willing as we are.

I repeat once again the offer that I made in the Government!

Declarations of Dec. 13, 1966, and April 12, 1967, as well as in my two letters to Herr Stoph. The Federal Government adheres to the intention of easing the lot of the people in divided Germany.

It is prepared to negotiate with the government in East Berlin about all practical questions concerning the living together of Germans. It hereby expressly extends the list of proposed topics by adding the subject of the renunciation of the use of force. We are prepared to talk about all these topics if the other side abandons its attempt to tie up these talks with its demand for international recognition. The State Secretary in the Federal Chancellor's Office is at any time available for talks. I myself would meet Herr Stoph as soon as a satisfactory result of such negotiations were in sight.

Berlin

It is especially in Berlin that we become painfully aware of the state of the nation. That city is a symbol of the fate of the German people in this century. Once it was one of the real world centres where culture, scholarship and commerce flourished. It was our capital where the intellectual forces of the nation gathered to send forth inspiring impulses.

Today, we dearly miss such a capital which could vigorously integrate intellectual and political life of the nation. The manifold political, economic and legal connections between the Federation and Berlin, which have developed in the course of the years, have become indispensable for the welfare and viability of Berlin. They are completely in accord with Berlin's agreed status. It is East Berlin, however, that continually disregards this status by taking unilateral measures on its soil and not even a minimum of human relations between West and East Berlin is conceded.

The Federal Government is always willing to work together with all the Four Powers if this promotes Berlin's interests. It hopes that Moscow and East Berlin do not wish to aggravate tensions either. We, at any rate, are fully determined to guarantee the viability of Berlin and its population also in future with all the means at our disposal.

Unfortunately, our policy on Germany is largely dependent on developments on which we have little or no influence. Nevertheless, there

are possibilities in conjunction with other powers of developing peace-promoting forces which can lead to an end to the status quo. The important thing is to keep the road open and to adapt ourselves both to a protracted struggle and to a speedier change in the situation. The decisive thing, however, is and remains that the Germans never flag in their determination to be reunited.

Until the day of reunification—which will come because nobody can break the will of a great nation to regain its unity—let us use the time to keep our house here in order and to prepare our country for the time and world to come. Here our hands are not tied. Here we can plan, decide and act on our own, although we shall never lose sight of our nation's common future.

Internal Situation

As regards the internal situation in this country, we can say that never before in history has a vast majority of the German people been able to live in such freedom and prosperity as the 60 million Germans in the Federal Republic.

Democratic freedom in this country is guaranteed. The effectiveness of the system of parliamentary democracy is ensured. The prosperity of our population has maintained a remarkable level despite last year's economic recession and many difficult structural problems. The gross national product has increased more than five-fold since 1950 and our social security has reached a mark which many nations envy.

In the autumn of 1966, the Federal Republic was threatened by a serious economic setback for the first time in her history. This danger was overcome by measures adopted by the Federal Government and the legislative bodies. The present gives us reason to hope that we shall also be able to reckon with a steady growth in the coming years. A moderately expansive economic policy will enable us to continue to raise the standard of living of the population. At the same time, these measures which we took marked the beginning of a new phase of economic and financial policy. For the first time, the national budget and the economic progress have been brought into a close and systematic inter-relationship.

The groups participating in the economic process now co-operate

much more closely than previously. The Government's political planning and action has become calculable for a longer period than hitherto. The law on the promotion of economic stability and growth obliges the Government and the legislative bodies to pursue a modern economic policy.

The tools thus created for our financial and economic policy will have to stand the test of a future boom. It is for us then to avail ourselves resolutely of these tools.

Financial Planning

The interplay between the national budget and the economic process also forms the basis of the medium-term financial planning. To begin with, it is intended to plan ahead and organise the public budgets until 1971, thus permitting us to set priorities for the tasks of the Government.

Considerable importance will be attached to the yearly review and revaluation laid down in the Stability Law. We must succeed in extending our scope of action, which has been so insufferably restricted by the existing legal financial commitments, in such a way that we can set about solving the big and expensive new tasks of the next few years.

We shall be able to achieve this goal if the Federation and the *Länder* work together in such a way that financial planning comprises the entire budget of the public authorities. The Federation and the *Länder* are obliged under the Stability Law to make medium-term finance plans in order to achieve the aims of this law, i.e. stability and growth, a high level of employment and a balanced foreign trade. However, the law does not contain any provisions on the indispensable mutual coordination of these plans. The Federation and the *Länder* have, therefore, agreed to rectify this shortcoming by appointing a Council of Financial Planning which will meet for the first time on March 14.

The reform of the financial constitution will be another important stage towards closer co-operation between the Federation and the *Länder*. The Federation and the *Länder* have achieved general agreement in this matter so that the Federal Government will be able to pass the appropriate draft Laws in the course of this week.

It was agreed that the following tasks will be embodied in the Basic Law as national tasks: founding and extension of places of higher learning, regional measures of economic promotion to improve the structure of farming, and to preserve the coast.

Furthermore, a provision will be included in the Basic Law which empowers the Federation to grant financial help for investments by the *Länder* and local authorities to avert disturbances to a balanced national economy and substantial disturbances in regional economic developments. Promotion of education and training is to be added to the list of concurrent legislative powers in the Basic Law.

One especially important and difficult piece of the financial reform will be the reform of communal finances. The financial resources of the communes and their fiscal structure are to be improved. Negotiations between the Federation, the *Länder* and the communes are still in progress on this highly controversial question. Although the reform of communal finances is not to come into effect until 1970, this subject should be dealt with, if possible, by the legislative bodies this spring in conjunction with the reform of the finance constitution between the Federation and the *Länder*.

Coal-mining

The Grand Coalition has succeeded in again stimulating general Economic activity. This success is the precondition for solving a number of pressing structural problems in the German economy. These include above all the coal-mining industry and agriculture.

The statistics published in the annual economic report for 1967 show that the German coal-mining industry is viable. The protective measures implemented by the Federal Government have eased the situation for the time being. But to achieve a durable solution, it is necessary to implement the Federal Government's programme on the adaptation and recovery of the coal-mining industry. The draft of the law on the adaptation of the coal-mining industry has been submitted to the Bundestag.

I hope that it will be possible to found a Ruhr Unitary Company. This cannot be achieved by the

Government alone. For this reason, I appeal urgently to all concerned not to shirk their responsibility for this joint task.

The unrest amongst the miners has primarily been caused by the uncertainty about their future. How many pits will be closed? Who will still be able to work in the mining sector in future and to live in his accustomed environment? Who will have to quit the mining sector and where can he go? Will he get any help during this difficult transitional stage and will not his future professional lot be worse than his present one? The miner wants as much clarity on this matter as he can obtain; he is level-headed enough to accept the inevitable only if he knows that the State and the economy will help him.

Concern for Farmers

The same is true of our farmers. They, too, have justified cause for concern.

During the last 20 years, German farmers have increased their production by two-thirds. In the same period 2,000,000 people, i.e. more than half of those engaged in full-time farming, switched to industry.

These facts are proof of the efficiency and the often unrecognised adaptability of the farming community. The Federation and the *Länder* have vigorously supported this structural change which is still in full swing. Our farmers will need Government help in future, too, to be able to hold their position within the German economy and on the European market.

This aid will strengthen farming enterprises and provide an adequate income. Farmers who are unable to earn a reasonable income from their farms will have to improve their income by a spare-time job or sideline or leave farming altogether.

These transitions must be organised in an acceptable way and their effects mitigated by improving our rural social policy. Particular importance should be placed on an educational policy which opens up alternative professional opportunities for young people in the country.

The difficulties to which miners and farmers are exposed show that the industrial revolution is continuing apace without any let-up. The level of efficiency of German technology

and industry is high, but we should not forget that other industrial states have made enormous efforts to modernize their industrial structure and have achieved much success. These achievements are largely due to the fact that growth industries such as electronics, the nuclear industry, aviation and aerospace technology are being systematically developed by industry and promoted by the Government.

Role of Research

These industries call for a particularly large degree of research and their efficiency depends on close co-operation between science and economy. We are confident that our trade and industry will continue to be equal to international competition in future, too.

However, as is already being done with the programme drawn up by the Federal Government for nuclear research, data processing, space research and oceanographical research, the Federation and the *Länder* will have to give the growth industries new stimuli. In addition, we shall in general have to attain closer co-operation between the State, the business community and the scientific world both in our country and, in many spheres, even beyond our borders in order to secure the future of coming generations.

I have spoken of the rapid progress of the industrial revolution. Nothing has influenced more strongly the life of our nation—in either part—and changed it more profoundly than this powerful historical process. When the German Reich was founded, about half the population worked in industry: now, this figure has risen to 90 per cent in the Federal Republic and to about 85 per cent in the other part of Germany.

This development has greatly enhanced our prosperity, has raised the standard of living of all classes of the population and has made possible the creation of a generous social system.

Although we are no longer among the great political powers of the world, we have thus, nevertheless, obtained a place in the leading group of the economic powers of our time. This means that our foreign and domestic policy, the stability of our social and political order and, not least, our cultural life depend on the health and growth of our economy.

The imagination, energy and adaptability of our industrialists, businessmen and economic leaders, the zeal and skill of our workers and employees, technicians and engineers, have accomplished an admirable feat.

But this economic revolution is urged on and driven forward by another movement: modern science which has started the technological and industrial process and everything that followed it.

Science is the real motive force in our time: it influences and changes even more deeply all spheres of life, and its standard and level will determine the whole internal development and external organisation of the competing countries.

The structures and institutions of the State must not evade this need for modernization either. Many of the institutions and procedures which we have inherited from the traditions of the 19th century are already inadequate today and would utterly fail to meet the requirements of the future.

The Federal Constitution of the country is not to be restricted or even abolished. It is by no means obsolete, as is felt by the advocates of a centralist and unitarian system of which they expect miracles.

But it is quite indispensable and urgent to develop this federal system in a manner which prevents indiscriminate centralism but ensures a maximum of co-operative efficiency of the federal elements. We made good progress along this path last week. Nobody should be deceived about the fact that Federalism is facing a great test.

We should all know that if we fail in any field of activity, history will not accept the excuse that this did not fall within our terms of reference.

A reform of our administration and of the civil service is also urgently necessary. It is not a matter of further expanding the already-inflated administrative machinery; what we need are new techniques of planning and integrating the various sectors of political action. Institutions must be created for the training of highly qualified civil servants, as they already exist in the form of the Armed Forces Staff College and the training centre for the Foreign Service.

The interchange of leading personnel from the civil service, business and industry, and the sciences must be generously encouraged. The Federal Government has already tackled this task.

Education and Training

Our education and training system, too, urgently requires a thorough reform. A large number of institutions and traditions in our educational system are too deeply rooted in the epoch of the pre-industrial society to be able to meet the requirements of our completely transformed world.

One may regret having to give up many a dear and venerable inheritance when we are carrying out this necessary reform. The important thing is for our educational and training system to be modernized and adapted for future needs in such a way that we can make full use of the big opportunities furnished by the scientific and industrial age.

I am not advocating any one-sided scientific, technological or commercial training, but it is high time for us to realise how much the fate of all of us depends on the development of these sectors. Nowadays, nobody can claim to be educated if he ignores the significance of modern science and sociology.

The level of general education is equally important for our political, our economic and our cultural life. In recognition of this, the Federation and *Länder* have steadily increased their provision for training and research. The Federation's contribution towards the promotion of higher learning, which ten years ago was 110 million DM, amounted in 1967 to 835m. DM.

During this period, expenditure by the *Länder* rose from 936m. DM. to 3,700m. DM. Since 1960, the *Länder* have more than doubled the number of places for academic staff at the universities in keeping with the recommendations made by the Advisory Council on Scientific Affairs.

Nevertheless, the discussions about the inadequacies of our schools and universities have grown more and more heated.

The shortcomings at German universities are both quantitative and qualitative. The universities are overcrowded and if a remedy is not found soon, the expected rush of students in a few years' time will

lead to a shortage in the requisite number of places at universities and in the number of university teachers.

One of the qualitative shortcomings is the often antiquated constitution of our universities. Furthermore the course of studies in some disciplines is unsystematic, the duration of the studies too long and the say in the shaping of academic life given to lecturers, assistants and students insufficient. Hence, the insistence on a speedy reform is perfectly understandable and justified.

I shall initiate negotiations with the competent representatives of the German universities, the arts and the sciences, the students, the *Länder* and the Federation, with a view to accelerating the reform of our universities.

More than half of the Germans alive today were born after 1933. The time of the National Socialist dictatorship and the war are either a mere faint memory from their childhood days or they were born at a later date.

Between them and ourselves there is more than the normal break between generations. Unlike ourselves, the young people do not think of our state and social system as something that was arduously and successfully built up again: they are more conscious of the weaknesses and shortcomings of this system. They do not compare our social and political realities with the past, but measure them with the criteria of ideal concepts. We need not be surprised about this and we should not wish it to be otherwise. Apart from a small group of utopian dreamers, this young generation wants above all to have the certain knowledge that those who occupy the responsible positions in today's society and State are willing and capable of laying the foundations for the future.

The Grand Coalition

During recent years, the great controversies of the first decade of the Federal Republic's existence have almost entirely disappeared from German political life.

The programmes of the political parties have drawn closer to each other. As a result, political life in our country may have lost in colour and dramatic quality. On the other

hand, many wilfully and artificially created differences have also disappeared. The formation of the Grand Coalition would not have been possible but for this development.

This coalition started its work under more difficult conditions than any coalition since 1953. In 15 months, it has completed a large number of important tasks and started on the solution of others. Despite all these difficulties, it has proved a success and will in any case continue up to the end of the present legislative period.

We are not unaware of the exceptional political nature of a Grand Coalition since our political life would, in the long run, suffer without a strong opposition. However, in the situation prevailing in autumn 1966, the Grand Coalition represented the only serious possibility of forming a Government.

I think that we have made a virtue of necessity, but in order to take institutional precautions against the danger of a continuous compulsion to retain a Grand Coalition, the Government are firmly adhering to the intention announced in the Government declaration to create for the Bundestag elections after next a simple majority electoral system which is intended to give one party the possibility of taking

over the responsibility for the Government.

A large number of tasks could and can only be solved by the Grand Coalition. For years, the German public has been concerned with, and disquieted by, the problem of the national emergency legislation. We have reason to expect that the deliberations in the Bundestag committees will soon reach a satisfactory conclusion and that a result will be achieved which is pertinent, which will dispel the critics' fears and which will replace the allied reserved rights.

All of last year's decisions, which required a change in the Basic Law, were made easier or at all possible through the Grand Coalition. The big reforms, too, which will be started in the course of this year, can probably only be realised by co-operation between the two big parties.

Extreme Parties

Extreme Right and Left-wing parties have not been represented in the Bundestag for a long time. Before the Grand Coalition was founded, Right-wing extremists in particular had achieved certain successes at a number of Landtag elections. The extremist parties must be rolled back primarily by political arguments. However, the Federal Government will not hesitate to use also constitutional means against such parties

which threaten our basic system of a free democracy.

History measures the grade and value of nations not only in terms of their material, but also for their intellectual achievements. If we look at the intellectual picture of Germany today, we find that the cultural efflorescence of the last century has not been repeated.

We share this fate with other nations in our Western civilization, but we may note that our scientific research has caught up with international standards in many sectors. The same is true of the arts. Theatrical and musical life in the two parts of Germany has again reached a high standard. A number of German writers, composers and artists have won international recognition.

There is still the danger that the value of life is being measured too much by the material goods acquired. Yet forces are stirring everywhere warning us that man does not live by bread alone.

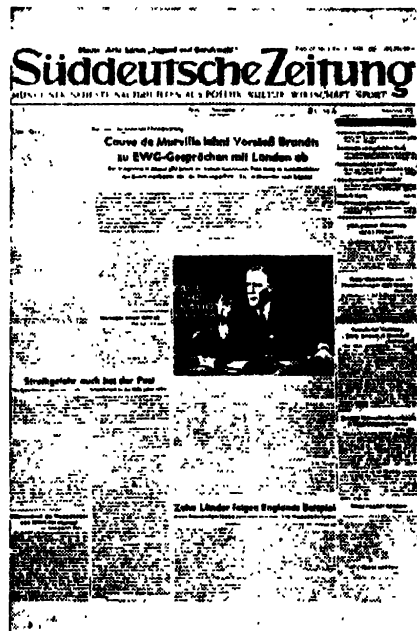
The aim of our free society is to enable the individual to develop his personality and fully to live his existence.

To win freedom for all Germans so that they can fully live their existence is the very essence of our struggle for the reunification of our nation.



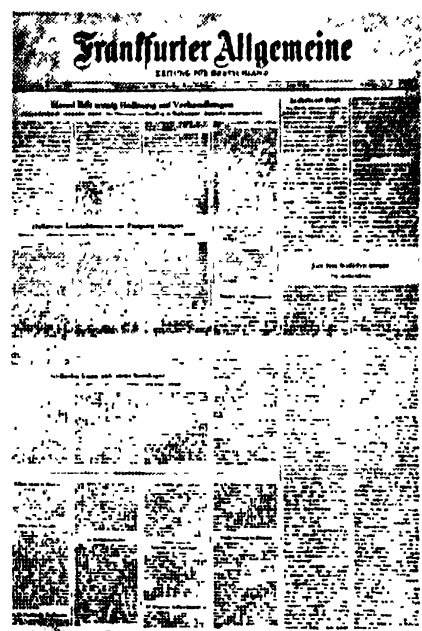
HAMBURG

The first German newspaper to be honoured with California University's medal of honour for journalism, "Die Welt" is regarded as both comprehensive and authoritative.



MUNICH

The "Süddeutsche Zeitung", published from the Bavarian capital, is known for its well-informed interpretation of news and for its interest in the problems of India.



FRANKFURT

The "Frankfurter Allgemeine", which has special correspondents all over the world, including New Delhi, brings within its focus happenings in all parts of the globe.

GERMANY is rich in the number and variety of its newspapers and periodicals. And many of them often carry pictures and articles on India.

During the Weimar Republic there were already a large number of newspapers, and Berlin was the home of famous publishers and journalists whose careers represented landmarks in the history of the Press. With the founding of the Federal Republic of Germany and recognition of the freedom of the Press under the Basic Law, the Constitution of the Federal Republic, new newspapers shot up. Competition and impartial articulation of public opinion led again to the reassertion of sound journalism.

A distinct feature of the German Press is the "boulevard newspaper", a special type of newspaper which takes its name from the fact that it is distributed mostly on the boulevard or street unlike the traditional newspapers which have their own subscribers. Small in form, the "boulevard paper" gives the main news in crisp style and is immensely popular. Side by side with the daily Press, the periodical press and pictorial

THE PRESS IN GERMANY

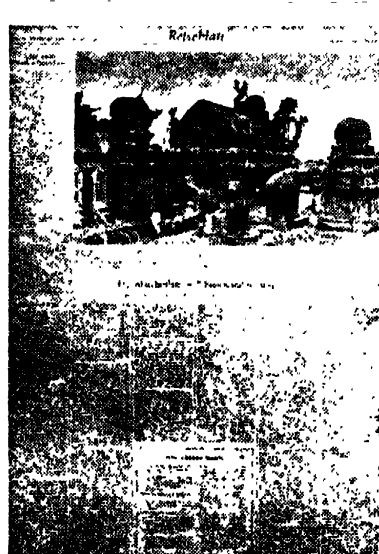
magazines have also gained a great stature and achieved large circulations. Of the newspapers of national

stature, which are read widely all over the country,

three are the most outstanding ones. They are the *Die Welt*, first issued in 1946, the *Süddeutsche Zeitung*, issued from Munich, and the *Frankfurter Allgemeine* from Frankfurt.

In discussing the Press in Germany one cannot ignore the German national news agency "dpa". A global agency represented in almost every important city in the world, it has an arrangement with an Indian agency for the mutual exchange of news between India and Germany.

Addressing a meeting of the International Press Institute several years ago, the late Chancellor Dr. Adenauer summed up the role of the Press by saying that it should select and process what was vital and essential among the vast flood of topical subjects and thereby help people to form a sound judgment. The German Press is following this advice. The large majority of the newspapers and periodicals are guided by objectivity. Purveying news and promoting the crystallisation of sound opinion, they serve as props of democracy.



"A fairytale country wants to become a holiday country" reads the slogan on this page of an issue of the "Frankfurter Allgemeine" which, carrying a picture of the 'rathas' at Mahabalipuram, seeks to activate German tourist interest in India.

TO STEP UP INDIAN EXPORTS

NUMEROUS ideas for stepping up the export of Indian products to Germany and extending the market for them were thrown up at an export seminar held recently in Düsseldorf.

The meeting was sponsored by the Indian Ambassador to the Federal Republic of Germany, Mr. Khub Chand, and attended by about 70 per cent of the businessmen interested in trade with India, bankers, clearing agents, consulting engineers, hoteliers, etc. who exchanged information on various problems arising from experience.



Dr. J. M. Hunck

Dr. J. M. Hunck, Chief Editor of the *Handelsblatt*, the economic newspaper published from Düsseldorf, and author of "India Tomorrow", a survey of Indo-German cooperation in India's economic development, enumerates these suggestions and gives his own observations in a thought-provoking article in the *Financial Express* of Bombay.

The following is a summary of some of the findings as contained in Dr. Hunck's article.

Indian businessmen should travel abroad. There should be a more active export policy. There are a few who travel to promote the sale of products made by hand, but there is hardly any who looks after the more important sector of machine-made articles. Market organisations through agents should be set up at commercial centres in Germany on a commission basis. Quality control is urgently required. Careful testing before shipment, seaworthy packing and sufficient labels are also needed. Directions for use and other printed literature must be supplied in faultless German along with each product.

The consumer habits among the buyers should be catered to. One instance of this not being done is that no ladies' bicycles which make up 80% of the sales of bicycles in Europe are supplied. Indian girls in their saris do not ride

bicycles, but the position is not the same in Europe. So there is scope for these bicycles there. Attractive samples are often not available. Permanent exhibitions for technical products are useful in many ways, and the impulses collected at the exhibitions must be followed up and passed on.

Printed literature on the properties, quality and terms of delivery of various products must be made available in sufficient quantity and distributed to interested parties. The existing facilities for export financing should be publicized in Germany. Attempts should be made to have adequate insurance, together with financing, on the basis of the experience gained in Germany. This will protect the Indian exporter. To promote tourism German advisers must be made available for selecting the right type of accommodation and food and to train cooks accordingly.

INDO-GERMAN PARTNERSHIP

(See front page)

An active exchange of scholars between India and Germany is an effective demonstration of Indo-German partnership. And many are the Indian scholars who are pursuing higher studies at Technical Universities or Research Institutes in the Federal Republic of Germany.

Picture on the front page shows Dr. Vasant Saolapurkar of Amraoti, near Nagpur, and his wife on a stroll at the market square in Goettingen, one of the famous university towns in North Germany.

When this picture was taken, the Indian scholar who had obtained his doctorate from Goettingen University was nearing the end of his studies in soil composition and agricultural chemistry.

CHOOSE YOUR "MISS UNCTAD"

Dressed in a bright saree, Miss Nadia Constantinidi created a mild sensation in the corridors of Vigyan Bhavan when she posed for this picture.

One of the U.N. Secretariat staff working mainly in Geneva, Miss Constantinidi—your "Miss Unctad" this week—has two distinctions: She works in an international organisation and she is of international descent. Her grandfather was a Greek and her parents are French by citizenship.

"It's not only the saree that I like in India", Miss Constantinidi says "I like Indian food, I like Indian jewellery—for which unfortunately I don't have enough



Miss Nadia Constantinidi

money—and I like Indian cities." Referring to Banaras Miss Constantinidi says: "I don't think I've seen anything more moving than what is the most common sight in Banaras Sadhus meditating on the river banks and devotees bathing in the Ganga."

As the U.N. agencies hold their meetings in all parts of the world, a U.N. employee must expect to be shunted across the globe often at short

notice. Does she find the inevitable breaks of newly formed friendships and associations involved in such a kind of life painful?

"Well, not quite, but I keep writing letters all over the world", Miss Constantinidi answers.

Great Germans on their own language

“...it has so many words at its command...”

Modern Germans became really conscious of their language and linguistically of age through the writings of the German mystics and Romantics. All of modern philology is essentially, indeed almost exclusively, a German invention. Herder, Wilhelm von Humboldt, the brothers Schlegel, the brothers Grimm, Bopp, Schleicher, Diez and all the others worked out and established the German approach to the language of their own people and of other peoples through their philosophical, historical and grammatical researches. They proved the language relationship between the European and Asian peoples. And they also lovingly studied other language families, Asian, African and American. For all the wide variety of forms, these researchers perceived the uniform essence of human language, thought as being that of creative and intuitive intellectual power. Herder, for example, saw that there is really only one language and that all tribal and national languages represent variations in it or varying styles or instrumentalizations of it.

Karl Vossler



The more versatile and free a nation is in its activities, the more it is penetrated by the conviction that the excellence of every language must be reflected from it in some mysterious way, the more that nation extends the legitimate scope of the use of its language. This desirable trait is particularly visible in the German nation, which has, in this respect, a great and noble example in the Romans. Probably no people was ever more jealous of its national qualities than that of the Romans, and yet the writers of the great age of Latin literature, particularly the poets, exhibit unmistakably the urge to appropriate Greek forms of speech and turns of phrase. It would be unjust to accuse the nations of a reprehensible indulgence of foreign influences. The maintenance of nationality is only then truly worthy of respect when it incorporates the principle of enriching the distinguishing line increasingly fine, and therefore less and less an element of separation, of never letting this distinguishing line become a restrictive barrier.

Wilhelm von Humboldt



What a wealth, what a most comely, varied and multiple wealth of dialects we have more than any other people of note. This language is very rich in proverbs, sayings, bon mots and similar odd notions and names, in short, in every thing that comes under the heading of the jolly and the comic and of life at its most lively. Much has already been mined from this rich vein, but there is still far more to be had.

Ernst Moritz Arndt

The German language harmonises easily with all the other languages, it renounces all selfishness and has no fear of being accused of the unusual and the impermissible, it has at its command so many words, compound words, constructions, turns of phrase and all other elements of grammar and rhetoric that though one might reproach its authors now and then for some small oddness or tenuity in their own productions, in translation it is able in every sense to come close to the original.

Johann Wolfgang von Goethe



The poetic language of the Germans is capable of ascending into very lofty regions. At its highest level, in Goethe's most outstanding lyrical poems and in Holderlin's last elegies and hymns, few of the modern languages can touch it. He who is able to rise into these regions, knows how the German language spreads its wings and flies. In prose, as well, these summits can be attained though they, too, are accessible only to the masters. The conclusion of the "Wanderjahre" is written in such prose, this ultimate mastery also appears fleetingly here and there in Novalis' writing; and in Holderlin's letters of the final period the magical is achieved there, the power of the words and combinations of words exceeds everything which, without such examples, could ever be guessed at. Language appears in these instances as a miracle, as the colours sometimes do in Rembrandt's paintings and the sound does in Beethoven's late works.

Hugo von Hofmannsthal

I find the German language as rich as that of any other people, I find it has a precious and well-filled store of fitting words, I find it has an infinite freedom in expressing things. Now this way and now another. Until the thought to be expressed achieves the desired form and coloration, until it is gently interwoven with alien thoughts, though never losing the stamp of the mind from which it sprang. For the genius of the language does not fetter the creative spirit with strict rules, but leaves him to his own devices and grants him the freest movement.

Friedrich Hebbel

IN SHORT...

Not drivers but electronic impulses will in future guide Hamburg's underground railways. Engineers are testing special driver-less cars on a four-mile-long test run. If the results are satisfactory Hamburg's railway network will be completely brought under the new arrangement by the end of this year.

★

At a symposium held in Kassel doctors claimed that the sealing of wounds was more satisfactory than stitching. They said adhesion left none of the ugly scars common after operations. Excellent results had also been achieved in the transplantation of large pieces of skin, although in some cases adhesive substances had led to inflammation.

★

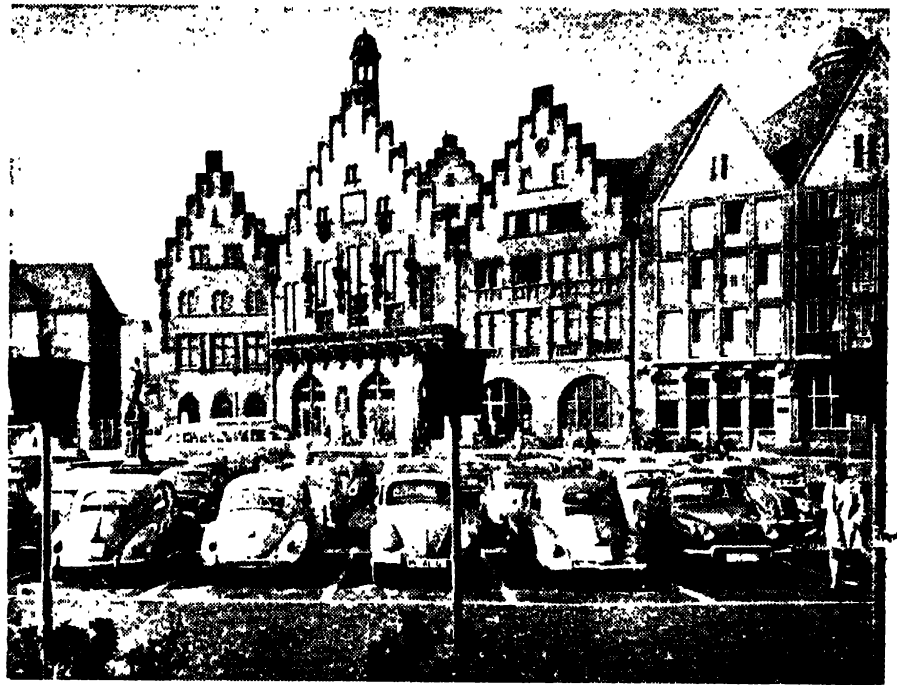
Nearly 2,500 scientists and other categories of specialists from 75 countries took part in the XII Quinquennial International Congress on Dermatology in Munich, Federal Republic of Germany. An innovation at the congress was the demonstration of skin diseases on colour television. The picture was projected on a 50-square-metre screen so that skin diseases could be presented in the minutest detail and in the natural colours.

★

40,000 laboratory findings were provided by a computer in mass medical examinations in Mössingen, near Tübingen. Of the 2,500 people who volunteered for this first test in preventive medicine, the electro-cardiogram, for example, showed normal reactions in only 1,722 cases.

★

The need for ready information on antidotes against poisonous substances is being felt increasingly. In Bonn, the Federal capital, a poison information centre is being set up at the children's clinic. It will maintain 20,000 index cards providing information regarding the precise antidotes which doctors should use to counter various poisons.

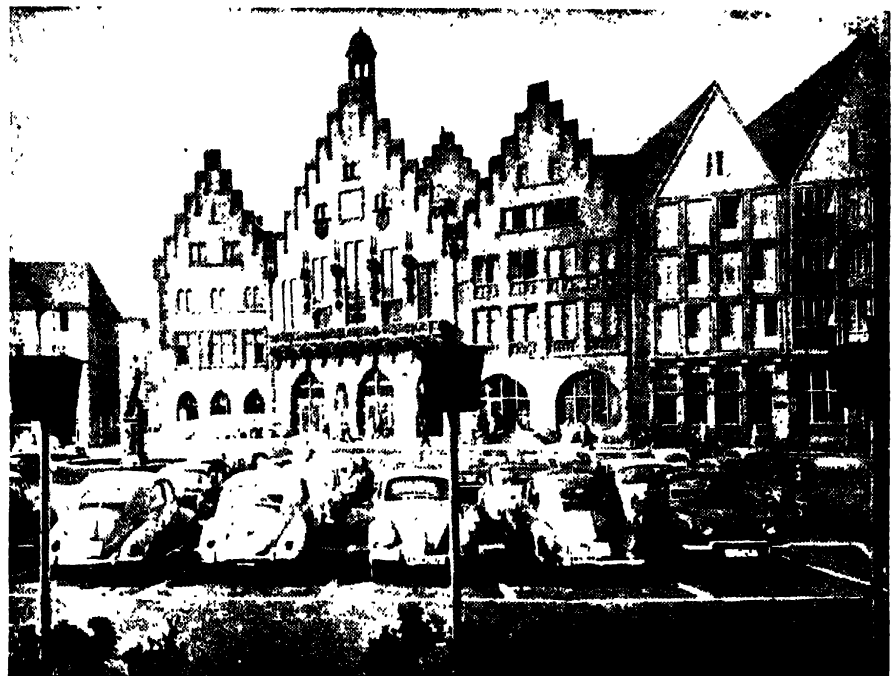


MARK THE CONTRASTS

Frankfurt-on-Main, Europe's hub of world air traffic and Germany's centre of banking, industry and commerce, is also a historic city. The birthplace of Goethe, the city is steeped in German culture. The International Book Fair held here every year is a rendezvous of publishers and authors. A home of the arts, Frankfurt also combines the old and the new in architecture. Side by side with St. Paul's Church, where the first all-German National Assembly was convened in 1848 and where Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, former President of India, received the Peace Prize of the German book trade in 1961, have come up great edifices of modern architecture. And for those

materially minded Frankfurt is well-known as the home of the *Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau*, the German Development Bank, which advances credits for India's economic development.

The pictures here show the main square in Frankfurt with the Town Hall in the background. The picture above has been reproduced in original, whereas the one below shows fifteen changes—some objects removed and some details modified. What about trying to find out the differences? Puzzles of this type are very popular in Germany, with all members of the family participating.



GERMAN NEWS WEEKLY

Bulletin of the German

Vol. 14 No. 14

OTTAPARA
KATHINA PULU LORON

MORE GERMAN TOURISTS
TO INDIA

INDIA AND GERMANY THE TWO PARTNERS

GERMAN VOLUNTEER SERVICE
MAX MÜLLER BHAVANS
INDO-GERMAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
ECONOMIC & TECHNICAL COOPERATION
INDO-GERMAN SOCIETIES
GERMAN ACADEMIC EXCHANGE SERVICE

INDO-GERMAN STUDENTS FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY

India and the Federal Republic of Germany are getting closer and closer to each other in various spheres of activity. In an effort to promote a further appreciation of the mutual relations, the Indo-German Students Friendship Society, Delhi, has brought out a booklet, "India and Germany—the Two Partners", presenting a survey of German collaboration with India in her tasks of national development.

In an introduction to the publication, Mr. Ranjan Handa, President of the Society writes:

"With the aim of enlightening the general reader on Indo-German cooperation in technical, economic, educational, cultural and various other fields, this publication intends to give a glimpse of the role being played by the Federal Republic of Germany in India's national development.

"I avail myself of this opportunity to convey the thanks of members of the Society to all who have cooperated with us in our varied activities, especially for publication of this handbook."

State Secretary Lahr at Banaras

Mr. Rolf Lahr, State Secretary of the Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs, who last week represented the Federal German Government during the decisive phase of UNC-TAD II in New Delhi, spent a day at Banaras during the week-end. He was accompanied by Baron D. von Mirbach, German Ambassador. The Party was joined at Banaras by Mr. E. von Randow, German Consul-General, Calcutta.

State Secretary Lahr and Ambassador Baron von Mirbach visited the

Hindu University where they were received by Dr. A.C. Joshi, Vice-Chancellor to whom Mr. Lahr handed over a set of books on Oriental

and Indological subjects as a gift from the Federal Government to the University. In the afternoon Mr. Lahr and his party visited Sarnath,



State Secretary Rolf Lahr (centre) and Ambassador Baron von Mirbach (extreme left) with Dr. A.C. Joshi (right)

the centre of Buddhist culture. They were shown round the museum and the site of the archaeological excavations.

Germany Eager to Import More

MR. E. von Randow, German Consul-General in Calcutta, said that Indian manufacturers, both big and small, had a fair chance of selling

The Consul-General, who was speaking at a three-day exhibition on German trade fairs organised by the Indo-German Chamber

of Commerce, reiterated that the Federal Government was anxious to bring about a better balance of trade between India and the Federal Republic of Germany. "It is only the export of manufactured and semi-manufactured goods that will gradually lead to a more favourable Indian trade balance with Ger-



Mr. Dharma Vira (centre), Governor of West Bengal, on a visit to the Exhibition on German trade fairs.

many", he pointed out. The display was inaugurated by Mr. Dharma Vira, Governor of West Bengal.

their products abroad provided these were "more liberally displayed there for inspection by potential customers."



An Indo-German agreement for setting up a Central Staff Training and Research Institute in Calcutta was signed in New Delhi on Tuesday. Picture shows Mr. P. C. Mathew, Secretary of the Union Ministry of Labour and Employment, signing the agreement for the Government of India, and Ambassador Baron von Mirbach for the German Government. Also seen in the picture are Mr. Jaisukhlal Hathi, Union Minister for Labour (centre) and Dr. (Mrs.) G. Feilner (left), Counsellor for Economic Affairs in the German Embassy

GERMAN SKILLS FOR INDIA'S CRAFTSMEN

AN agreement for setting up with German assistance a Central Staff Training and Research Institute in Howrah, Calcutta, was signed in New Delhi on Tuesday, between the Governments of India and the Federal Republic of Germany.

The ninth supplementary agreement under the main Indo-German agreement for technical co-operation concluded just two years ago, it will help to meet the need for training high-level staff and conducting research in advanced practices of vocational education and up-to-date teaching methods and aids for training craftsmen in various skills.

The Institute will determine the standards of skills as well as the trades to be taught, with particular reference to the country's technical progress, and provide supplementary training to heads and senior staff of workshops, industrial training institutes and appropriate government departments. The Government of the Federal Republic will depute, at its expense, a Chief Adviser and four Advisers to assist the Director of the Institute. It will also donate certain items of equipment, teaching aids and other materials not available in India. In addition, the Federal Government will, at its cost, provide advanced training in Germany to

ten Indian instructors. On its part, the Government of India will provide the Director and other staff required for the Institute, besides all necessary buildings and the equipment indigenously available.

After signing the agreement, Ambassador Baron von Mirbach recalled that the present agreement closely followed the one for setting up a Foremen Training Centre at Bangalore. It will be remembered

MOST SIGNIFICANT

It seems to me most significant that vocational training has become so important to our Indo-German technical co-operation programmes.

Baron von Mirbach

that the latter was signed two months ago in fulfilment of promise made by Chancellor Kiesinger when he visited this country in 1965, then as Chief Minister of Baden-Württemberg State.

The Ambassador expressed his doubt whether it was correct to say, as it was often mentioned, that the so-called developed nations owed their present position exclusively to their advanced scientific and technical knowledge. For, certainly, he added, knowledge was not enough to make

a nation great and powerful. To achieve that goal it was necessary that there should be a force of skilled persons who considered it their vocation to convert into reality what scholars and scientists had created in their studies and on their drawing boards. It was the purpose of the proposed Institute at Howrah to help form that force. It would carry out research aimed at finding out the best and most efficient ways of vocational training. It would prepare teaching and demonstration material, and by designing plans for training workshops create the conditions for the practical application of the results obtained from research. At the same time, it would train officers of the Indian government holding key positions in skill training.

Union Minister Hathi acknowledged that the proposed Central Institute would fill a gap in India's system of industrial training. He added that Germany was well known throughout the world for its tremendous progress in the scientific and technical fields. By sharing with India her technical knowledge, Germany had earned India's affection and goodwill. The proposed Institute, he pointed out, was yet another symbol of Indo-German friendship and understanding.

FACTS...

More than 77 million people now live in both parts of Germany, 60 million of whom live in the Federal Republic.

★

Without abandoning the indestructible right of our nation to live in one State, we are attempting to pave the way towards a European peace order which is also to overcome the division of Germany.

★

The conviction that it is necessary to find a just solution to the German question for the sake of peace—of real peace—is growing outside Germany as well.

★

The Federal Republic of Germany belongs to the leading group of industrial nations. Because of her economic strength, she has a considerable share in the responsibility for the development of large parts of the world.

★

It is an imperative task for every industrial nation to do all it can to help developing countries in other continents to build up their own sound economic, social and political system.

★

Wherever people from the two parts of Germany meet without being exposed to political pressure, it becomes apparent that they belong to each other as people of one language, one history and one culture. There is no separate nation in the "German Democratic Republic".

★

Until the day of reunification—which will come because nobody can break the will of a great nation to regain its unity—let us use the time to keep our house here in order and to prepare our country for the time to come.

Dr. K. G. Kiesinger, Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany

SPORT IN FREEDOM

Sport needs freedom for sound development. In this regard there is a similarity between India and the Federal Republic of Germany. For in both countries sportsmen flourish in unhampered freedom, a pre-condition for peak performance. In the following article, Rudolf Hagelstange, the German lyricist and President of the Matthaeus Merian Society, which aims at furthering understanding among the peoples of the world, points out that only few activities of man have so much to do with his personal freedom as have games and sport—that is, unless they are seen as vehicles of political power or as means of making money. He writes:

Sport means giving free expression to the forces and potential of the body, allowing one's natural gifts full play, raising physical life to a higher, a bemused rhythm in order to discover one's self. There is a whole scale of evaluations, shades and duties between the first playful and unconscious gesture and a record performance which is the result of conscious sacrifices and purposeful training. But that makes no difference to the principal free decision, which remains valid behind all doing and leaving out, all effort and every denial even where as in children's physical training or school sport there is pedagogic influence and guidance. This does not go beyond an appeal, an appeal to agree. The child begins to surpass itself once it has got the feel of the body and begins to like it. Drill and penal exercise can have a certain effect on the most unwilling recruit, but the behaviour, thinking and feeling of the sportsman can develop only in the field of personal freedom. They are an inseparable part of the world of courage, will and the spirit.

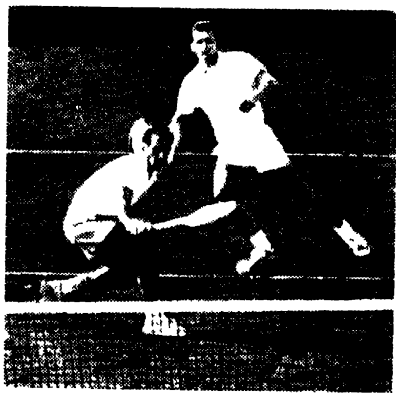
The athlete also puts his aim, his goal, before him as the result of a free decision. But freedom does not mean recklessness and free will at all costs; it means a self-chosen "engagement". He who is not free

obeys, apathetically or against his will, an order from a stranger. He who is free makes a decision as a result of his enthusiasm. Thus, what began as game, leads in the most natural way to ambition. Higher effort demands a higher gain, a better result. Only people without any instinct can misinterpret the desire to give one's best and to break records as a sign of being enslaved by sport. Where neither the lure of money nor power dictates one can say that enthusiasm alone is the spur to any great human effort.

This personal enthusiasm which stands for the quality of the individual does not prevent one from submitting oneself and one's enthusiasm to the dominating force of a team. Many a gifted athlete finds himself by becoming part of a team. Here free decision of an equally higher order takes place: to subordinate one's self to the needs of the system. Even where some countries force their athletes to represent an ideology or a *Weltanschauung*, these teams (not to mention the individual man or woman) retain the spirit of freedom. The perfect athlete is driven by passion. He does not want to "play for his country" or to be mixed up in politics. He wants to enjoy his healthy body, wants to drive it to the utmost; he aims at perfection. The quality of sport within the framework of a free society stands and falls with its freedom.



Rudolf Hagelstange



Tennis champions Bungert and Buding



Bodo Tümmler, 1,500-metre champion



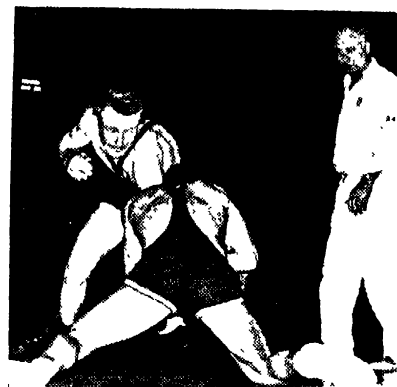
Amateur Boxing



Women hockey champions



Show-jumping at Hamburg



Wrestling



The German Gymnastics festival



Alpine skier Willi Bogner



Clay-pigeon shooting world champion



Scoring a goal in handball



High jumper W. Schilkowski



Mr. H. Siebel of the Central Agency of the Protestant Churches in Germany (left) and Mr. A. F. Bruns, Director of the Agricultural Training and Development Centre, Khuntitoli, with Dr. G.F. Werner, Minister in the German Embassy (centre)

To step up Food Production in Bihar

AN agricultural development project supported by the Central Agency of the Protestant Churches in Germany will be undertaken in the Ranchi District of Bihar State from the next Kharif season (June).

At the district level it will be implemented under the control of a committee with the Deputy Commissioner of Ranchi as Chairman and the Director of the

Agricultural Training and Development Centre at Khuntitoli, near Ranchi, as Vice-Chairman. At the State level there will be a supervisory committee with Bihar's Agricultural Production Commissioner as Chairman.

The "Bread for the World", an organisation of the Protestant Churches in Germany, has been running a number of welfare and economic development projects, including the Agricultural Training Centre at Khuntitoli. Last year, when food shortage was acute in Bihar, the organisation offered the present project under which it will supply 6,000 tons of fertilizers and 3,000 tons of wheat for the workers to be employed for the project, besides three drilling rigs for sinking irrigation wells. The total value of the aid will be about Rs. 80 lakhs and the first consignment of fertilizers will be delivered in a few days' time.

Mr. Heinz Siebel, the Central Agency's representative for Asia, and Mr. A.F. Bruns, Director of the Agricultural Training Centre, Khuntitoli, last week visited New Delhi and finalized the project after discussions with the Union Ministry of Food and Agriculture.

Rourkela . . . —

Mr. R.P. Sinha has taken over as General Manager of the Rourkela Steel Plant in the vacancy caused by the promotion of Mr. A. N. Banerji as Deputy Chairman of Hindustan Steel Ltd., at Ranchi.

Mr. Sinha has been employed with HSL for more than a decade. Prior to the present assignment he was Chief Engineer of the Central Engineering and Design Bureau (CEDB) at Ranchi. He had been to Germany several times in connection with the expansion of the Rourkela plant and was to a large extent responsible for the design of the current expansion programme.

MORE GERMAN TOURISTS TO INDIA

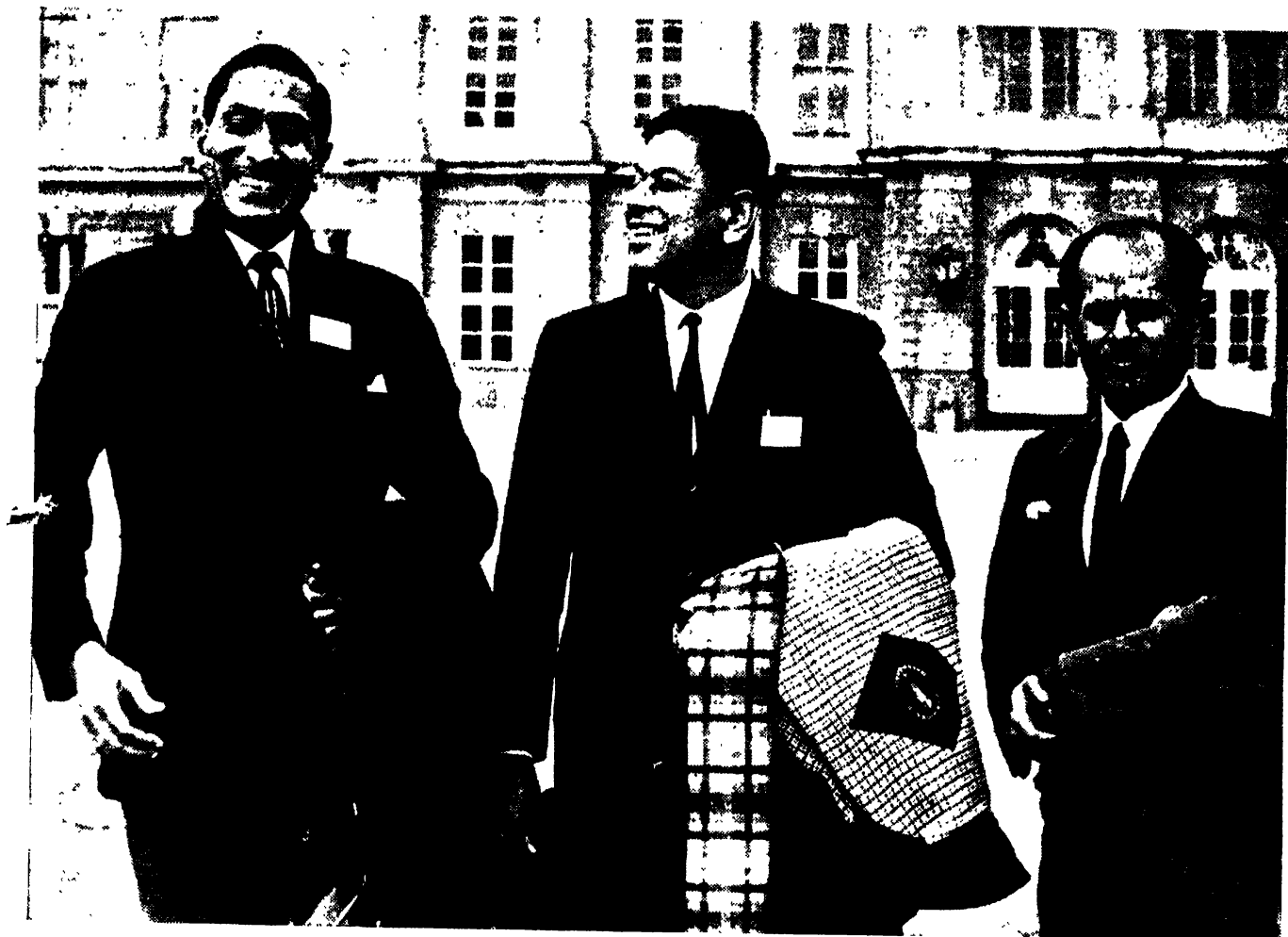
[See Front Page]

India is increasingly captivating German tourists. Apart from the traditional interest shown by German scholars in India's classical literature, the variegated landscape of the country, the famed treasures of sculpture, the different schools of dancing and folk music and the rich mosaic of social and cultural life—all these are objects of interest to an ever-growing stream of tourists. A sumptuous tourist guide is to be published shortly by the Schroeder Publishing House, a front-rank enterprise in this field.

Many are the German visitors to India. They include industrialists interested in joint enterprises here, experts in various spheres visiting the country under different programmes of collaboration, scholars and young people. The number of German tourists to India, which was 7734 in 1964, has been steadily increasing year after year. In fact, the Germans occupy the first position among tourists from Western Europe.

The "Second International Tourism Market" in Berlin publicized a large number of countries for enabling travel enthusiasts to draw up their plans for this year, and India was among 41 countries represented at this fair. As seen in the picture on the front page, the Indian stand displayed tourist information on India. The lady on duty, in her attractive Indian saree, drew large crowds of visitors seeking guidance on places, climate and the "do's and don't's".

Photo: H. Pollaczek, "Inter Nations", Bonn



Mr. Balraj Vohra, Mr. S. G. Bose-Mullick and Mr. P. B. Rai, Indian participants in a Berlin Seminar on planning.

MUTUAL EXPERIENCES IN PROBLEMS OF PLANNING

INDIA is represented by three delegates at a month-long seminar on "Physical Planning within the Framework of Overall Development" which will conclude on April 2 at the German Foundation for Developing Countries in Berlin. The delegates are Messrs S.G. Bose-Mullick, Vice-Chairman, Delhi Development Authority; B.R. Vohra, Administrator, Kanpur Municipal Corporation; and P.B. Rai, Additional Town and Country Planner in the Town and Country Planning Organisation, New Delhi.

The process of economic and social development in many countries has given rise to serious problems on account of the shifting of whole groups of people. The need to tackle these problems through well-considered measures of adjustment

and planning with reference to local needs has, therefore, been urgent.

The Berlin seminar has been focussing attention on these measures and also discussing the mutual influences of the natural, economic and social factors of planning and the development of housing settlements.

The topics of discussion are:

Determining the fundamentals of planning; Methods and means of physical planning; Interdependence of the natural, economic and social factors within the framework of planning activity; Special questions concerning physical and regional planning; Housing settlements policy; Planning for the movement of traffic and regional industrial planning; and Co-operation of official

agencies and private organisations in regard to these problems.

Besides India, various other Asian countries, including Burma, Ceylon, Thailand, the Philippines, Indonesia, Malaysia and Nepal are also participating in the meeting. After a general discussion, the delegates presented papers describing the planning measures in their respective countries. A ten-day study tour followed, during which the participants saw for themselves the implementation of different schemes of planning in Germany. The programme of the study tour included visits to Kassel, the Ruhr region and certain rural areas. The last week of the seminar was devoted to a closing session at Berlin when the experiences gained under the programme were evaluated.

IN SHORT...

"The German Mark is at present the most stable currency of the world", declared Franz Josef Strauss, Federal Minister of Finance.

From mid-February to mid-March 1968 nineteen inhabitants from the communist part of Germany and the Soviet-occupied sector of Berlin fled westward to the Federal Republic of Germany.

"The main objectives of German foreign policy must be understood as elements of a policy designed to secure peace in Europe", said Mr. Willy Brandt, Federal German Foreign Minister, in an interview with the Yugoslav journal "Politika".

Not a single line of news appeared in the communist East German Press about the recent student unrest and related political developments in Czechoslovakia and Poland.

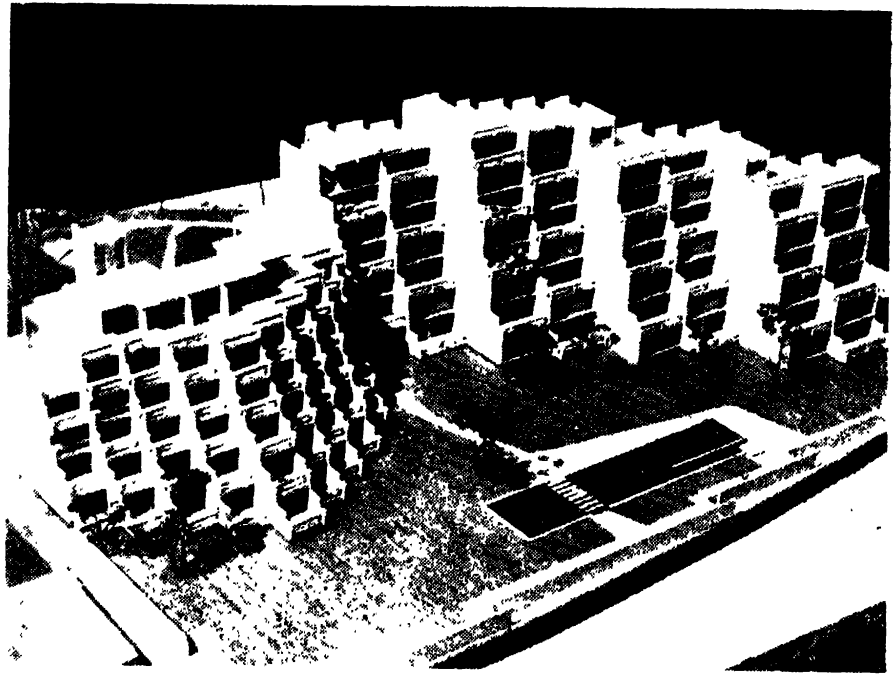
The British have voted the Germans their "best friends on the continent".

In the Bundestag, the time-limit for speeches by M.P.s. has been fixed at 15 minutes.

The next International Book Fair in Frankfurt is to be held from Sept. 19 to 24. It will mark the 20th anniversary of the Fair.

A total of 40,893 German books were translated into other languages between 1948 and 1965. 6680 translations were in English. The other translations in order were: Dutch 5762, French 4218, Spanish 3636, Italian 2849 and Japanese 2523.

So fond is Turkish worker Hassan Celik of his German adopted home that he named his newly-born third daughter after Berlin, the city he has been living in for the past few years.

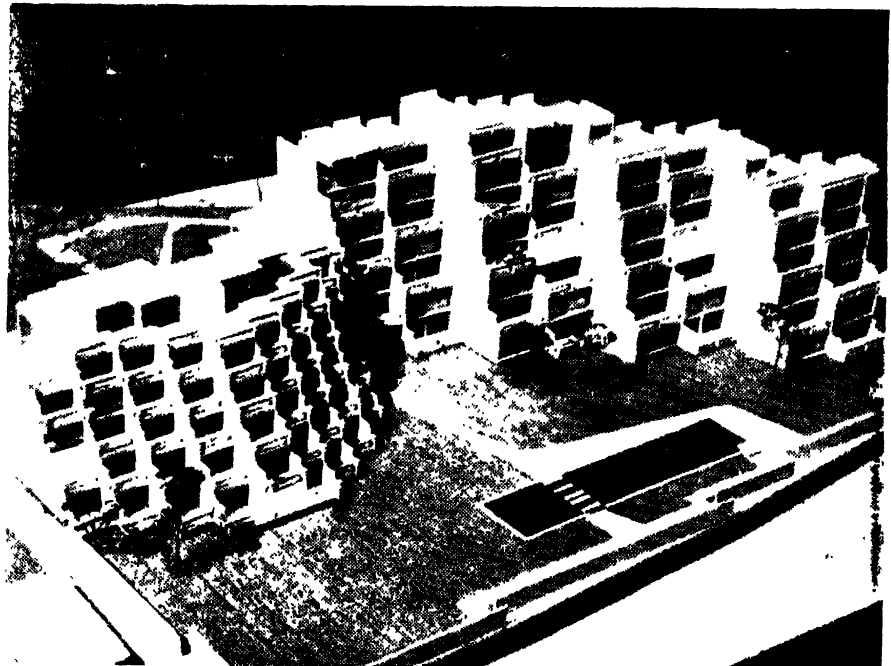


MARK THE CONTRASTS

Luxury accommodation will be available to foreign scholars, side by side with their German friends, at a 59-flat University Guest-House which is being raised in Munich by the Volkswagen Works Foundation. As seen in the pictures on this page of a model of the building designed by Architect Ebert, the Guest-House will comprise two blocks—one of six to eight storeys, each flat with its own terrace (right half of the picture) and the other of three to five

storeys constructed in the form of a flight of steps (left). The Rs 76-lakh project on which work has already begun will be completed next year.

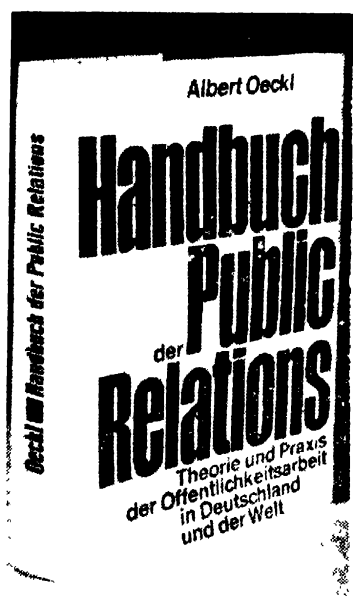
The upper photo reproduces the model in the original whereas the lower one represents a contrast—with 15 changes. Here again is a puzzle for the family. Won't you like to study the pictures closely and mark for yourself the differences between the two?





**SHE PERSONIFIED
200 CHARACTERS**

[See Page 2]



HANDBOOK OF PUBLIC RELATIONS

"To provide a type of information which builds up trust and understanding, overcoming the dislike, discontentment and rejection so often resulting from a lack of knowledge, information and education": This is what Dr. Albert Oeckl, German author of "Handbuch der Public Relations", a compendium on public relations, considers to be the primary aim of the public relations man. The book describes the complex field of public relations work, the possibilities, requirements and techniques of work. All these are put within a systematic, scientific framework.

Dr. Oeckl places considerable emphasis on a clear demarcation and differentiation of public relations and related concepts. A section of the book deals with the code of ethics of the public relations man, a subject which, incidentally, is one of the main items on the agenda of the All India Public Relations Conference presently being held in Delhi. Dr. Oeckl, President of the International Public Relations Association, is one of the foremost international experts attending the Conference (see also page 3).

SHE PERSONIFIED 200 CHARACTERS...

[See cover page]

She ascended the stage for the first time when she was only nine years old. At 14 she joined the State Academy, although she was two years younger than the minimum age for admission to it. At 16 she learnt her art when she was part of a travelling troupe. That is Hilde Körber, a great German actress, now 62.

In 1924, when she was 18 and had already made a name for herself in Stuttgart and Zurich, the young actress moved to Berlin. There she quickly grew in stature under the brilliant directing of Max Reinhardt, Director of the Deutsches Theater from 1905 to 1933. From playing



Mrs. H. Körber

naive, sentimental parts, Hilde Körber matured into an accomplished character actress. Later on the celebrated star went into films and again came to work with one of the really great directors, Veit Harlan,

who later became her husband. This great woman has personified 200 stage characters. In 1951 she became head of the Max Reinhardt School, probably Germany's best known school for training young actors. The imposing actress is today a part of German theatre history, but in no way an isolated part.

Many members of the next generation of German actors will pass through her School. For her services to German youth and German films Hilde Körber was awarded the Federal Order of Merit (first class) 12 years ago. It was a great honour to an artist who, at the age of nine, risked her family peace when she decided to become an actress. Hilde Körber is also known as a writer. Besides, for some time she was a member of Berlin's Chamber of Deputies.

Another "Misereor" Ambulance For Delhi

"Misereor", the German Catholic charitable organisation which is carrying out numerous welfare projects in India, has donated an ambulance to the Delhi Branch of the Indian Red Cross Society, for the second time in seven years. Father F. N. Loesch, "Misereor's" representative in India, on Tuesday handed over the gift to Mr. A. N. Jha, Lt.-Governor of Delhi and Chairman of the local Branch of the Red Cross Organisation.

Impressed with the valuable services of the Red Cross, "Misereor" donated the first ambulance seven years ago. Relief activities having expanded greatly since then, the need for another vehicle was felt



Father F. N. Loesch delivering the keys of the ambulance to Lt.-Governor A. N. Jha. Also seen in the picture is Mrs. P. Sahai, Vice-Chairman, Delhi Red Cross.

and the German charitable organisation came forward to meet it.

Mrs. P. Sahai, Vice-Chairman of the Delhi Red Cross Organisation, Mr. S. N. Sapru, Honorary Secretary and other Red Cross workers were also present when Father Loesch delivered the "Volkswagen" vehicle built as an ambulance.

The German Contribution Towards Detente

"The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany has suggested to the Soviet Government the immediate starting of negotiations about the exchange of declarations for the renunciation of force. With this step Bonn has shown a fresh initiative in its East-European policy, with the aim of making another contribution towards détente in Europe and towards an improvement in the relations between East and West — a contribution which, if fulfilled, would be binding on both sides by force of international law", writes Mr. Conrad Ahlers, Dy. Chief of the Federal Press and Information Office in Bonn, in an article explaining the German contribution towards détente. Mr. Ahlers adds:



Mr. Conrad Ahlers

"The German proposal to start such negotiations is contained in a memorandum handed over to the Soviet Ambassador by the State Secretary of the Bonn Foreign Office. This was preceded by a series of talks which began about a year ago. It was then that Foreign Minister Brandt, for the first time, specifically discussed the idea of an exchange of declarations for the renunciation of force with the Soviet Ambassador. Later, in winter, it temporarily looked as though the Soviet Union, fearing that the new German Eastern Policy would heighten the unrest in the Eastern Bloc, had lost interest in the matter. In the meantime it has, however, been ascertained that this impression was wrong, so that in the opinion of the Federal Government there should be no further obstacles to an early start of negotiations.

"In its recent memorandum the Federal Government once more explains the reasons why it thinks a mutual renunciation of the threat or use of force in the settlement of political disputes to be advantageous. It considers them a suitable starting point for further steps towards the strengthening of European security and the surmounting of mistrust and fear. Moreover, the Federal Government is of the opinion that a renun-

ciation of force by the Soviet Union vis-a-vis the Federal Republic would be a suitable complement to the readiness of the Federal Government to sign a nuclear non-proliferation treaty.

"The German Government is willing to exchange the same type of declarations with other Warsaw Pact countries, including the other part of Germany. It only wishes to make sure that this is not linked with an official recognition of the GDR.

"In order to forestall any suspicion that the German Eastern Policy is aimed at strengthening certain forces of erosion in the Eastern Bloc, the Federal Government specifically mentions in its memorandum that the initial talks, covering the form and contents of the declarations for the renunciation of force, should be held between Bonn and Moscow and that the time for starting negotiations between Bonn and other

member-countries of the Warsaw Pact should be fixed by mutual consent. This is in recognition of the special position of the Soviet Union within the framework of the Warsaw Pact and with regard to her responsibility towards the whole of Germany."

TO

THE HON'BLE PRIME MINISTER
OF INDIA MRS. INDIRA GANDHI
NEW DELHI

I THANK YOU VERY MUCH FOR THE FELICITATIONS WHICH YOU SO KINDLY SENT ME ON MY BIRTHDAY ON BEHALF OF THE GOVERNMENT AND THE PEOPLE OF INDIA. I HEARTILY RECIPROCATE YOUR EXCELLENCY'S GREETINGS AND GOOD WISHES.

I, TOO, TAKE PLEASURE IN RECALLING MY VISIT TO YOUR COUNTRY AND THE GREAT HOSPITALITY WHICH YOU EXTENDED TO ME. I AM HAPPY ABOUT THE STEADILY DEEPENING FRIENDSHIP BETWEEN OUR TWO PEOPLES.

KIESINGER

CHANCELLOR OF THE FEDERAL
REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

Doyen Of Public Relations

Dr. Albert Oeckl, Public Relations Director of B.A.S.F. (Badische Anilin- & Soda-Fabrik A. G.) and a world-known authority on public relations, is now in New Delhi to attend the first All-India Public Relations Conference.

President of the International Public Relations Association, he is the author of many books, notably the "Handbook of German Public Life", now in its 17th edition, and "Handbuch der Public Relations" (see also page 2), a standard work. Dr. Oeckl is so far the only member of his profession decorated with the Officer's Cross of the German Order of Merit, a high distinction. Now past 58, he has held high positions in the public relations field. President of the

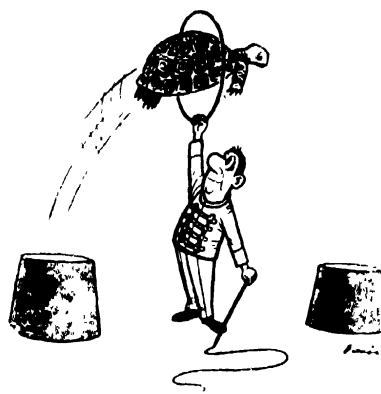


Dr. A. Oeckl

German Public Relations Society for six years from 1961, he was Vice-President of the European Centre of Public Relations for two years.

Closely associated with Heidelberg University, he is a member of the Faculty of Arts and Institute of Sociology of the University and also a member of the Advisory Council. A member of the German Society for Publicity and Journalistic Sciences, Dr. Oeckl is also a member of the Public Relations subcommittee of the Organising Committee of the Munich Olympics, 1972.

On the eve of leaving for New Delhi, Dr. Oeckl said that he was greatly interested in India and in Indian affairs. He added that he looked forward, with great pleasure, to participating in the Public Relations Conference in New Delhi.



Cartoons without comments



LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Dear Editor,

After the Second World War Germany was brutally partitioned in haste, regardless of the consequences. Even in the middle of the third decade after the war, the desire of self-determination which is a guaranteed birthright of every nation under the United Nations Charter is denied to her people.

The Federal Republic of Germany wants to live in peace and to attain her ideal of unification through democratic means. She too does not desire that the world should be involved in war for her sake. She, therefore, is endeavouring to bring about unity in the whole of Europe so that her problem may be self-solved. She is busy in establishing diplomatic relations with countries in the Eastern Bloc.

This process of unity cannot be put off for ever. Proper procedure for the concerned four Powers is to jointly table a resolution in the United Nations Assembly, of which fortunately they are all members, for free expression of opinion in both parts of Germany as to how they desire to fare in future.

Ratsar, Ballia (U P.) Chandra Bhanu Singh

Dear Editor,

I am very much delighted to note that Dr. Rainer Barzel, German parliamentarian, has encouraged us in our achieve-

ments in the sphere of industry and agriculture. I wish that every day should bring more and more mutual understanding between the Indian and German peoples.

Patiala

D. D. Vijan

Dear Editor,

I appreciate certain changes in the presentation of the German News Weekly, especially the synopsis of news, "extracts in short", photographic contrasts, news in advance, etc.

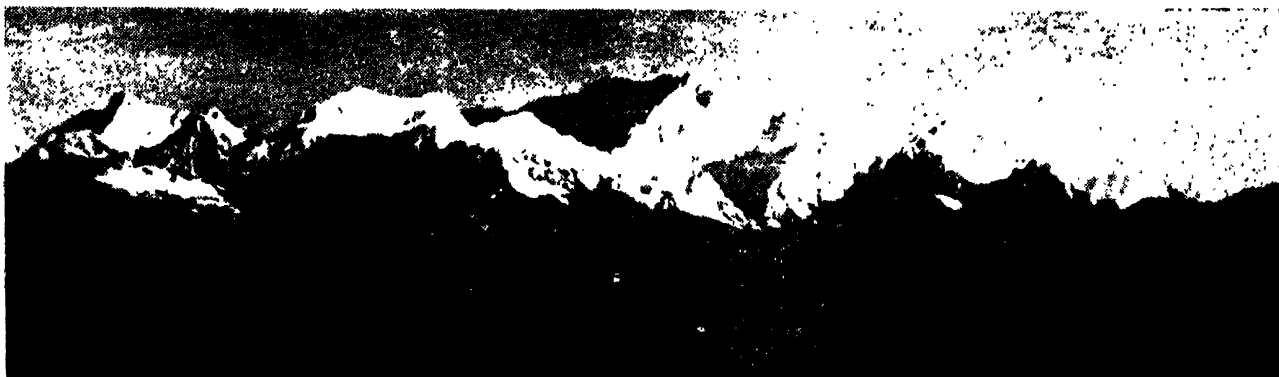
Bombay

Ralph Lobo

Motorcycle in Shopping Bag



"Minimo" is the name of this tiny motorcycle which was the hit of the "Exhibition for Camping, Weekend and Water-Sport" in Hamburg's public gardens "Planten un Blumen". Wilhelm Poppe of Kiel, an engineer and water-sport fan, constructed this collapsible 50-lb. mini-vehicle which runs without gears at a speed of roughly 25 km. an hour. The 0.7 h.p. engine needs barely more than one litre of petrol for 100 kilometres. This motorcycle can easily be stowed away in a 80 x 40 x 28 cm. large plastic bag. "Minimo" is primarily meant to accompany vacationers with sailing or motor boats; it can also be easily carried in the trunk of a car.



The snow-capped Himalayas as seen from the Mountaineering Institute, Darjeeling

German Sledge for Himalayan Mountaineering

THE German Himalayan Foundation and the Bavarian Mountain Rescue Organisation have presented a sledge, a mountain accident rescue vehicle, to the Himalayan Mountaineering Institute, Darjeeling. Also, Messrs. Herbert Mittermayer, a German firm, has presented to the Institute a generator set for transmitting wireless communications.

Col. H. Roschmann, Military Attaché in the German Embassy, New Delhi, and an old mountaineer who had organised the gift as a token of *camaraderie* from German mountaineers to their Indian friends, handed over the sledge to Lt.-Col. Narendra Kumar, Principal of the Institute, on the occasion of the graduation ceremony of the 36th advance and 60th basic courses of the Institute.

The donations, a further link between India and Germany, are also a gesture of Germany's great interest in Himalayan climbing since the beginning of mountaineering in the Alpine regions of Europe. Climbing the Himalayas has been a dream among the elite of German mountaineers

and scientists. Many expeditions have been organised to explore the secrets of the Himalayan ranges— their flora and fauna and the geology of the long valleys among the mountains there. Two peaks in the Himalayas have particularly attracted both German and Austrian mountaineers

-- the Kanchenjunga (8,579 metres) and the Nanga Parbat (8,125 metres). Since the first attempt on Kanchenjunga, the third highest mountain in the world, made in 1929 under the leadership of Mr. Paul Bauer, several attempts on these mountains had been made, the Nanga Parbat was climbed successfully in 1953 by Hermann Buhl.

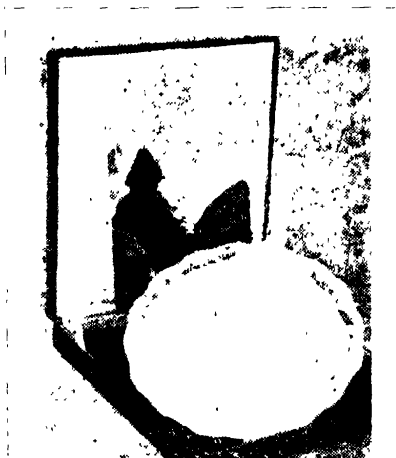
In Nepal, during the last few years, a group of German scientists, with Prof. Walter Hellmich as chairman, has been carrying out the "Research Scheme Nepal Himalaya" sponsored by the Fritz Thyssen Foundation. Austrians, including Erwin Schneider and Fritz Ebster, mapping engineer of the Austrian Alpine Club, have joined this team of scientists and explorers.

The sledge presented to the Himalayan Mountaineering Institute is a collapsible vehicle on which a wheel can also be fixed. It is very useful for rescue tasks in mountainous and snow-covered areas.

In handing over the sledge, Col. Roschmann said that such equipment has helped to rescue in Germany hundreds of climbers during mountaineering accidents. He expressed the hope that the donation would serve a useful purpose in connection with the training courses of the Himalayan Mountaineering Institute.

Col. Roschmann also said that in his country nearly 10,000 young people drawn from a cross section of society participated in adventure courses as part of their training in mountaineering, and that this had helped them face emergencies in later life.

Lt.-Col. Narendra Kumar thanked the German organisations and Col. Roschmann for their gifts.



A silver plate recording the gift of the sledge was also handed over



Col. H. Roschmann (left) handing over the sledge to Lt.-Col. Narendra Kumar, Principal of the Institute (standing by the side of the vehicle).



Dr. Hans Eiche from the Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Forestry in Bonn, flanked by Mr. K.H. Becker (left), First Secretary (Agriculture), German Embassy, who has left India, and Dr. G. Schmiedel who will succeed him.

Steady Progress in Agricultural Collaboration

A DELEGATION of officials from Bonn, which visited the Indo-German agricultural development projects in Himachal Pradesh, found that the progress of work was very satisfactory.

The delegation consisted of Dr. Hans Eiche, Director of the Asia Department in the Federal Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Forestry; Mr. Anton G. Zahn, Director of the Asia Section of the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation; and Mr. M. Chudzinski, Director-General of the German Association for Developing Countries (GAWI), in Frankfurt - on - Main.

At the end of their tour, the visitors participated in a conference with German technical assistance experts when the progress of Indo-German collaboration in the fields of agriculture, technical education, export promotion, etc. was reviewed. Dr. (Mrs.) G. Feilner, Counsellor for Economic Affairs in the German Embassy, presided.

Before leaving India the visitors had a meeting with Mr. J.C. Mathur, Additional Secretary of the Union Ministry of Food and Agriculture. Dr. Eiche availed himself of the opportunity to introduce to Mr. Mathur Dr. Gunther Schmiedel, who will take over as First Secretary

(Agriculture), in the German Embassy, in place of Mr. K.H. Becker who has left India on the expiry of his tenure.

After expressing his appreciation of the enthusiasm of the farmers for new techniques, Dr. Eiche said: "This has been my first visit to India, and I am returning home with vivid impressions of the good work being done here and of the tasks in hand."

Dr. Chudzinski, whose association provides the services of experts on contract and organises the supply of means of production and equipment, said he was glad that the experts were doing their best and receiving all possible co-operation.

Dr. H. Eiche

"The farmers in Mandi and Kangra are very keen on increasing the yield of their farms, and I am happy to find that they are enthusiastic about following new techniques of cultivation".

Mr. K. H. Becker's tenure in New Delhi as First Secretary (Agriculture) in the German Embassy has seen a great push to German collaboration in India's agricultural development. More than anything else, his term in India will be always remembered for the Mandi Project. It was during his assignment that three new collaboration programmes, namely, the Nilgiris Project, the extension of the Mandi Project to Kangra, and the Almora Project with the co-operation of the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations (F.A.O.) were started.

10 Commandments For Healthy Sleep

An institute in Düsseldorf has laid down the rules for healthy sleep. They are based on painstaking research carried out by a team of experts with Prof. Müller-Limmroth, as chief adviser of the team.

Prof. Müller-Limmroth states that the importance of sleep for the health and well-being of man is increasingly recognized in modern society. The tear and wear caused by the hasty pace of to-day's life play havoc with human energy and fitness. Unless one recuperates through enough sleep and rest, health may be ruined by the age of 50.

The Adviser sums up his recommendations in the following 10 commandments:

1. The proper dimensions for a double bedroom should be : 18 sq. metres for the area and 40 cub. metres for airing space.
2. Nothing like strong-scented flowers or perfumes which might induce a person to keep awake should be placed in the bedroom.
3. The room must be kept in complete darkness.
4. Noise should not be subject to ups-and-downs. It is not the grade of noise which hurts but its unexpected intrusion.
5. The temperature in the bedroom must not exceed 14-16° centigrade.
6. The more or less luxurious style of the bed is not of importance. The vital feature is its length, which should always exceed the size of the user by 20 cms.
7. The ideal mattress has yet to be produced. However, it should be completely flat, elastic and perfectly horizontal.
8. Night dress is optional. Expert advice tends to favour the pattern of the good old night-shirt.
9. The ideal temperature under the blanket is 31° centigrade.
10. Choice is left open for feather, eiderdown or wool blankets.



"Papa, come swimming with me", cries out Susi as she learns swimming with the help of poles and inflatable cushions.

Bonn's Swimming School is a Model

Moon : 2 Billion Years

According to Dr. Gerstenkorn, well-known scientist from Hanover, the moon rotated "backwards" some two billion years ago. When the satellite's movement around the earth slowed down, as a consequence of its growing proximity to the earth and the erosion effect of the tides, the rotation of the moon on its own axis also slowed down.

A team of American scientists in California, doing research on Dr. Gerstenkorn's thesis, has calculated that the moon's rotary motion backwards started when the satellite was only 40,000 kms. distant from the earth. At that time, huge tides ravaged the coastal areas of the earth, tearing away big patches of landscape into the sea. The earth also rotated upon its axis at a much quicker pace, and the length of the day was probably limited to five or six hours.

Underwater research off the coast of Devon on coral reefs has shown that some 300 million years ago the length of the day did not exceed 22 hours.

"Aunt Leni!" the little boy shouts in delight as he rushes out of the sand-box in the park to Mrs. Henze-Lohmar. "I'm Kurt", he tells her, because "Aunt Leni" does not recognize him immediately. It is quite understandable, for during the last five years some 4 500 children aged between three and six have learnt how to swim from Mrs. Leni Henze-Lohmar, the 1936 Olympic champion. Thanks to Mrs. Lohmar and her colleague, Hedi Schlutzer, the Swimming School in Bonn has become a model of its kind in the Federal Republic of Germany.

Little children quickly learn swimming. But from this knowledge to a well-run swimming school there is a long way to go. Bonn was, however, lucky in finding these two teachers who are so full of love, enthusiasm and skill for their job. There are hundreds of young ones on the waiting list. The 12 beginners' courses with 30 children are running all the time. All the children after two months of eleven to thirteen 35-minute lessons can swim at least from one side of the pool to the other. Many of them continue in one of the six courses for "advanced swimmers".

"Father of Cooperatives"

Agriculturists in Germany and abroad have paid tribute to the "Father of Cooperatives", Friedrich Wilhelm Raiffeisen (1818-1888), on the occasion of the 150th anniversary of his birth. Raiffeisen was, in fact, the founder of the modern cooperative movement in Germany.

During the winter of 1846-47, acute famine befell large areas in Germany, including the locality which Raiffeisen was in charge of, in the capacity of burgomaster. The young mayor set up an association of good-willed citizens, who contributed to a "Bread Pool". He soon changed his plans, the tasks of the organization ranging from the grant of loans to the employment of unskilled labour and the education of stranded children.

To-day, there are agricultural cooperatives all over the world, with a total membership of 90 million. In the Federal Republic alone, Raiffeisen deposits amount to 40 billion DM (nearly Rs. 76 billion).



MARK THE CONTRASTS

"Come to the point, Baby", the first comedy of the "Young German Film Wave", will be the Federal Republic of Germany's contribution to the Cannes Film Festival. The film features Uschi Glas and Werner Enke (Seen in the pictures on this page), stars of international renown. The upper picture reproduces the original photograph whereas the lower one incorporates 15 changes.



IN SHORT...

Hundreds of messages of congratulation from personalities all over the world were received by Chancellor Dr. Kurt Georg Kiesinger on the occasion of his 64th birthday.

Professor Dr. Heinrich Nordhoff, President of the world-famous Volkswagen - works, died on Good Friday at the age of 69.

"Kedar Raja", a Bengali Film, will be India's entry for the 18th International Berlin Film Festival (June 21 to July 3).

Since the end of World War II, more than 45 road and rail bridges have been rebuilt across the river Rhine in Germany.

The German currency, the D-Mark, has withstood the recent gold and dollar crisis with remarkable resilience, testifying to the strength and stability of the German economy.

Diori Hamani, President of the Republic of Niger, who is presently on a visit to the Federal Republic, stressed the readiness of his country to support the cause of self determination for all of Germany.

With a yearly allocation of 10.5 million DM the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany is at present the fourth largest contributor to the World Food Programme, following: the USA, Canada and Sweden.

One quarter of total world harvests is destroyed by pests. This disturbing fact is demonstrated by two documentary films sponsored by the German chemical concern of "Bayer".

The first East-West air crossing of the Atlantic, achieved by the German pilots Hermann Koehl and Guenther von Huenefeld in their Junkers plane "Bremen" just 40 years ago, was commemorated in Europe and America.

Press statements of the Government - coalition parties in the Federal Republic emphasize the fact that the plebiscite in East Germany on the so - called new constitution does not represent the true will of the people

A glance at recent international statistics shows that 9.8 crores of the world's 330 crores inhabitants speak German, that is, every 33rd human being.

More than 12 lakh members of German and international choral groups are expected to participate in the 16th German Choral Festival soon to be held in Stuttgart.

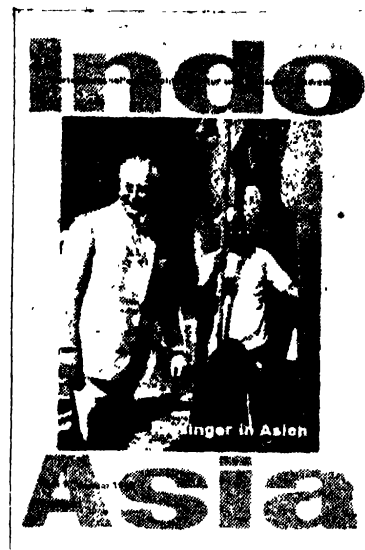
Germany's highest bar, situated in the uppermost storey of a 270 metre - high television tower, is Hamburg's newest attraction. Visitors are whisked up to their "rendezvous in the sky" in 25 seconds.

GERMAN NEWS WEEKLY



STUTTGART
SISTER CITY OF BOMBAY

[See Pages 2 & 5]



"Kiesinger in Asia" reads the caption to this cover picture of the tenth anniversary number of the Quarterly "Indo-Asia".

In a letter of greetings to the magazine, Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi says: "In the encounter of East and West, there was no direct political contact or conflict between India and Germany. Yet Germany made a greater and more sustained attempt than any other European nation to understand the cultural and spiritual heritage of India..."

Chancellor Kiesinger, in his message of congratulations, writes: "The entry of India into the ranks of the free nations of this world was undoubtedly one of the most important events of modern history. During my visit to New Delhi, in the 20th year of Indian Independence, I was able to notice with pleasure the great degree of consensus existing between our peoples and governments in many questions of world-political significance. "Indo-Asia", as the only publication of its kind in Europe, has demonstrated - among other things how much importance the German people attach to India, the largest democracy on earth, and to its message of international understanding and peace."

Sister Cities: Bombay/Stuttgart...

In recognition of the old cultural ties between the Indian and the German people and the increasing economic and political cooperation between the Federal Republic of Germany and India, the cities of Stuttgart and Bombay, in concurrence with the wishes of their citizens, have concluded a sister-city relationship on March 30th 1968. We are convinced that this partnership will foster friendly relations, mutual esteem and understanding, and a lasting friendship between the citizens of the two cities.

BOMBAY, dated 11th March 1968
Dr. J. LEON D'SOUZA
Mayor of the City of Bombay

STUTTART, dated 21st March 1968
Dr. ARNULF KLETT
Mayor of the City of Stuttgart

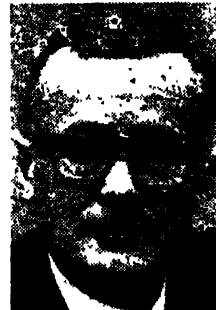
Cover Page: The Friedrich von Schiller Monument by the side of the Church of the Holy Cross in Stuttgart

Hanover Fair 1968: 5,000 Exhibitors

PROF. Karl Schiller, Federal Minister for Economic Affairs, is inaugurating this year's Hanover Fair, taking place from April 27 to May 5.

The picture of tomorrow's technology, the portrayal of the inter-relationship of ideas and their practical expression will once again be the outstanding features of the event which promises to be another record-breaking one. Nearly 5,500 exhibitors from various countries, including India, are showing at Hanover their latest

products, making the display a unique concentration of industry's inventive genius.



Prof. Schiller

Within a period of about 20 years, the Hanover Fair, which began as a purely German export show, has developed into an international market place and a point of contact and assembly for world trade, commerce and industry. The largest group of exhibitors consists of 1,420 electrical engineering enterprises.

The programme includes discussions in which specialists will take part.

"J. P." Meets Mr. Willy Brandt In Bonn



Mr. Jayaprakash Narain, the Sarvodaya leader who has just returned home from a tour abroad, was in Europe in the middle of this month. During a visit to Bonn he had a meeting with Mr. Willy Brandt, Federal Vice-Chancellor and Minister for Foreign Affairs.



In the final of the German Handball Championship, the Leutershausen Sports Association beat the Gummersbach Club, European Champions for 1967 by 20 goals to 13. At the crowded gymnasium where the event took place, nearly

6,000 spectators watched a fast, well-fought game in which the Leutershausen players (white stripes on short sleeves) were always ahead and had to hold out for a critical phase only at the beginning of the second half of the event.



Once again, Germany's international goal-keeper, Horst Wolter (far left) of Eintracht Brunswick, saved the ball from Georg Volkart (second from right) of Nuremberg. The meeting was one of the top events of the German Football League.

SPORTS PARADE



Fourteen-year-old Kathy Heinze, who swims butterfly stroke for Bonn's 05 Swimming Club, is already in the top class. She is preparing for the Olympic Games in Mexico City with a training programme designed specially for her and wants to make the first step on her way to "Olympia" at the 1st International German Championships at the end of April in Bonn.

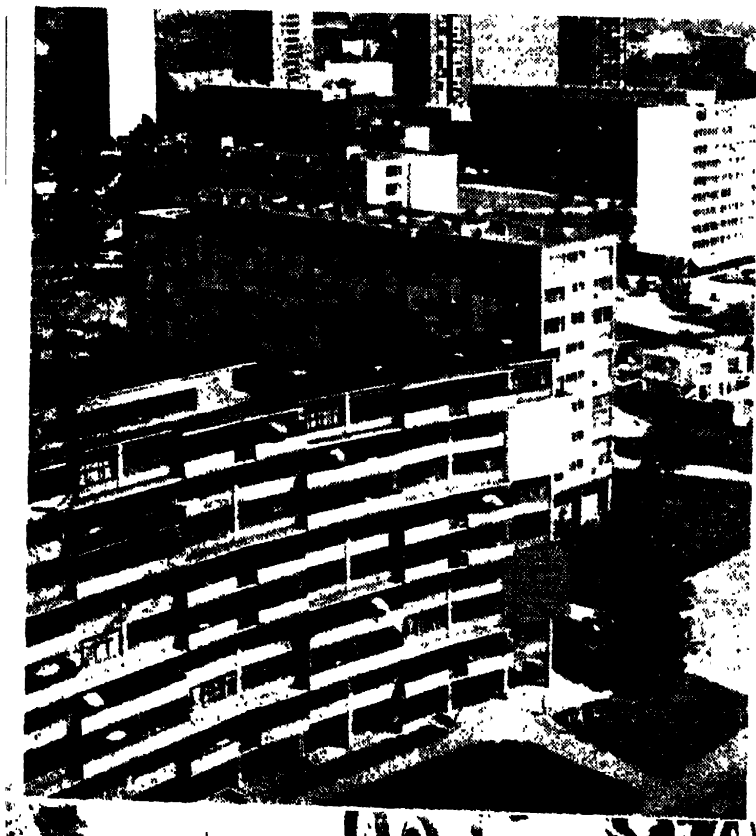


In preparation for the next Olympics in Mexico City, jumper "Monodie", the horse ridden by Petter Schmitz, was recently examined for his performance capabilities. An electrocardiogram was taken as part of the tests.



MARK THE CONTRASTS

The Hansa Quarter, a fashionable residential area in Berlin, which was almost completely destroyed during the last war, has been rebuilt on the latest principles of townplanning by a group of world-famous architects representing 22 nations. The complex, a centre of interest to visitors from far and wide, embraces numerous buildings ranging from one-storey family flats to 16-storey blocks and includes two churches, a shopping centre, a school and a cinema house. The picture above reproduces a section of the blocks in original whereas the one below embodies 15 changes. Can you spot the changes?



Government of the Federal Republic of Germany supports a consequential and effective peace-policy which will remove the political tensions and stem the tide of the arms race" (Federal Foreign Minister Dr. h.c. Willy Brandt).

A 15-member delegation of West - German newspaper - publishers will visit Delhi from May 3rd to 5th.

"Our policy is aimed at creating a European peace settlement which will make due allowance for the justified self-interest of the countries of Europe, permitting them to live together peacefully and prosperously" (Secretary of State G. F. Duckwitz).

The Federal Republic of Germany was the second biggest non-communist trading partner of the Soviet Union in 1967.

A despatch from "dpa" says: The Federal Republic of Germany has become the Republic of Ghana's foremost friend.

An exhibition of Buddhist Art arranged by the Museum of East-Asian Art in Cologne is drawing large crowds from all over Germany.

"Clean out your medicine chest" is the slogan of a drive by the chemists in Germany. They urge housewives to bring their old medicines for a free-of-charge test in order to

prevent the use of drugs spoilt by storage.

In the framework of the world-wide Technical Assistance Project Germany built the Republic of Togo's "Gateway to the World", the West-African deep-sea harbour Lomé.

The German firm of "Rhein Stahl-See" has developed the largest rail-vehicle of the world. Equipped with more than 20 axles, the monster is capable of carrying loads up to 450 tons at a speed of 50 km. p.h.

A processing technique that will keep milk fresh indefinitely has been developed by an institute in Karlsruhe, Germany. Tests revealed that the specially treated milk kept fresh during unrefrigerated transport on board a ship plying equatorial waters for more than a year.

Chancellor Kiesinger, speaking to a group of students in Constance about the recent student demonstrations in Germany, said: "Everybody has the right to express his opinion. However, anybody using violence must expect to meet with violence in turn."

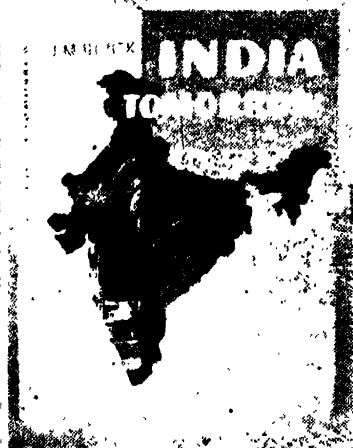
Rolf Seelman-Eggebert, a well-known radio reporter from Hanover, has received the German Journalists' Award 1968 for his broadcast series about Indo - German development projects.

Bulletin of the Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany
Vol. X No. 19 NEW DELHI, MAY 4, 1968 Regd. No. D-245

GERMAN NEWS WEEKLY



**INDIAN ARTIST
SUCCESSFUL IN GERMANY**
[See Page 5]



In her efforts towards economic development India is trying to make the best of the present and to conquer the years to come. The problems involved in the plans to ensure a better future and the collaboration of the Federal Republic of Germany in the various projects being undertaken by India's leaders are the theme of "India Tomorrow" by Dr. J.M. Hunck, well-known Chief Editor of the West-German "Handelsblatt". The author looks back on a lifetime's association with India, fortified by close personal links with the sub-continent.

A discussion of the facets of Indian economy and a comprehensive reference to Indo-German collaboration, including joint ventures, make the book a useful study. The object of "India Tomorrow" is to set forth the genuine understanding of India's needs by the Germans and the Federal Republic of Germany's willingness to assist the Indian people. The book is not, however, written for Indian readers alone. The many German executives concerned with joint ventures in India, nay, with the industrialization of South-East Asia in general, will also find it of great value. First issued some years ago, by arrangement with Messrs Thacker and Co. Ltd., Bombay, the publisher has now brought out a new edition.

"I Spent a Fruitful Time"

A specialist in textile designs, who received further training in Germany as a "DAAD"

(German Academic Exchange Service) scholar in 1961-62, is among those who received the award of "Padma Shri" from the President of India at the investiture held in New Delhi recently. He is Mr. Sudheer

Sojwal, formerly Deputy Director of Designs at the Weavers' Service Centre of the All-India Handloom Board, Bombay. During a stay of about 18 months in the Federal Republic of Germany, 41-year-old

Sojwal studied at the Fashion School in Hamburg and later at the Textile

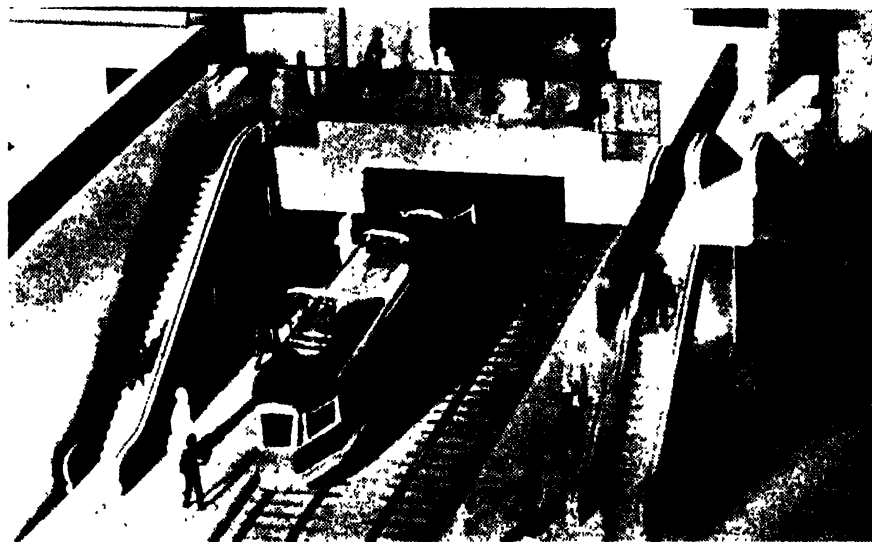
Engineering School in Krefeld. "I spent a fruitful time in Germany.

I can never forget Maria May, Director of the Fashion School, who arranged for my visits to various factories. I also received valuable guidance from Mrs. Elisabeth Kadero, Professor of Textile Engineering in Krefeld. My studies at various textile museums in Germany have been of immeasurable value to me", Mr. Sojwal acknowledges. Closely associated with the designing of textiles for the export market, Mr. Sojwal is regarded as one of the main creators of new designs in contemporary handloom products.



The President of India pinning the "Padma Shri" medal on the chest of Mr. Sojwal.

In Bonn's Adenauer Allee...



Work has started in Bonn on an underground tramway in Adenauer Allee. As shown in this picture of a model of a station of the system, pedestrians will first be conducted below street level from where they will descend by escalator to the platform on a lower level. Motorcar, trolleybus and pedestrian traffic will flow at three storeys.



"Radio and Television School for Applied Democracy": This is how a Swiss periodical praised the "Internationale Fröhshoppen", a Sunday programme of discussions on West German T.V. (WDR) from Cologne. The programme has been in vogue for the last 18 years under the chairmanship of Mr. Werner Hofer (centre), with current international political problems as the topics of discussion. The participants are foreign and German journalists. Those in the latest programme (picture above) represented besides Germany Great Britain, the USA, Austria, Switzerland and Czechoslovakia.

Renunciation of Force

State Secretary Duckwitz, the former German Ambassador to India handed over a detailed memorandum on the topic of the proposed exchange of mutual declarations for the renunciation of force to the Soviet Ambassador in Bonn, Mr. Zarapkin. The document clarifies a number of preliminary issues brought up by the Soviet Union in this context. The memorandum has not yet been published officially but its contents, which were largely shaped by Federal Chancellor Kiesinger himself, are known. Bonn is prepared, for the time being, to talk only with Moscow and to defer talks with other East Bloc countries to a later date. This willingness implies, at the same time, that Bonn will not hesitate to take up negotiations with any other interested East European country if it should become obvious that Moscow will only conduct negotiations on the renunciation of force in order to achieve diplomatic recognition for the GDR in this roundabout manner. The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany has touched upon a wide spectrum of questions, ranging from the Oder-Neisse Line to the Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty. In substance, Bonn's point of view is known on all these problems. What was essential in this memorandum is the clear expression of the contention that the renunciation of force must be a mutual undertaking and

cannot consist in a unilateral declaration on the part of the Federal Republic. This point is especially valid with regard to the East German regime which by its order-to-shoot is constantly exercising the use of force at the Wall. The new memorandum is only one step on the long road about which nobody knows whether it will not ultimately be blocked by the Russians. The answer now lies with them.

A Serious Infringement

Speaking to the Press in Bonn about the recent measures by Pankow to obstruct the travel between Berlin and West Germany, State Secretary Diehl called the incidents a serious infringement. Referring to the most recent incident, which involved the Governing Mayor of Berlin, the Press Secretary noted that the Mayor, who was going to attend a session of the "Bundesrat" (Upper House of the German Federal Parliament) in Bonn, "is neither a member nor a high official of the Federal Government. "The incident", the Government spokesman said, "underscores the need for the Soviet Union to declare now whether it will permit these interferences of the East Berlin authorities into the four-Power responsibility or not". "Today's incident underlines that these measures must be taken seriously. For one thing, they are legally

entirely impermissible; for the other, we know the technique of the other side to keep turning the screw while trying to test how far they can go", the State Secretary remarked.

Freedom of Access to Berlin

The Potsdam Agreement, which East-German propaganda is now citing for a moral legitimization of the traffic restrictions illegally imposed by the Ulbricht regime, mentions neither the four-Power status of Berlin, West Berlin, nor the right of access to Berlin. None of the legal foundations concerning free access to Berlin, therefore, refers to the Potsdam Agreement. However, the free access to Berlin results from the right of the Western Powers to occupy Berlin. Until the Berlin Blockade of 1948, the Soviet Union had recognized free access to West Berlin as self-understood and had expressly confirmed it in the four-Power Agreement of May 4, 1949 about the end of the Berlin Blockade. Article 1 of this Agreement states:

"All restrictions, which have been imposed since March 1, 1948 over commerce, transport and traffic between Berlin and the Western Zones of occupation in Germany, as well as between the East Zone and the Western Occupation Zones, will be ended on May 12, 1949".



Beatrice Kaltenbach

To Nanga Parbat!

A 12-member team led by Dr. Karl Herrligkoffer, a physician from Munich, is planning to scale the 26,660-ft. Himalayan peak of Nanga Parbat. It will climb the mountain on the Rupal flank, the south flank, supposed to be the world's highest rock face. The team will include 23-year-old Beatrice Kaltenbach, niece of the leader, who will assist in making altitude-physiological studies. Herrligkoffer has already five Himalayan expeditions to his credit. The latest attempt is being financed largely by voluntary donations from business and industry.

Until recently most mountaineers had said that the route along the Rupal flank was impossible for man. There is an almost completely perpendicular cliff face, 4,500 to 5,000 metres high. That is not so bad, say the German team. But then there is the peril of avalanches. The pioneers plan a blitz approach; get up and beyond the dangerous area within 24 hours.

If the expedition is successful it will not be the first time that the Munich doctor has brought a team of sky-climbers to their perilous goal. Dr. Herrligkoffer is renowned as an "old Himalaya hand".

Half a dozen of the climbers are men who scaled the north face of the Eiger "as the crow flies", along the shortest possible route in March 1966.

Harald Kreutzberg, World-Famous Dancer†

Harald Kreutzberg, the world-famous German ballet master, has passed away. He was 65. Inventor of the solo-pantomime which developed in his hands into an exquisite miniature display of the art of dramatic expression through the dance, he has left lasting influences on the ballet dancing of our century. Educated at the Mary Wigman School of dancing, Kreutzberg worked in various opera houses, including the Hanover Opera House and the Berlin State Opera. He travelled widely, and wherever he gave performances he received warm applause from packed houses. He also took part, side by side with Max Reinhardt in the Salzburg Festival Plays. Kreutzberg was an honorary member of the State Academy of Music,



Harald Kreutzberg

Vienna. He had won the Critics' Prize of the City of Berlin, a highly coveted distinction.

Air Tourism To India Is Booming



Dr. Lutz Hartdegen

"Interest in India as a possible tourist target is growing day by day in Germany", says Dr. Lutz Hartdegen, Special Public Relations Representative of Lufthansa German Airlines, who was in New Delhi last week. Modern air travel, with its capacity to transport people in no time at all even to the farthest places on the globe, is largely responsible for this favourable development, he thinks. Another factor is the favourable package tours offered by leading travel agencies in co-operation with the airlines. With 18,000 German India-tourists having arrived already last year, things are shaping very well for a virtual tourist boom in the next season.

Souvenir For German Pavilion In Madras

The Federal Republic of Germany which was represented at the Indian International Trade and Industries Fair, Madras, 1968, has been presented with a silver plate as a souvenir for its participation in the event. The souvenir was handed over to the German Embassy, New Delhi, by Mr. Dinesh Singh, Union Minister for Commerce, at the annual meeting of the All India Manufacturers' Organisation, which had set up the Fair.

The German pavilion at the Fair, which was a centre of attraction, displayed a wide range of machines, electrical equipment and appliances. The "German Day", celebrated at the Pavilion, evoked great enthusiasm and



Mr. P. Matthes, of the German Embassy receiving the souvenir. Mr. B. D. Somani of the A.I. Manufacturers' Organisation is seen by his side.

was attended by a large and representative gathering



INDIAN IMAGE ABROAD

Bombay Artists Successful In Frankfurt

A large number of people jostle their way into the brightly-lit foyer of the hotel "Intercontinental" in Frankfurt-on-Main.

Art dealers and other interested people stand around 30 large-size paintings which are fascinating for their exoticism: they are works by the Bombay artist-couple, B. Prabha and B. Vithal, who, while on a world tour, stopped over in Frankfurt. The paintings were produced in a spacious studio in nearby Hochstadt, which the Frankfurt Group of the German-Indian Society had arranged for the artists. The works vividly reproduced the impressions, left on the couple by

what they saw and experienced during their long journey. The artists easily grasp western ideas. Nevertheless, while the pictures reflect the experiences of the two artists during their world trip of over an year's duration, they still remain bound to the tradition of India. "We have travelled round the world to love and understand our country and our culture more clearly", explains Mrs. Prabha.

At the age of 16, Prabha had already begun to paint; she was first a student at the Art School in Nagpur and then continued at the J.J. School of Arts in Bombay, where she met the young sculptor Mr. B. Vithal, who



The artist couple on a walk

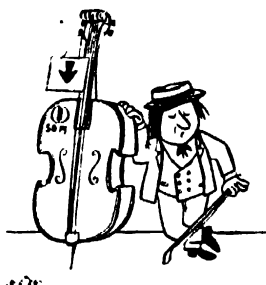
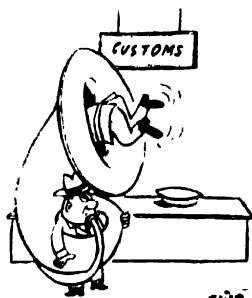
later became her husband. Together, they took part in a notable exhibition in Bombay and supplied a number of public buildings with graphic forms and paintings.

The latter part of the world trip will take the couple through Switzerland and Italy back to India. Mr. B. Vithal hopes that it will be possible for him to learn bronze casting in Germany. His plans, however, depend on whether further exhibitions will bring in enough money to finance his continued stay in Germany. "We would like to stay; you know we can work well in Hochstadt", he says.

After their visits to Tokyo, San Francisco and New York the couple are enjoying the peaceful quiet of the small medieval town of Hochstadt. They are already well known around the place where they stay and are greeted in a friendly way when they go out shopping. They cook their food in the Indian way, and when they invite their German friends they sit on the carpet to eat and chat, as is the Indian custom.



"Shiva's Drink" and "Temptation" are the titles of the two pictures seen in the background of this photograph by B. Vithal. The artist (centre at the table) is himself seen discussing art with some of the visitors to his exhibition.



Cartoons without Comments



LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Dear Editor,

If Germans never forget that India was the first country to establish diplomatic relations with Germany after World War II, India, too, can never forget that Germans have not lagged behind in any way in strengthening this bond. The over 300 Indo-German joint ventures are a positive proof of this co-operation. And then the presence of about 5,000 Indian students and trainees in Germany is a further proof of this international relationship.

May this bond grow from strength to strength with the passage of time.

Yours etc.

Yamuna Nagar (Haryana) Sardar Lal Seth

Dear Editor,

We have been helped by many nations in putting our new projects through. Of these, of course, we owe most to your nation, West Germany, with whose great people the leaders of our vast sub-continent had long ago established the strongest bonds in all fields of human activity. Thanking you once again for the Himalayan help which you are rendering through your most lovable newspaper.

Yours etc.

Berhampur (Orissa) M. Achuta Rao

Dear Editor,

I welcome the new features in your "Weekly". I request you to publish answers to readers' questions in the columns "In Short". Only give the answers to questions, without repeating the questions

themselves. This will help us widen our knowledge.

The novel feature "Mark the Contrasts" is highly inspiring to the kids in my house. The cover page picture feature is really admirable. I hope you will continue it.

Yours etc.

Thanjavur (Madras State) J. Krishnamurti

Dear Editor,

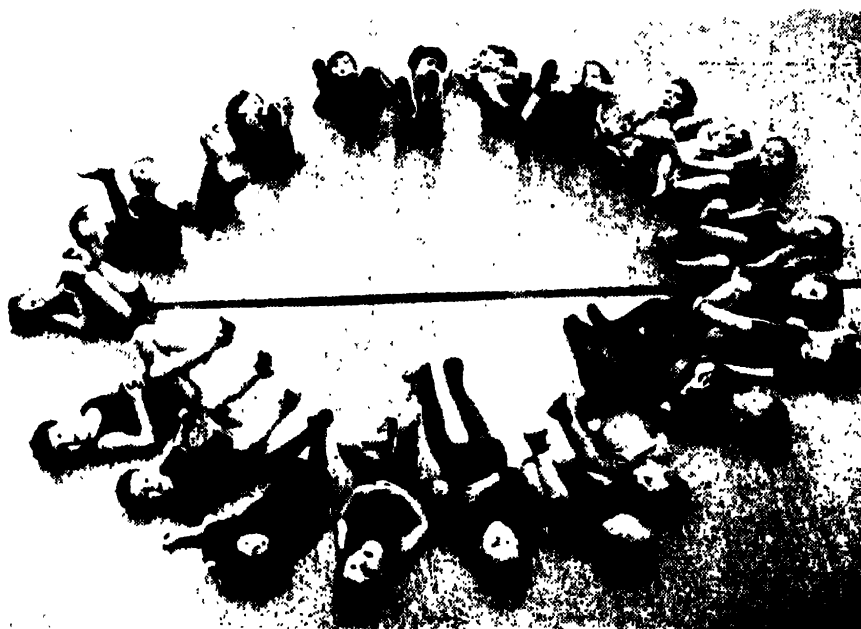
I have been a regular reader of your esteemed bulletin, "German News Weekly", and am glad to say that it is not only a good literary digest but also a great unifying link between India and Germany. We the Indian people have full sympathy with the current aspirations of the German nation and both the peoples can jointly look forward to a bright future of peace and progress.

Yours etc.

Kharar (Punjab)

Bhola Singh

Gymnastics for Mother and Child



During the last six months, 1,072 mothers and 1,370 children took part in exercises like this, described as "Gymnastics for Mother and Child" and organised by the city of Munich. A useful type of physical training, such exercises are also being promoted in many clubs under the aegis of the German Gymnastic Association.



MANIPURI DANCE IN GERMAN TOWNS

Fruits Round The Year

Collecting the fruits grown in each season of the year and preserving them scientifically by mechanical means are effective aids to increasing the supply of nutritive food and saving labour for the housewives. The Krupp enterprise is meeting this problem by supplying complete installations for the purpose. The installations process the fruits and seal the product in jars and bottles. These supplies are being found valuable particularly in sub-tropical and equatorial regions of the World—Asia, Africa and Southern Europe.

What Krupp sends is "the works" and if you want—as many a developing land does—a complete factory with the key in the door, so to speak, for the manufacture of jars for every type of preserves.

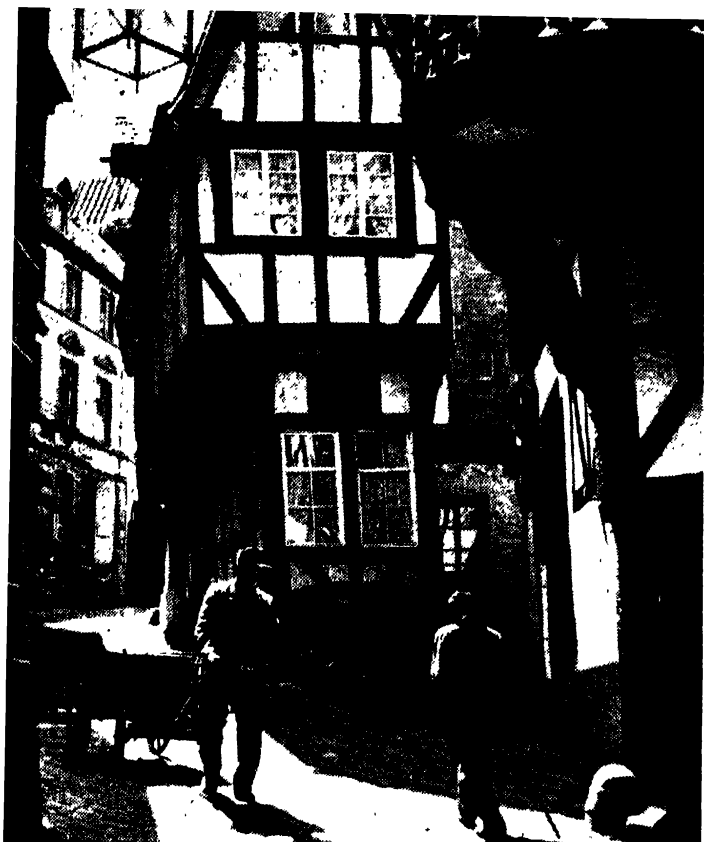
Warm Press reviews accompanied the Triveni Kala Sangam Ballet Troupe during their tour of Germany recently. At everyone of the performances which the troupe gave in 21 German towns, the theatre was packed. This was not, however, the German public's first introduction to the traditional Indian dance. Two-and-a-half-years ago, the same troupe had toured Germany with great success, then, as now, at the invitation of the German-Indian Society in Stuttgart.

The Triveni Kala Sangam Ballet, from New Delhi, led by the young and talented choreographer Mr. Singhajit Singh, has set itself the task of reviving the Manipuri dance. The programme the company presented in Germany embraced dance scenes, of fascinating themes, including the love story of Radha and Krishna, and the dance drama "Ingel-lei", a popular theme which is given an expressive new rendering by Singhajit Singh.

The Robot Teacher

A pilot project to employ robots as a means of overcoming the shortage of teachers is being tried out in the Kreuzberg sector of West Berlin.

The core of the system is a teaching machine and accommodation for 40 students. The teaching is controlled by an electronic computer. How does it work? In the first classroom hour, for example, a modernized version of the fairytale "Hänsel und Gretel" is presented. The story is told by tape. Then the electronic brain presents questions to the pupils. For obtaining the answers, each pupil presses a button indicating what he or she thinks is the correct reply. In fractions of a second the answers are checked, and the pupil comes to know whether his or her reaction is right or wrong.



MARK THE CONTRASTS

Bernkastel Kues, a little mediaeval town situated in the midst of vineyards on the banks of the Mosel, is known for its picturesque half-timbered houses. The picture above reproduces the original photograph of a street in the town while the one below incorporates fifteen changes. Here is another puzzle for you and your family. Won't you try and spot the changes?



IN SHORT...

"Ulbricht is playing with fire", comments *"Die Welt"* on the refusal of passage to Governing Mayor Schütz at the checkpoint Babelsberg, Berlin, by the East German authorities.

*

Hamburg wants to save : All members of the City - State's civil service, including the lord mayor and the senators, will henceforth only be allowed tourist class air tickets on their expense accounts.

*

More African Embassies are accredited in Bonn than in any other world capital except Washington.

*

"The Federal Republic of Germany is serving world peace", declared Herbert Wehner, Minister for All-German Affairs, in Bonn.

*

Free - of - charge tuition for children from needy families will be given by Students from Cologne.

*

"I don't pay good wages because I have lots of money, but I have lots of money because I pay good wages" (German inventor - industrialist Robert Bosch, 1906).

*

"We must overcome what stands between us and the Eastern countries", declared Federal Chancellor Dr. h.c. Kurt Georg Kiesinger.

*

Every people (nation) works according to its own individuality. The way in which it tackles a job, the glance with

which it gauges the significance of work, the standards by which it evaluates diligence, talent and success, all these are documents of its most fundamental character traits : Thus wrote the German sociologist Wilhelm Heinrich von Riehl, as early as 1861.

*

Federal Foreign Minister, Dr. h.c. Willi Brandt, will make a fresh attempt at overcoming stagnation in the European policy.

*

In an interview with the daily *"Die Welt"*, Federal German Minister for the Interior, Erich Benda, said that the Socialist German Student Federation had exposed itself as anti-constitutional. However, the question of whether or not it should be outlawed was still being considered.

*

The Federal Minister for Science and Research, Dr. Gerhard Stoltenberg, pleaded for an increased development of mathematical and science subjects at German universities and a scaling down of "fashionable" subjects like political science and sociology.

*

Léopold Senghor, president of the Republic of Senegal, together with the African poet Aimé Césaire, will be awarded the 1968 Peace Prize of the German Book Trade.

*

Freedom of the press is one of the fundamental democratic principles in all countries except those, where free elections are not allowed.

GERMAN NEWS WEEKLY

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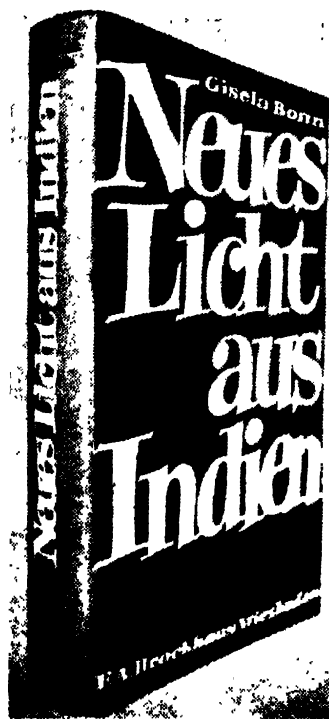
MATHEMATISCHES
INSTITUT

UNIVERSITÄT BONN

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ASHA IN GERMANY

[See Page 5]



"NEW LIGHT FROM INDIA"

This is the title of a book on India by India-lover Dr. (Mrs) Gisela Bonn, well known to the readers of "Indo-Asia" by her frequent contributions to that journal.

The book, published by the "Brockhaus" publishing house of Wiesbaden, West Germany, paints a highly individualistic and impressionist picture of India, based on the author's extensive travels through the country.

"India's importance for the whole world will no longer be underestimated by anybody" the author says in the preface. "Under the twin-banners of spiritualism and politics, India has accepted a historic mission. She can be explained only with reference to her great past. India has become a focal point of Asian politics. She has nourished mankind's hope for peace and fraternity, in all sincerity. She was really concerned about a new human ideal, about a new man who would forsake force to reflect once again on his cosmic relation and the eternal, spiritual and ethical values", she points out.



A toy train set donated by a German firm of locomotive manufacturers to the International Dolls Museum, New Delhi

A German Present To Dolls Museum

The German Ambassador, Baron D. von Mirbach, on Wednesday handed over to the International Dolls Museum, New Delhi, an electric toy train set donated by the German firm of Atlas-Mak, well-known manufacturers of locomotives. The set comprises a passenger train, a goods train and signalling equipment, besides tunnels with a track passing through them. In accepting the gift on behalf of the Museum, Mr. Hansraj Gupta, Mayor of Delhi,



Ambassador Baron von Mirbach formally handing over the present to Mayor Hansraj Gupta. Mrs. Werner, wife of the Minister in the German Embassy, is seen in the centre.

thanked the Ambassador for this present which, he said, would be a valuable addition to the collection in the Museum.

Second In Aid To India

Mr. Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed, India's Minister for Industrial Development and Company Affairs, returned home on Thursday after a six-day tour of the Federal Republic of Germany undertaken at the invitation of the German Government. He visited the Industrial Fair in Hanover and then went round several industrial cities, visiting, *inter-alia*, some enterprises which have been collaborating with India. In Duisburg the Minister visited the well-known firm of August Thyssen Hütte which has had a considerable part in the development of the industrial complex at Rourkela. His itinerary included visits to Mannheim where he had discussions with the firm of C. F. Boehringer, manufacturers of drugs well known in India. The Minister also visited Stuttgart where he was shown round the works of Robert Bosch and Daimler Benz known for joint enterprises in India. In Bonn, Minister Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed had a meeting with Dr.

Heinrich Lübke, Federal President. In his talks with German Government officials, Mr. Ahmed concentrated on three points :

- the "gap" in the Indo-German trade balance ;
- cooperation of Indian and German firms ;
- the pending Indian patents bill.

To improve the balance of trade between India and Germany, Minister Ahmed suggested that warehouses for Indian goods be set up in West Germany. Furthermore, he said, India would like to see an increasing number of Indo-German joint ventures.

In an interview with West Germany's leading financial daily "Handelsblatt", Mr. Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed recalled that West Germany ranked second only to the US in its contribution to India's industrial development.



The cousin from Moscow



The cousin from Prague



The cousin from Havana



The cousin from Budapest



The cousin from Peking

"The cousins of Karl Marx, distributed over the globe" reads the caption to this cartoon from the French news-magazine "L'Express". Claims for following the true spirit of Marx have become fashionable these days. Even the more obvious facts about Marx are disputed. A rumour circulated in New Delhi has it, for instance, that Karl Marx was born

in "East Germany". This challenges both the historian and the geographer. As almost everybody knows, there were no East and West Germany in 1818. And, geographically speaking, there is hardly a more Western city in Germany than Trier, the historic town in the Rhineland where Karl Marx was born in 1818 as the son of a lawyer.

Germany and Eastern Europe

OUR foreign policy towards Eastern Europe is concerned with two closely linked areas: the Soviet Union, and the European States to the east and southeast of Germany which are connected with the Soviet Union in many ways. A third area indissolubly linked with this East European policy is the other part of Germany. This does not involve foreign policy in the exact sense of the word, for neither part of Germany is a foreign country to the other. However, the East German regime is so completely interlocked with the group of States led by the Soviet Union that any East European Policy disregarding the German problem would be unrealistic. In all three areas our goal is one and the same: to safeguard peace, reduce tensions, improve relations and contribute to a system of peaceful order in Europe. Particularly since the two great democratic parties formed a coalition government, several changes have occurred in Bonn with regard to how these aims may be better realized; and these changes are not merely ones of form or degree. This is not acknowledged in the East. It is claimed there that our policy is a smokescreen behind which we cling all the more relentlessly to a "denial of realities", a "policy of strength" and a striving for nuclear weapons and continuation of the cold war. This is mistaken. The reproaches levelled at us by Eastern

propagandists have nothing to do with our real purposes.—With these remarks Dr. h.c. Willy Brandt, Foreign Minister of the Federal



MAO + MARX = MAORX,
aktuelle eurasische Kombination
(Up-to-date Eurasian Combination)
"Die Welt"

Republic of Germany, begins his statement on "German Policy Towards the East", the full text of which is published in the special supplement of this issue.

Free Access to Berlin

ON the issue of free access to Berlin, which was recently played up again by the East German authority's refusal of passage to high-ranking German officials, there is hardly a more convincing and up-to-date statement than this passage from the late Prime Minister Jawaharlal

Nehru's speech in the Rajya Sabha on August 26, 1961:

"So far as West Berlin is concerned one thing should be accepted without reservation, namely, that access to West Berlin from West Germany should be full and continue as before. The people of this city, although it is cut in half, have these contacts and one can hardly conceive of interference with those contacts and access without the gravest consequences. Therefore, it is essential that it should be agreed and guaranteed that those contacts with West Berlin and East and West Germany should continue even if other changes occur."

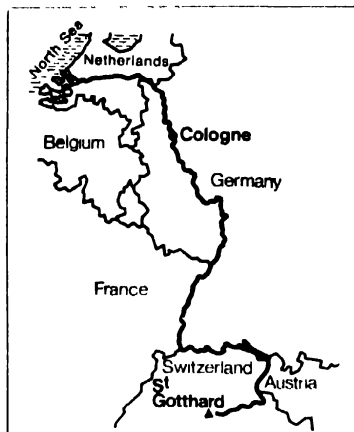
Made in Germany

THE mark of origin "Made in Germany" continues to enjoy an excellent reputation throughout the world. This is the result of a world-wide poll conducted by the German Chambers of Commerce and Industry. Complaints about faulty manufacture or other deficiencies about goods of German manufacture were very rare, the report of the Chambers said. A slight fall in quality, evidenced in the boom years of 1965 and 1966, has in the meantime been corrected. In many countries a sharp distinction is being made between products from West and East Germany, goods made in West Germany being favoured all along. In spite of this, price, apart from quality, continues to be one of the main criteria for the buyers.

YOUR QUIZ

Question

● Which is the longest river in Germany?



Answer

It is the Rhine, with a total length of 1,320 km. Its source is in St. Gotthard-Massif in Switzerland. It flows along the German-Swiss border into Lake Constance, and then through Germany for a distance of 865 km. The Dutch Rhine begins at Emmerich and ends at the North Sea.

Question

● How many medical colleges are there in the Federal Republic of Germany, and what is the present percentage of doctors in the country?

Answer

There are medical faculties in all of West Germany's 19 universities, including that in West Berlin. There is also a medical college in Duesseldorf. On 31st December 1965, there were 49,222 doctors in the Federal Republic; that is, 83 per 1,000 inhabitants. In addition, there were 36,579 specialists (61.7 per 1,000 inhabitants), 31,434 dentists (53 per 1,000 inhabitants) and 8,083 veterinary surgeons.

Question

● How many TV stations are there in West Germany, and which of them is the oldest?

Answer

Altogether, there are 10 TV stations in the Federal Republic of Germany and in West Berlin. The oldest is in Berlin, which first began broadcasting a regular programme in 1934. Further development was interrupted during the second World War. The first TV station to start working after the war was in Hamburg in 1950.

The Most Popular TV Star in Germany

The "Mainzelmännchen" are by far the most popular Television stars in the Federal Republic of Germany. Invented by Wolf Gerlach, an artist, they are six dwarfs who, with their "jelly-bag" caps, have endeared themselves to all TV viewers. Known for the numerous pranks they play, these dwarfs enliven TV programmes during the lightning intervals between the advertising spots on the Second German Television Service beamed from Mainz.

"Mainzelmännchen", the name by which the funny actors are known, is a combination of "Mainz" and "Heinzelmännchen", the latter being a term used in Germany for helpful fairytale dwarfs. These characters, replicas of which are also sold on the market in the form of tiny plastic figures, have their own individual names according to the moods and situations they represent. For instance, one is called "Anton the Duncce", another "Edi the Scamp" and a third "Comic Berti".



Mainzelmännchen vom ZDF

Versatile Engineer for Bhadravati Steel Plant



Dip. Ing. R. Huth

Mr. R. Huth, a versatile German engineer in the iron and steel industry, has taken over as Technical Director of Mysore Iron and Steel Ltd., Bhadravati. A man with varied experience, he was Adviser to the General Manager of the Rourkela Steel Plant from 1965 till June last year. Born in Cologne in 1918, Mr. Huth took his diploma in engineering in iron and steel metallurgy in 1947. He began his career as a rolling mill engineer and in 1951 proceeded to Brazil where for fourteen years he held various positions in the iron, steel and heavy engineering industry on behalf of world-known enterprises and erected many huge plants.

Fact-Finding Commission on Almora Project

Is the Indo-German FAO project of agricultural development in Almora, U.P., suitable for extension as a package programme? The answer will depend on the report of a fact-finding commission of German experts who have just completed their on-the-spot study. The commission consisted of Dr. Ulrich Calaminus and Mr. S. Ullmann, both of whom are experienced in agricultural extension work, particularly in improving the infrastructure for rural development. The Almora Project, which is being carried out with the co-operation of the FAO, provides, in the first instance, for the intensive application of fertilizers supplied by the Federal Republic of Germany as a gift. Enlargement of the project into an extension scheme, similar to the Mandi Project, is contemplated if conditions are considered suitable. The project was inaugurated in March by the Union Minister for Food and Agriculture in the presence of Dr. Udo Hein, State Secretary of the German Ministry of Economic Co-operation.



Dr. U. Calaminus (left) and Mr. S. Ullmann

GERMAN POLICY TOWARDS THE EAST

By WILLY BRANDT

Minister for Foreign Affairs, Federal Republic of Germany

OUR foreign policy toward Eastern Europe is concerned with two closely linked areas: the Soviet Union, and the European states to the east and southeast of Germany which are connected with the Soviet Union in many ways. Although our foreign policy toward these states is called "East European policy," this term is relative. Countries like Poland or Czechoslovakia may lie east of Germany, but they have perfectly good geographical, historical and cultural reasons for regarding themselves as part and parcel of Central Europe.

A third area indissolubly linked with this East European policy is the other part of Germany. This does not involve foreign policy in the exact sense of the word, for neither part of Germany is a foreign country to the other. However, the East German regime is so completely interlocked with the group of states led by the Soviet Union that any East European policy disregarding the German problem would be unrealistic.

In all three areas our goal is one and the same: to safeguard peace, reduce tensions, improve relations and contribute to a system of peaceful order in Europe. Particularly since the two great democratic parties formed a coalition government, several changes have occurred in Bonn with regard to how these aims may be better realized; and these changes are not merely ones of form or degree.

This is not acknowledged in the East. It is claimed there that our policy is a smoke-screen behind which we cling all the more relentlessly to a "denial of realities", a "policy of strength" and a striving for nuclear weapons and continuation of the cold war. This is mistaken. Naturally, there are certain basic features in our policy—as in those of any state—which cannot be altered. Anyone who thinks of foreign policy in terms of a swinging pendulum fails to comprehend its underlying laws. Even in Germany's present situation, our policy is grounded in a set of facts and requirements which cannot be forfeited. We will persevere in our demands—not only for our own sake but for the sake of our allies and friends and in the interest of international

order. The reproaches levelled at us by Eastern propagandists have nothing to do with our real purposes.

One reality with which we must come to terms is the division of Europe and the



Our new policy means that we are prepared to arrange our relationship with the other part of Germany in a different way than has been the case hitherto. We have, however, made it clear that international legal recognition of that part of Germany, in which one-quarter of the German nation lives, is impossible precisely because of this special relationship. We are convinced that no other people who had met with a similar fate would act any differently. This will of the large majority of a whole nation is a political reality.

WILLY BRANDT

attachment of its parts to one of the heavily armed power blocs. The split runs right down the middle of the continent and divides Germany in a way that is dangerous,

artificial and unjust, for it prevents a people from living as a nation according to its own will. We know, however, that this division will not vanish overnight and that, as far as one can tell, it will be overcome only in conjunction with a general improvement in East-West relations in Europe. Thus, we not only have to take this time element into account politically, but we also have to make a greater effort to find rules by which the two parts of Germany can live side by side.

At the same time, we reject any German policy that lessens the solidarity of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization or limits the decisive participation of the United States in safeguarding freedom in Europe. On the contrary, we are convinced that we will improve our relations with our allies by facing up to the realities without illusions and by avoiding any shade of ambiguity. Without a balance of power provided by the presence and active participation of the other world power—the United States—a solid and lasting detente with the Soviet Union is impossible. The American commitment is indispensable to any system of peaceful order in Europe.

A reduction in the overheated temperature of East-West relations has been noted in recent years, though it applies primarily to Europe. To believe that it is worldwide would be wishful thinking. Yet we can take note of the American assessment that, despite the current problems burdening American-Soviet relations—and not just in Southeast Asia—it still is necessary to work toward a detente. We can now assume that Europe is no longer in a cold war that could turn into a hot one at any moment. Of course, there is no such thing as a guarantee against setbacks. But it appears justified to count at least partially on a mutual sense of responsibility on the part of the world powers. As a result, Europe's fear of falling victim overnight to a violent conflict has receded into the background.

In both the Eastern and Western camps, this has had consequences for the relations of allies to one another and between the two major alliances. The consequences are by no means all positive, but at least a process of progressive economic, cultural

political and human relations has begun. Neither nationalistic aspirations nor claims to hegemony have halted the expansion of this process. Europe—which is to say Europe as a whole—is moving toward a transformation of historic dimensions in the course of which old kinships will be rediscovered and new ones found. Peoples are talking to one another again. Technical, economic, scientific and intellectual communications are leading to a fruitful exchange and increasing understanding of the situation and of each other's interests. More and more, dialogue is being mixed into the monologues of political propaganda. People are listening to each other.

German policy does not intend to be an obstacle to this development; indeed we want to further it. We have realized that professing peaceful intentions is not enough: we must make an active effort to organize peace. This includes a renunciation of the use or threat of force in any form, not only because war must never again emanate from German soil, but because it is in our own vital interest. The Federal Republic would automatically be drawn into any major military struggle between East and West. It would inescapably be the first victim. Our people would cease to exist, for the number of troops war material and means of nuclear destruction amassed in the narrow area comprised by the two halves of Germany is unique in world history. As a result, the Federal Republic has a special interest as well as a special duty to persevere—but without wishful thinking—in reducing mistrust and tensions. This process cannot advance without the active cooperation of both world powers, the European states both East and West, and both parts of Germany. Within this process, we have a particular responsibility toward the other part of Germany.

II

During the past two decades, the Federal Republic has offered a great deal of evidence of her reliability. She has allied herself so closely with a group of European states that an irreversible process of integration and of creating supranational institutions has been set in motion. We have followed this path consciously and resolutely not in an effort to undo what had been done—for that was impossible—but because we wanted to start afresh in awareness of what had happened and of our ensuing responsibility. In doing so, we sloughed off many things which had previously seemed—and are still considered by many to be essential to a traditional nation-state and to national policy. Thus, as everyone knows, we renounced having troops under our own national command.

In domestic affairs, we have developed a democratic system that has grown strong enough to cope fairly and firmly with extremist political groups. Nationalist fringe groups exist in the Federal Republic as in any nation with freedom of political expression. We do not underestimate this phenomenon. In the light of the past, the foreign distrust that it arouses is understandable. Nevertheless, I am certain that nationalistic groups will never again grow into a danger in my country as they did in the twenties and thirties. The overwhelming majority of Germans, and especially German youth, can no longer be taken in by such false doctrines or be impressed by emotionally hazy

ideologies with obsolete vocabularies. Furthermore, the responsible democratic forces in Germany can, in all good conscience, give their word that they are determined to prevent political adventurers from becoming a danger to Germany or her neighbours. We have learned from the past.

We want to prove that we are a modern, reliable, trustworthy state. Starting from this conviction, the opinion has been rapidly gaining ground since the grand coalition took shape that the Federal Republic bears a particular responsibility in the present world situation. This is consistent with the interests of our friends and allies. It corresponds to the frequently expressed desire of the leading power of the Atlantic Alliance as well as to the ideas of our European allies. German policy has become more independent, but we are not thinking of going it alone, of doing a "Rapallo", as that catchword has come to be understood. It is a moot question whether "Rapallo" ever encompassed the political facts commonly associated with that term. In any case, there will be no seesawing or doing a balancing act between East and West or exploiting tensions. Political conditions, historical facts and the involvement of new forces relegate such possibilities to the realm of phantasy. Our policy includes close consultation with our allies and is grounded in the realization that we do not have authority over matters that involve the Atlantic Alliance and the European Community as a whole.

Our political goal has changed in one fundamental point. Previously, we and our allies assumed that an arrangement with the Soviet Union and a bridging of political power conflicts in Central Europe were unthinkable unless the problem of Germany's division was solved first. The result was a demand that every step taken by the major powers toward one another, at least as it concerned Europe, had to be simultaneously a step toward the elimination of the division of Germany. This demand was meant to prevent a sanctioning of the division and to avoid leaving Europe's main unresolved problem at a standstill. This idea has remained correct in its essence, but not in its exaggerated form of demanding priority for the reunification of Germany.

Today, our policy is based more strongly on the interrelatedness of the German problem and European development generally. It concentrates on the improvement of the present climate of distrust, tension and conflict. This means that a long and arduous road lies ahead of us, for many stretches along the way are blocked by debris that will have to be cleared away by patience and goodwill on both sides. Preconditions should not be put in the way. The less either side is prepared to meet the other on this road, the longer will be the process of achieving detente, a true reconciliation of interests and the establishment of a peaceful order in Europe.

Of central importance is our relationship to the leading power in the group of socialist states, the Soviet Union. This is self-evident from an assessment of the facts of world affairs, the power relationships and the pattern of interests in Eastern Europe. It is not our goal nor even a peripheral intention of our new Eastern policy to

isolate the G.D.R., nor do we intend to create or exploit differences between the Soviet Union and her allies—often as this is claimed in Eastern propaganda.

One of the most important realities of the current political situation is the fact that the Soviet Union has grown into a modern world power—that is, a power whose interests and influence are worldwide. The power of the Soviet Union is especially perceptible in Europe; no one would wish to deny it. Our relations with the U.S.S.R. are far from being as good as we would like them to be. In a continuing effort to improve them, we are trying to start talks in those areas in which some sort of agreement might now be possible—those involving bilateral relations. But initial approaches have also been made for discussing more difficult questions. One day, in a pre-coordinated policy of trust with the United States and our European allies, we hope to discuss openly all problems existing between our countries so that we can take the first steps toward solving them. It is our hope that reason and objectivity will some day prevail. We have the necessary patience.

Another important reality is the fact that the Soviet Union and a number of other countries are attached to one another by manifold ties of a political ideological and economic nature and that the other part of Germany, the G.D.R., is tightly held in this "field of forces". We would be ignoring this if we disregarded East Germany in our policy of detente—if we neglected this important area in which we Germans have a special responsibility and in which something is expected of us. Such neglect would be detrimental to the very detente we are striving for. The struggle for a secure peace in Europe cannot be handled in a piecemeal fashion—as can be seen in other parts of the world where we ourselves are not engaged.

The other part of Germany is also a reality one involving us in particular duties and possibilities. Our new policy means that we are prepared to arrange our relationship with the other part of Germany in a different way than has been the case hitherto. We have, however, made it clear that international legal recognition of that part of Germany, in which one-quarter of the German nation lives, is impossible precisely because of this special relationship. We are convinced that no other people who had met with a similar fate would act any differently. This will of the large majority of a whole nation is a political reality and, one which is realized even by the G.D.R. If we speak out in favour of the whole German nation, if we express the desire of the overwhelming majority of the Germans in both the Western and Eastern parts of our country as we know we do—we are not trying to impose a majority claim, but merely expressing a common desire to reunite.

III

German policy today is based on the assumption that overcoming the division of Germany will be a long process whose duration no one can predict. For the time being, we have to do whatever is possible; otherwise we shall fall prey to wishful thinking or resignation, neither of which can be justified. Nor can we take the path of least resistance by granting to the G.D.R. regime a democratic legitimacy which it

does not have. Our most immediate task is to strive for an orderly way for both parts of Germany to live side by side. We want to reduce the tragic consequences of the division under which so many Germans are suffering bitterly. We want to preserve and strengthen the feeling of belonging together.

So far, these efforts have remained mostly one-sided. East Germany has actually tried to evade cooperation in reducing the present absurdities. Instead, it has made new demands and stipulated that they must be met as a precondition for starting discussions. One may regard this as an attempt to acquire a better negotiating position. However, judging from experience for example, the reaction to Chancellor Kiesinger's letters of June and September 1967 to Herr Stoph, chairman of the East Berlin Council of Ministers we have reason to assume that the decisive group of East German leaders are trying to avoid discussions, even if we refrain from setting any preconditions. We must conclude that they are not really interested in a detente and do not see the larger issues that are so important to Europe today and even more so tomorrow. The G.D.R. is holding fast to conceptions which—if they were ever valid—now belong to the past. This inflexibility is leading East Germany more and more into a situation so inconsistent with reality that it is encountering greater and greater difficulties. Over and over again, it has to evoke the solidarity of its allies, striving for their support in a policy that does not always work to their benefit.

A rigid policy of this sort may not only lead to East Germany's becoming an island of obsolete cold-war ideas within the current of European change; one day it will simply become too costly to keep a big nation in the middle of Europe under the tension of an unnatural separation against its will. This holds true not only for that other part of Germany but also for its allies. Everyone affects everyone else, and no one can forever act in disregard of the limitations imposed by his real interests and capabilities.

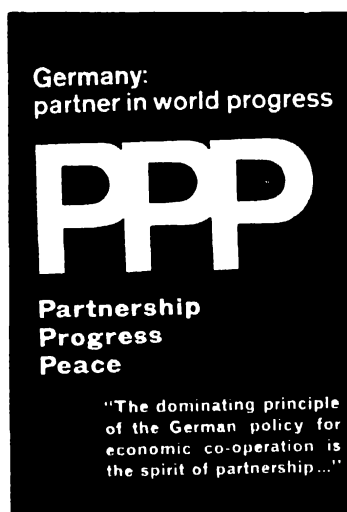
Even the Soviet Union, which must think as a world power and a power with responsibility for Germany, will have to reflect coolly on its real interests in this matter. It will not be able to evade this, and perhaps has already embarked upon such a process without admitting it. In any event, during the fifty years of its history, the Soviet Union has more than once reconsidered important aspects of its foreign policies.

If the G.D.R. complains that we are trying to isolate it, I can only assert that such is not our intention. On the contrary we are convinced that isolation, whether imposed by others or self-inflicted, can only slow down and hamper the entire process of reaching a detente in Europe. We desire to turn the confrontation into an orderly process of living side by side, safeguarded by a mutual renunciation of force. Only under these conditions can we conceive of living together in future within an all-European system. But so far the G.D.R. has been placing obstacles in our path. It is not we who are isolating East Germany; rather it is East Germany which is isolating itself.

Moreover, our efforts to establish normal diplomatic relations with the countries of

East and Southeast Europe have been obstructed primarily by East Germany. In spite of this, we have made progress and it should not be underrated. We have normalized our relations with Rumania, placed our relations with Czechoslovakia on a new basis and resumed diplomatic relations with Yugoslavia. And we have reason to hope that the possibilities are not yet exhausted. Political, economic and cultural relations are also developing with other East European countries, to our mutual benefit.

Last year, three conditions were set forth which we were required to meet if the signatory powers of the Warsaw Pact were to normalize their relations with the Federal Republic of Germany: (1) Bonn would have to recognize the German Democratic Republic as a state; (2) Bonn would have to recognize the demarcation line between the two parts of Germany and the Oder-Neisse Line as national borders; (3) Bonn



would have to renounce its alleged ambitions to obtain nuclear weapons. A further demand was made: Bonn would have to acknowledge that West Berlin is an autonomous political entity in the territory of the G.D.R.

What can be said about these demands? The policy of the Federal Republic is such as to permit constructive replies to all these conditions. With goodwill, and with a realistic evaluation of the existing realities and the significance of detente for all concerned, they need not be obstacles on the road to establishing a security system and peaceful order in Europe. However, if such conditions are set in order to avoid talks, then they may be dressed up as insurmountable the sort of concessions that could not be made in advance.

(1) The G.D.R. knows that we are prepared to issue mutually corresponding, reciprocal or multilateral declarations renouncing the use of force. We have thus gone further than the previous Federal Government's "peace note" of March 1966. Our proposal for the renunciation of force in the Government's statement of December

13, 1966, refers explicitly to the problem of the division of Germany. Such a renunciation means that each side gives assurances that it will not infringe by force upon the integrity of the other, either from outside or inside.

(2) The Western border of the Polish state is included in our offer to refrain from any sort of aggression against anyone. We place great importance on good relations with Poland. This is a cornerstone of our policy in the East, just as is our good relationship with France in the West. Our position toward Poland is also guided by the realization that this nation, with its proud tradition in European history, has suffered greatly under forces of aggression. We understand her desire to live at last within guaranteed borders, and not be a "state on wheels." A reconciliation with Poland is our moral and political duty. This reconciliation implies not only that through our efforts every thought of force must be banished, we must also make sure that no seed of future conflict is planted.

A concordance of interests between the German and the Polish people is perceptible in many areas, if we think about it soberly and in terms of the future. Trade, technology and science are among them, as well as armament limitations, with a simultaneous and equal reduction of armaments in Central Europe as the goal. We believe we can sense, despite all the polemics, that in Warsaw, too, this question is given serious attention. We will study with great care all Polish comments on these topics. The earlier impression that this has not always been the case can be corrected.

The drawing of borderlines should not impede the establishment of a peaceful order in Europe. If forces in Europe are strong enough to create a system of security and ultimately a stable and equitable order, they will not be held up by border questions of the past. Perhaps the declarations we have offered regarding the renunciation of force can be formulated and safeguarded in such a way that the present borders of Poland can be recognized for the period for which the Federal Republic can commit itself, i.e. until a peace settlement. Thus, in the interest of both nations, the border question would no longer stand in the way of a detente or of a European security system. At the same time, this would prevent this question from being used any longer as a pretext for those who oppose a German-Polish settlement.

(3) The Federal Republic is unique in having renounced in 1954 the production of nuclear weapons of any kind. Furthermore, she has agreed to submit her entire atomic industry to international controls. And if an acceptable worldwide nonproliferation treaty, which would allay humanity's fear of an atomic conflict, could be brought about in the near future, she would welcome it. Such a treaty ought to be the first step toward the ultimate elimination of all nuclear arms and comprehensive disarmament.

Even the fourth condition can be surmounted. The Federal Republic has always respected the fact that in 1945 Berlin as a whole acquired a special status—the four-power status—based on international agreements. As things developed, the three

Western powers were left with a special responsibility for West Berlin, but this does not imply that the four-power status of the entire city has ceased to exist. However, it does mean, among other things, that the Soviet Union cannot claim more rights regarding West Berlin than the three Western powers can in regard to East Berlin.

Different opinions on details of this status have been expressed in East and West. This became particularly clear when the Wall was built in 1961. However, there is no reason why, with goodwill, practical solutions and improvements cannot be achieved. We, at any rate, are doing our best to prevent Berlin from becoming a hotbed of dangerous tensions. This is why we have not infringed on the status of West Berlin and have remained in full agreement with the three Western powers protecting the city. The Soviet Union also has repeatedly expressed its interest in Berlin, recognizing—in principle at any rate—that East Berlin, too, has a special status. This shows that on this point there need not be such profound antagonisms as to prevent a detente. If, nevertheless, the most rigid elements in the leadership of the G.D.R. were to try unilaterally to alter the status of Berlin, they would endanger the whole effort toward peace in Europe. The Western powers would have to act in accordance with their rights in Berlin and their obligations toward the people of Berlin. This would ruin all efforts toward a lasting detente. No one ought to take such a responsibility upon himself.

Here, as in the entire German question, our policy aims at practical solutions, which—without encroaching upon the special status—would make life easier for the Berliners, who through no fault of their own have been involved in the fate of this city, a living organism, never before divided. This is a specifically German responsibility and the Soviet Union is aware of it. It realizes, too, that we have no intention of negotiating in lieu of the Western powers.

IV

In all three areas, then—Eastern Europe, the Soviet Union and the G.D.R.—we have taken the initial steps toward a new Eastern policy. The road hereafter will be arduous. We think that it will ultimately lead from an agreed renunciation of force via a guaranteed and balanced European security system, with the participation of both world powers, to a durable and just order in which can be found a solution of the German question in full accord with the Germans themselves and their neighbours.

I am not trying to draft a vision of the future. Yet today we can already affirm that what I have outlined is the only way in which Europe can find peace and quiet; and the destiny of the world is inseparable from Europe's destiny. Time is pressing, for we can already perceive the social and economic tensions which are increasing in large parts of Asia, Africa and Latin America and the effects of which are also felt outside those areas. A catastrophe can be forestalled only if all the industrial nations—from North America all the way across Europe to Japan—can combine their energy to serve this great task rather than fritter away their strength in fruitless and dan-

Greetings of the People of India

"Indo-Asia", the German periodical edited by Dr. Giseler Wirsing, has been the most influential magazine of Indo-German understanding. Dr. Wirsing, and his wife, well known by her pen name "Dr. Gisela Bonn", are looked upon as able advocates for India in Germany. On the occasion of the magazine's tenth anniversary recently, Chancellor Kiesinger said that "Indo-Asia", "has demonstrated, among other things, how much importance the German people attach to India, the largest democracy on earth and to its message of international understanding and peace". The magazine also received on the occasion the following letter of felicitations from Mrs. Indira Gandhi, Prime Minister of India:



प्रधान मंत्री भवन
PRIME MINISTER'S HOUSE
NEW DELHI



In the encounter of East and West, there was no direct political contact or conflict between India and Germany. Yet Germany made a greater and more sustained attempt than any other European nation to understand the cultural and spiritual heritage of India. This is significant. Surely the reason is the philosophical inquisitiveness which marks the German spirit.

Some of the greatest Sanskritists of the modern world have come from Germany. They have profoundly affected the leaders of our own renaissance. Long ago we included Max Muller among our gurus. The work of German savants has not been confined to Sanskrit. Almost every modern Indian language has benefited by their labours, e.g., Gundert's work for Tamil, Kittel's for Kannada.

On this foundation of cultural co-operation we have begun to build an edifice of economic co-operation in the last few years. Our landscape is dotted with living and growing symbols of Indo-German friendship. Our industry, our education and our agriculture have been specially helped by material assistance from Germany.

Today our two peoples have the opportunity of coming together and working for the world's good. Geographical distance or the disparity in levels of living need not be a hindrance to such co-operation. Our two countries, with their central positions in Europe and Asia, have an important role to play in the cause of international reconciliation and peace.

I know of the excellent work being done by Indo-Asia, the quarterly journal of the German-Indian Society, under the guidance of Dr. Giseler Wirsing. As it steps into its tenth year of publication, I send it the greetings of the people of India. May it continue to strengthen the friendship of our two peoples.

Indira Gandhi
(Indira Gandhi)

rous confrontations. These are the truly great and creative tasks of our time. This final third of the twentieth century will decide whether the nations of the world are so caught up in the past that they will

forfeit the future or whether they have the vision to master that future.

Reprinted from
"Foreign Affairs", April 1968

ASHA IN GERMANY

Asha P. Kachru (24), who is at present studying at Bonn University for her doctorate in mathematics, will soon have a joyous reunion with her father, mother and three brothers in New Delhi, after nearly three years' absence from home. This DAAD (German Academic Exchange Service) scholarship-holder, who is as charming as she is talented, is just preparing the final pages of her doctoral thesis. One who is not a mathe-



Asha P. Kachru at work in her study at the Institute of Mathematics, University of Bonn

matician would recoil in horror from her theme: "Holonomie-Gruppen". For the layman, who naturally does not understand this term, she gives the additional formulation that it concerns automorphisms from the areas tangential to points along closed curves. And this agrees with that of her teacher, Prof. Dr. Dombrowski, who is working at Cologne University on the theme. Thoughtfully, the interviewer gazes at the pretty face of Asha and says to himself that there can be no more doubt about

the fact that female emancipation, beauty and intelligence can be combined and that they are not mutually exclusive. The Indian student is now returning home with great delight and high hopes. During her stay away from India she has lived in several countries, longest in the Federal Republic of Germany.

India has a great deal of talent which can be employed for building up a better future for the country. Asha proposes to play her part in this task. And as far as her private life is concerned, she has decided to marry a German fellow-student of mathematics at Bonn University.

For some years now, her fiancé has been learning Hindi, Asha's mother-tongue. He can now converse easily in that language and has thus found the best means of learning about Indian culture.



The talented Indian working out a problem on the blackboard in the presence of fellow-students

Asha discussing the working of computers at the Rhineland-Westphalian Institute for Instrumental Mathematics





Karl Heinrich Marx as an 18-year old student in Germany

No German in modern times has exercised a greater influence on the world at large than Karl Marx. Through his works, German spirit decisively influenced history for generations. In his name, a great international movement swept across Europe for decades, seemingly drawing everything into its vortex. For a new and rising class the work of Karl Marx was little short of a new message of salvation; millions believed that they could see in it the future of their class and of the world as in a looking-glass. The Bolshevik Revolution and the rise of the Soviet State took place in his name. All of his personal data reveal world-historical significance. He is Jew, German, Prussian, Rhinelander, a disloyal Jew, a disloyal Prussian, a disloyal German, and yet he suffers throughout his life from his Jewishness, his German and his Prussian heritage.

The superiority of the political concept of Karl Marx lies in placing the Socialist movement in the context of history. For Karl Marx Socialism evolves out of a dialectical historical process. It develops in reaction to capitalism—as a world-historical antithesis. But

KARL HEINRICH MARX

THE REVOLUTIONARY FROM TRIER



The parental home in Trier where Marx was born

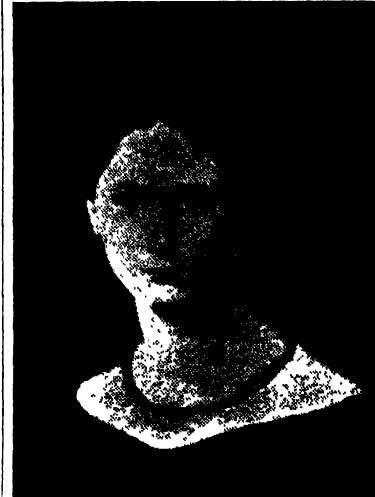
this capitalism is not pure nonsense or devilish meanness, but a historically meaningful power.

As a writer of world revolution Karl Marx made his name with the Communist Manifesto. No thought is new in this Manifesto. Each phrase can be traced to one or the other contemporary or earlier Socialist and communist writer. But everything has been said afresh and with tremendous impact.

Expelled from Germany, Belgium and France, Karl Marx settled in London "to make world revolution from the desk".

In 1867 the first volume of "The Capital" appeared. Which picture of the future did Karl Marx's crystal ball reveal?

Continuously, like an avalanche, capital is accumulating. But the accumulation of capital means the



Jenny von Westphalen whose beauty won Karl Marx's effusive praise

accumulation of misery, the increasing dehumanisation of labour, increasingly worsening working conditions, increase in working-hours, decrease of wages, continuously rising unemployment.

"The accumulation of riches at the one pole means at the same time the accumulation of misery, torturous labour, slavery, ignorance, brutality and moral degradation at the other pole".

Marx's historical determinism left no room for the concept of "progress for all" as the Western world has successfully experienced since. Marx's world was the conflict-laden early phase of European industrialisation and his ideas intensified and extended existing conditions into a state of furious and irreconcilable class struggle for a place at the sun.

It is not in the analysis of the conditions prevailing at his time, but in his projection of the future developments that Marx's genius failed him, leading him to an absurdly wrong prognosis about the future social and economic development of the world. But as a historical and moral truth, his work assumed a world-moving power, resulting in a moral revolution of man.



This is the reality in Germany today: Happy at work, happy at home, happy in leisure

Never Had It So Good!

Though much criticized as an attitude of mind, these five words accurately describe the position of the worker and of the common man in Germany today. In terms of wages, in terms of working hours and leisure, in terms of general working and living conditions, the citizen from all classes in the Federal Republic never had it so good at any time during Germany's chequered history.

It would be interesting to hear the verdict of Karl Marx today, if he could compare the achievements in the two parts of Germany: In the West, where in the name of the free enterprise system almost all of the practical aims of Karl Marx have been realized, and in the East where in his name a regime has been established which has driven

the workers to flee their "paradise" in the hundreds of thousands, quite apart from the great divergence in material living conditions between the East and the West. Says world famous Marxist authority Professor Bloch: "Those who now jump across the wall from East- to West-Berlin, do, in fact, jump from the land of necessities to the land of freedom". Marx would be no less surprised that more than in the East one will find in the West that Marxian ideas are able to stimulate intellectual discussions and emotions. Towards the end of March Ulbricht's party sponsored a philosophical congress in East Berlin with the aim of saving the orthodox-communist



This picture of a parking place for the employees of a big West-German chemical firm speaks a more convincing language than any propaganda slogans.

Marxist interpretation from the onslaught of Western Marxist innovators. The effort came to an awkward end: Protests from Czechoslovakia, expressions of displeasure from Hungary. David Binder, correspondent of the "New York Times", commented: "East Germany is becoming a second China, in the midst of Europe."

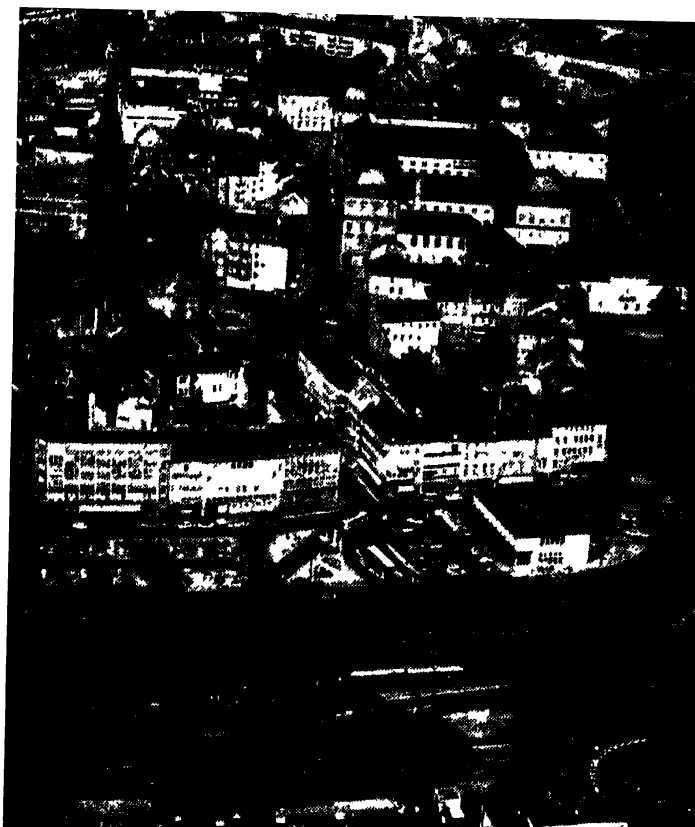
But whatever will be the outcome of the battle of the theoreticians over the spiritual heritage of Karl Marx, there is no doubt that his criticism of conditions prevailing at his time, coupled with his keen intellectual analysis of social and historical forces, has been largely instrumental in bringing about the betterment of the lot of the common man, that has so successfully been achieved in the West!

Workers who are shareholders of their own company (the Volkswagen-Works) attending a meeting! In this way workers in the Federal Republic of Germany have the real chance to become owners of the means of production as Karl Marx had demanded.



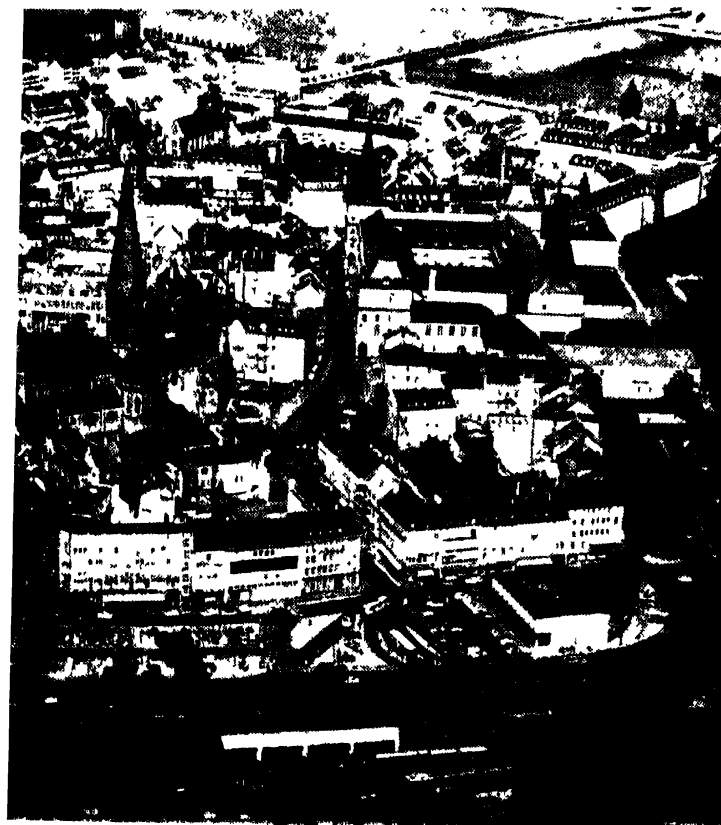
With more than 15 million TV sets licensed in the country, the Federal Republic leads the Continent in this field. Relatively more TV sets have been bought by working-class families than by any other section of society.





MARK THE CONTRASTS

Formerly known as a sleepy university town, Bonn has now developed into a crowded city and into one of the busy world capitals. The picture above shows the central part of the city with the Rhine in the background and a historic cathedral in the left half. The one below incorporates fifteen changes. Here again is a puzzle for you and your family.



IN SHORT...

West German diplomat Hasso Ruedt von Collenberg was murdered by the Vietcong in Saigon. In a condolence telegram, the Federal Foreign Minister wrote: "The brutal terror of this war has claimed a man whose work as a member of the German Embassy was not only dedicated to diplomatic tasks but to humanitarian aid as well."

"Nothing in the history of nations is more fascinating to observe than the manifold interplay of influences and impulses, of giving and taking, fructification and metamorphosis" (K.J. Citron).

"India wants to increase its exports of industrial goods to the Federal Republic of Germany. The percentage of direct exports is sought to be increased" (Mr. Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed during his visit to Germany).

Stable prices, improved quality and many new developments marked the "greatest industrial show on earth", the Hanover Fair 1968.

Sensation in the cowshed: Quadruplets were born to a cow in the north-Bavarian village of Pulst. One of the calves was dead on birth, while the other three are doing fine, the happy owner reported.

German writer Horst Bingel chose a tramcar as the venue for a public reading of his most recent novel. For more than four hours he read from his book, moving across the city of Frankfurt in an over-

crowded tramcar. The response both from his "fellow-travellers" and from the TV audience who were "in" on the show is said to have been enthusiastic.

A baby-swimming record was established by nine-month-old Johannes Lehmann in Munich: In the presence of several scientists and other witnesses the little one swam "continuously and instinctively" for six minutes and 15 seconds.

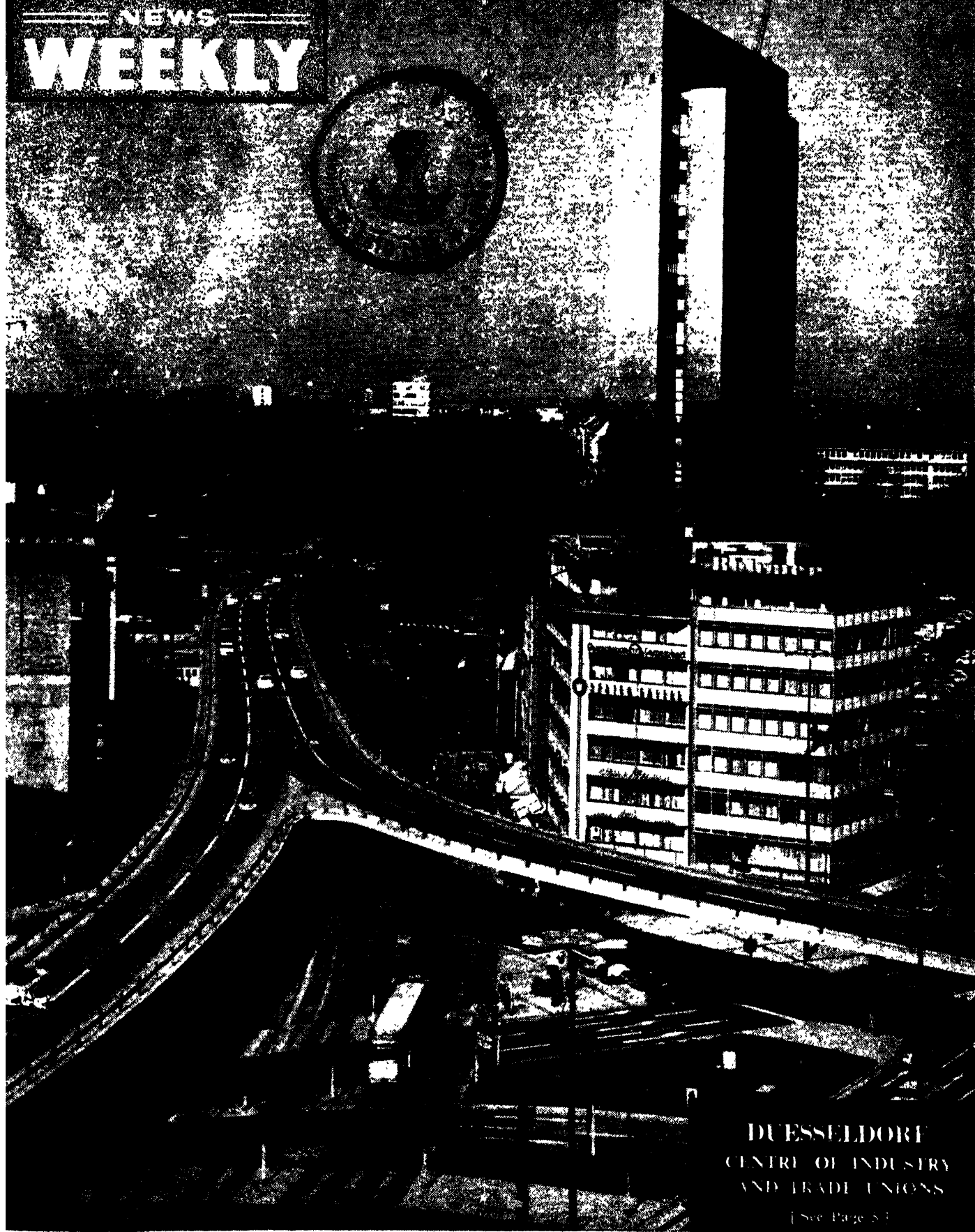
An order for a sea-water desalination plant worth 1 million Marks (Rs. 19 lakhs) has been placed with the German machine-building firm of "Demag" by the US Oil Company "Aramco". The plant which is destined for the Saudi Arabian port of Rastanura will produce 1,100 cubic meters of drinking-water per day.

Czechoslovakia has stopped jamming Western Radio broadcasts. This leaves only three countries in the world still continuing this practice: Albania, the Soviet Union and East Germany (BBC).

A violin made of aluminium is one of the odd sensations at the Hanover Fair. Priced at more than one thousand dollars, the glittering instrument is said to be equal in tone-quality to those made from precious woods, and superior with regard to climatic stability.

"Going from West Berlin to East Berlin is like moving from a marriage party to a condolence meeting" (Mr. Balraj Madhok, M.P.).

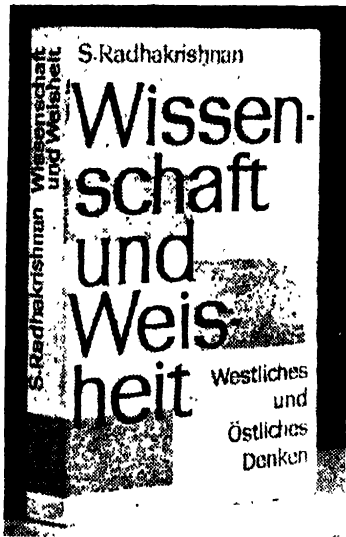
GERMAN NEWS WEEKLY



DUESSELDORF
CENTRE OF INDUSTRY
AND TRADE UNIONS

[See Page 5]

Gustav Stresemann's Example



"SCIENCE AND WISDOM"

"Wissenschaft und Weisheit" (Science and Wisdom) is the title of the German edition of former President Dr. S. Radhakrishnan's book "East and West".

Only one of a dozen of the Indian savant-statesman's books that have appeared in Germany, it has found a wide and appreciative readership in intellectual circles. Dealing with the fundamental views on history, philosophy and religion in the East and the West, the work analyses both the points of divergence and convergence in these spheres. At the same time, in the words of German philosopher Professor Ernst Benz, "the book is one of the clearest and most concise collections of Dr. Radhakrishnan's personal philosophy." For Dr. Radhakrishnan the dividing line between East and West is not the politico-geographical border between the Free World and the authoritarian regimes, but that between the culture of Asia with its spiritual-religious foundations and the culture of Europe and America, which he defines as being primarily based on a rational, scientific understanding of man and the universe. To find the common meeting points for a new universal interpretation of life is his primary aim.

"Good relations with the Soviet Union are necessary for all nations, but they are only possible if the Soviet Union respects the will of the European peoples to unhindered communication and co-operation", declared Dr. h.c. Willy Brandt, Vice-Chancellor and Foreign Minister of the Federal Republic of Germany, speaking in Mainz. Participating in the celebration of what would have been the 90th birthday of Gustav Stresemann, former Chancellor and Foreign Minister of the Reich, Dr. Brandt extolled the work of Stresemann as a model for dealing with the problems of today.

Stresemann, the Minister said, did not believe that an economic union of Europe would by itself lead to political union. This scepticism had been justified by post-war experiences. The Federal Government, Dr. Brandt pointed out, was striving to bring about a united Europe (1) By strengthening the European communities through the ECM; (2) by expanding these communities; and (3) by means of co-operation between Western, Central and Eastern Europe.

After recalling the domestic difficulties experienced by the Weimar Republic, Foreign Minister Brandt asked the question whether although prosperity and relative security had been assured to it, the Federal Republic of Germany had not failed to carry out the task of social renewal. "By a too comfortable way of arrangement", he said, "we have now come on a road on which the German future could be gambled away". There existed, he continued, signs that could not be overlooked—signs of a middle-class radicalism and neo-nationalism which had gained access to the State Assemblies. They had their eye on the *Bundestag* and were carefully trying to

observe the rules of the game while inflaming the emotions. Against this, no dramatization, no flexibility, no opposition from within the coalition could be of any help. Only a solid and dynamic policy and a grim reminder of where a super-heated nationalism had led the people, could be of help. The extra-parliamentary opposition, too,

in which hard criticism of the State was mixed with its total negation, should not be overlooked. Minister Brandt proceeded. "A certain disquiet among the people has its roots in a twofold disappointment: the hope for a unification of the two parts of Germany was not realised and the faith in a rapid union of the Continent also remained unfulfilled.



Gustav Stresemann

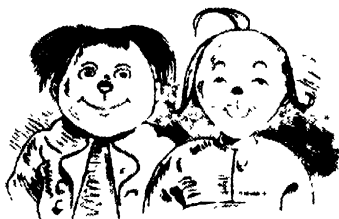
"But we also have reason", the Minister continued, "to remind the responsible men in East and West of the experience of those years when the democrats were denied what was later given to Hitler. Force offers no alternative. Today, as then, it serves the national interest to renounce the use of force in the solution of open problems; outside as at home".

Dr. Brandt declared: "Even super powers cannot forever ignore historical realities. As the United States recognize the limits of its powers in East Asia, so the Soviet Union will have to recognize in the European realm that the historical reality of the community of nations sets a limit to its might. I say this without any kind of resentment. I say it in recognising the fact that good relations with the Soviet Union are necessary for all nations, but they are only possible if the Soviet Union respects the will of the European peoples to unhindered communication and co-operation".

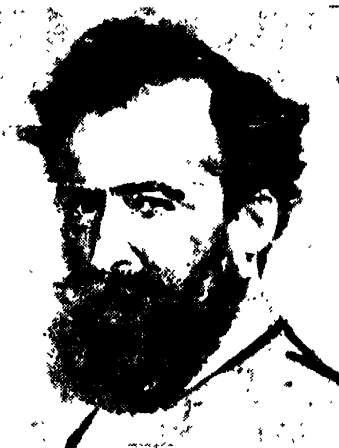


Pious Helene, from a satirical picture story by Wilhelm Busch

100 YEARS OF "MAX AND MORITZ"



The First Prank Drawing by Wilhelm Busch



*Wilhelm Busch, the "king of humour"
—A sketch by Franz Lenbach*

WILHELM BUSCH

In Germany, as in India, story-telling has been a fascinating part of literature. Many of the stories are distinguished for their wit and humour. Some are enduring pieces of satire.

In Germany, Wilhelm Busch (1832-1908), the author of many such stories was a king of humour. He illustrated his stories with cartoons of outstanding merit. These picture-stories, which were praised by a Paris art critic as fine "comical syntheses", provided great fun to both the young and the old. Busch created unforgettable types of men and women who endeared themselves by their amusing actions which were all true to life and were of extraordinary exactitude.

Born in a village near Hanover, Wilhelm Busch (top right) studied painting. At the age of 26 he settled down in Munich. The people of the city were noted for their love of an easy-going, gay and colourful life. Wilhelm Busch found fruitful themes in this kind of social life and wrote satirical articles, accompanied by cartoons, soon becoming popular with magazines and newspapers. He also wrote verses and produced a stage-play, but his fame rests on his work as the author of picture-stories, forerunners of the present-day comic strips.

One of his early picture-stories, "Max and Moritz" (centre), brought

him world fame. Max and Moritz are two scamps who play practical jokes on local personalities. Through these characters, Busch held the duplicities and hypocrisies of the world to ridicule, for the weaknesses exposed by the scamps reflected the foibles of contemporary society. The pranks of the jokers provide amusement. At the end, however, Max and Moritz pay

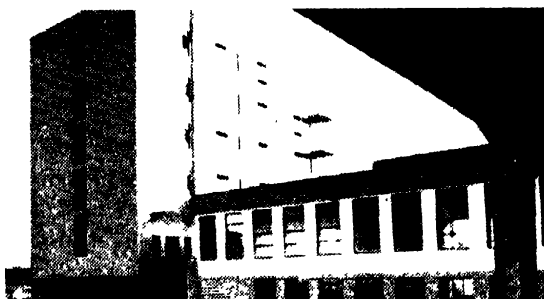
dearly for their deeds. Those who had suffered at their hands turn the tables. They begin to smile, and the reader smiles, too.

Wilhelm Busch's works have been brought together in a sumptuous collection which includes the story of Pious Helene (left), which has been turned into a film. This story is a satire on the bourgeois way of life, characterised by a limited intellectual horizon. Many of Busch's verses have become stock phrases in the German language.

Walter Gropius is 85

Professor Walter Gropius, the world-known German architect and founder of the "Bauhaus", school of architecture, is 85 today. In the words of a former Minister for Housing and Works in the Government of India, Gropius is "the one man who has, perhaps more than any other, nursed the architecture of the 20th century from infancy to maturity by binding into a new, original creative form, the diverse trends that had been created as a result of the revolutionary technological and social achievements of the industrial age".

Gropius, whose principles have shaped the architectural trends of recent decades in the world, believes that beauty and form come from functional efficiency. He combines technology with art. Gropius has received a great many of the highest international distinctions.



A part of the Bauhaus Academy in Dessau (1925)

YOUR QUIZ

Question

● In 1961 a wall was raised through the middle of a large German city. What is the name of this city? By whom was the wall raised?

Answer : *Berlin. The wall was raised by the Communist East Berlin Regime.*

Question

● A much smaller city, Wolfsburg, is the place where Germany's and Europe's best-selling car is manufactured. What is the name of the car?

Answer : *Volkswagen.*

Question

● In the village of Rhoendorf, near Bonn, a pre-eminent German statesman lived and died. His name is closely linked with the foundation and progress of the Federal Republic of Germany. What is his name?

Answer : *Dr. Konrad Adenauer.*

Question

● In which big South German city will the 1972 Olympic Games take place?

Answer : *Munich.*

Question

● Which is the largest airport in West Germany?

Answer : *The Cologne-Bonn airport has the longest runway, while the majority of last year's air-passengers passed through Frankfurt airport.*

Question

● What is the name of the biggest North German port and Hanseatic city?

Answer : *Hamburg.*

Question

● Which is the largest city in the Federal Republic of Germany?

Answer : *The population figures for West Germany's five largest cities are: West Berlin 2,194,000; Hamburg 1,855,000; Munich 1,224,000; Cologne 857,000 and Essen 730,000.*

"Experimenters" for South Germany

A group of eleven members of the "Experiment in International Living, India" has left New Delhi for Germany for a two-month "home-stay", with German families at Lörrach in the State of Baden-Württemberg. Drawn from different parts of India, the visitors belong to various branches of activity. In the host country, the Indians will familiarize themselves with the German way of living and contribute to further mutual understanding between the German and Indian peoples.



The Experimenters at an orientation course

Calcutta Max Mueller Bhavan's Stage Performance



Scene from a play staged by the students

An active body attached to the Max Müller Bhavan in Calcutta, the Students Association of the Indo-German Cultural Institute organises literary and cultural programmes throughout the year. Each year's annual day at the Association is marked by a lively programme. At a meeting held to welcome new members, the students staged an interesting play which drew a large audience. Highlights of the Association's schedule of forthcoming events will be an inter-class debate and an art and crafts exhibition.

Frontier Issue and Potsdam Agreement

Dr. H. Mahnke, an official of the Federal Ministry of All-German Affairs and a specialist in international law, addressed a meeting of the Indo-German Students Friendship Society, New Delhi, recently. He was on the last lap of a tour of South-East Asia which had earlier taken him to Tokyo and Djakarta. He gave a survey of the problem of divided Germany in the context of international law, according to which the four Powers have the obligation to bring about reunification of the country. He pointed out that the Potsdam Agreement, which was often misinterpreted by East Germany, clearly stipulated that the issue of Germany's frontiers could be settled only under a peace treaty. This treaty was, however, still overdue even 23 years after the termination of the Second World War.



Dr. H. Mahnke (centre) arriving at the Indo-German Students Friendship Society

Duesseldorf : Centre Of Industry And Trade Unions

Duesseldorf, the glittering modern German city pictured on the cover page, is one of the principal centres of industry and also the head quarters of the German Trade Union Federation. Once the residence of princely potentates and now a thriving centre of business, it is a city of contrasts, the baroque and the modern nestling side by side.

Where the Rhine swings eastward about 20 miles northwest of Cologne,

Duesseldorf has grown around the small settlement which it was originally in the 12th century. After it had been ravaged by the Thirty Years War, Duesseldorf recovered its prosperity under the patronage of Elector Jan Wellem (John William) of the Palatinate during whose time it acquired importance on the European Continent. Situated on the periphery of the Ruhr area, the heart of Germany's steel and coal industries,

the city has developed into an organising centre for industry and trade. A hub of communications, Duesseldorf's airport is one of the busiest in Europe.



The old Town Hall

Apart from its eminence in industry, Duesseldorf has a rich tradition in art and culture. Its Academy of Arts is known all over the world. In theatre art, the municipal theatres of the city won wide acclaim since Gustav Gründgens, the famous actor and director, developed them in his capacity as their General Manager. The city is known for its fashion shows which set the style particularly in women's garments. The inhabitants of Duesseldorf are justly proud of Koenigsallee, a splendid and elegant shopping centre. This magnificent highway pulsates with life. One who has visited it will never forget the "Radschläger", boys turning cartwheel on the side-walks, an amusing fad peculiar to Duesseldorf.



KURT LOTZ

At The Head Of "VW"

Kurt Lotz, the new man at the helm of Volkswagen, is a striking example of the post-war German self-made-man. His career shows that it is still possible to climb to the very top while beginning at the bottom rung of the ladder of success.

Born as one of nine children in a farmer's family in Northern Hesse, Kurt Lotz went to school up to his matriculation. At the age of 20, he joined the army. He started as a commercial clerk and then book-keeper in the German subsidiary of the Swiss electrical firm of Brown Boverie & Co., and 12 years of tough, competent work brought him to the very top of the same firm.

When Professor Heinrich Nordhoff, the post-war architect of Volkswagen's rise from rubble to riches, began scouting for a successor in 1966/67, he picked the farmer's son with the brilliant record as his "pretender to the throne". In mid-1967 Kurt Lotz became vice-chairman of the board of directors of Volkswagen. Now the death of Professor Nordhoff has placed him in full control of the largest German enterprise and biggest car manufacturer outside the USA.

About the future development of the automobile industry the new director says that he intends to pursue it "with one eye on the next decade and with the other on the next century". He thinks that the electric automobile is definitely a thing of the future. His more immediate concern will be to keep Volkswagen at its present record-breaking production level and, possibly, expand it.

Minister Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed at Hanover



During his recent tour of the Federal Republic of Germany, at the invitation of the German Government, Mr. Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed, India's Minister for Industrial Development and Company Affairs, visited the Hanover Fair, the biggest industrial show in Europe. Picture shows Mr. Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed (second from right) and Mr. Khub Chand, the Indian Ambassador to Bonn (second from left), along with others, at one of the pavilions.

INDIAN TELEVISION IN GERMANY

Apart from the 50,000-odd regular viewers of Delhi's daily TV broadcasts, the programme of March 24th, 1968 was also seen by several million Germans. On that day, in the series "Television Club", the Third Programme of the North German Radio-TV-Network presented "An Evening with Indian TV", reproducing the entire 100-minute programme from Delhi along with an explanatory commentary for the



benefit of the German audience. The features shown were: *Samachar Charcha*, the political commentary of the day, "*Chahal Pahal*" a documentary on cultural themes, "*Asis A Bhi Hoto Hai*" a humorous sketch on the events of the last week, "*Tal Nritya Mala*" classical Indian dance, "*Watch My Line*", a quiz with cartoons and

the agricultural Television-school "*Krishi Darshan*".

Reports from Germany say that the programme was greatly appreciated, giving TV-fans in Germany a novel opportunity to take a peep at a country yet beyond the reach of routine Tele-link-ups as practised almost daily between European countries and between Europe and America. With the coming of international satellite networks in which India intends to participate, this possibility is however also advancing. The bonds between the Indian TV and Germany are already strong and—in fact—as old as Television in India. The TV studio in Akashwani Bhavan itself is a gift from the German Government, which was formally handed over at a function in 1965, in the presence of Mrs. Indira Gandhi and the German Ambassador, Baron von Mirbach. Then late last year, when the German Television Studio in Defence Colony, New Delhi, was shifted to Hong Kong, its entire equipment was handed over to AIR-TV as a renewed token of the lively interest Germany, as one of the pioneer-lands of Television, is taking in the development of this important medium of mass communication in India. Apart from this, a three-man team of television experts from Germany has been working together with the Indian staff.

According to the pundits, a great future lies ahead of television in



Mrs. Indira Gandhi, on a visit to the A.I.R.-TV Studio, New Delhi, before its inauguration in August 1965.

India, though with the relatively high cost of television sets the economic barrier presents a formidable hurdle to its rapid expansion. Other obstacles, like the enormous size of the country, may one day turn into a big advantage, since they offer unparalleled opportunities for economies of scale. Technologically, the long distances in the country may be bridged by means of communications satellites in stationary orbits analogous to those planned for the international network. While mass TV in individual homes may still be a good time off, community TV and educational TV throughout the country may become a reality much sooner.



The production staff of All India Radio's TV unit recording an interview with a farmer for a "*Krishi-Darshan*" programme. Mr. C. Diercks, German expert, is seen in the centre.

EASTERN POLICY WELCOMED

With one exception, all the Ambassadors of the Federal Republic of Germany who took part in a Foreign-Affairs Conference at Heimerzheim Castle near Bonn a few days ago, pointed out that the new German policy towards Eastern Europe was being welcomed in the countries of their accreditation. The reason is that the policy fits in the context of a relaxation of tensions which is welcomed throughout the world. This has substantially strengthened the position of the Federal Republic in these countries.

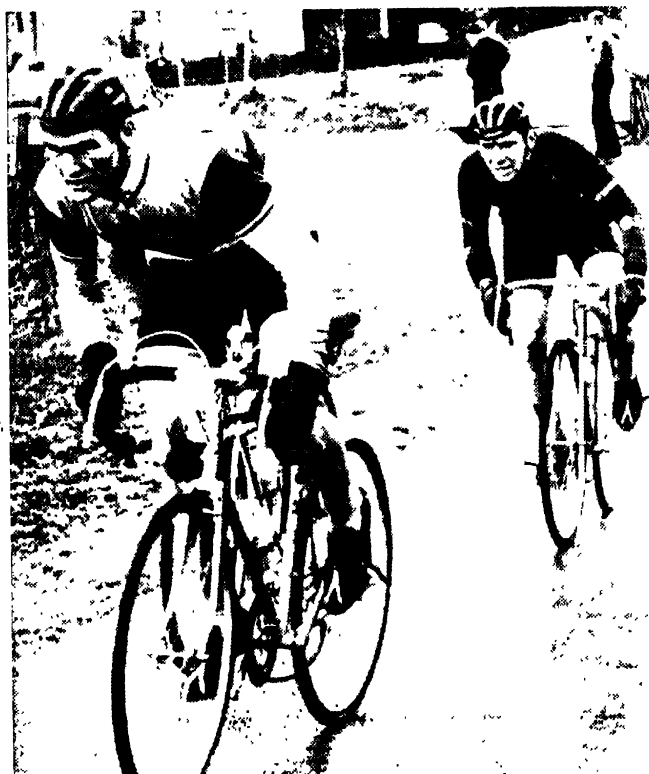
AMATEUR CYCLISTS FOR MEXICO CITY

"We think we should win at least the bronze medal", confidently says Otto Ziege of Berlin, 41-year-old trainer of the German amateur cyclists to take part in the forthcoming Olympics at Mexico City.

Ziege, who has been looking after the Federal Republic's national team for four years now, expects that the four-man team for the road race have bright prospects of success. About a dozen cyclists will be battling in the next few weeks for a place in this four-man team. Those who have the best chance are the persons who last year came fourth in the World Cycling Championships in Holland.

For the first time, none of the Federal Republic's best amateurs

Werner Ertel (front) led Jouchmanns (Belgium) in the tour race through mountainous country till he was overtaken



Dieter Leitner, Burkhard Ebert, Lutz Loeschke and Martin Gombert, German amateur hopefuls for honours at Mexico City

switched over to professional cycling this year. They all want to go to Mexico City when there are Olympic honours to be won. For this reason, the best of Germany's 12,000 amateur cyclists were training already during the winter according to a strict training plan. The top-

notch riders have all been together at one training course, when they trained five hours a day, in Freiburg in the south of the Federal Republic of Germany. These cyclists will come to Freiburg five more times, on each occasion for a week, to prepare themselves in mountainous terrain and under conditions similar to those they will experience at Mexico City. One training camp will be transferred to Paris; from there, the German cyclists will take part in numerous

international team races, individual time trials and relay races.

Strength, fitness and the willingness to make sacrifices are the outstanding qualities of Otto Ziege's protégés. The most experienced riders are Burkhard Ebert (Berlin), Dieter Leitner (Mannheim), Martin Gombert (Bremen) and Lutz Loeschke (Berlin), who seem to be even stronger this year than they were when they came fourth in the last World Championship. Werner Ertel of Aachen, who was utterly unknown before, came dramatically to the fore at the first race of this year. In an international field of 120 starters in the opening event of the season on German roads, Ertel came second, only a few yards behind Jouchmanns of Belgium, the winner.

Germany's hopes are also pinned on the tandem pair Kobusch/Stenzel (Bocholt/Cologne). Last year's German Champions, they came second in the 1966 World Championships. Klaus Kobusch was also German Champion in the sprint in 1967 and in the team time trial on the track. He is battling for a place in the team which will compete in the pursuit race in Mexico City. The trainer has numerous talented cyclists to choose from. They must all make great exertions in the few months before the Olympics.



MARK THE CONTRASTS

During a trip by boat for relaxation on a summer day, two young ladies and their helmsman greeted the German Navy's training ship "Gorch Fock" which was on a practice run from Kiel into the Baltic. While the top picture reproduces the photograph in original, the one below incorporates fifteen changes, as usual. Here again is a diversion for you and your family.



IN SHORT...

Wages for the 1.43 lakh textile workers in the Federal Republic of Germany have been raised by 4.5% on May 1st.

"Even today the significance of the work of Karl Marx is not clear to everybody. This is partly due to the fact that his teachings have been misused as a doctrine of force, while parts of them have been made a dogma in spite of having become obsolete by the events of time." (Foreign Minister Willy Brandt)

"There can be no greater affront to human dignity than the monstrosity of the Berlin Wall." (Mr. Pilloo Modi, M.P., during a debate in Parliament)

The Federal Republic of Germany is the fourth largest contributor to the World Food Programme, following the US, Canada, and Sweden. From 1969 onwards the German contribution will amount to 12 million DM (Rs. 2.25 crores) annually.

Two hundred radio experts from many countries of both East and West recently visited Düsseldorf to attend an international conference on questions and problems of the allocation of radio-frequencies in the various wavebands.

This year's Berlin Music Festival is to be held from September 22nd to October 10th. As in previous years, a large number of internationally famous orchestras, ensembles, and soloists will be taking part.

A young man from East Germany was killed by a mine while trying to cross the demarcation line between the two parts of Germany. His 19-year-old companion was wounded but managed to make good his escape to the Federal Republic. He is now recovering in hospital.

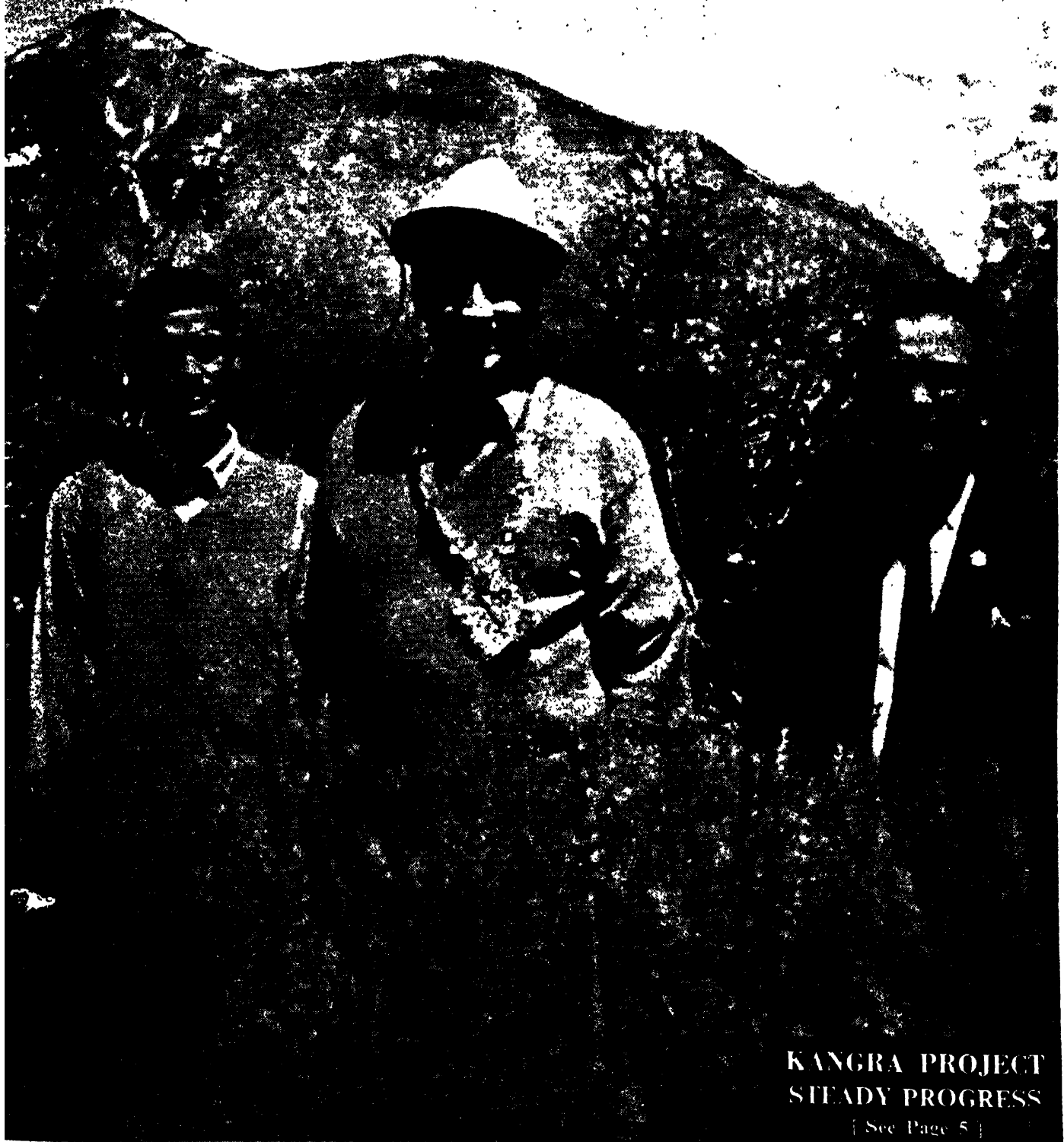
Jadavpur University, Calcutta, has introduced German as a regular subject of study for the B.A. Degree course. Calcutta University may be introducing it shortly as a subject for the M.A. Degree. (Dr. G. Lechner, Director of the Max Müller Bhavan, Calcutta)

The "bogies hearth furnaces", an important part of the expansion project at the Mysore Iron and Steel Works, Bhadravati, have been commissioned. The furnaces have been built by a German firm, but ninety per cent of the weight of the construction is made up of indigenous supplies.

"In enjoyment of the strongest economy in Europe today, the Federal Republic of Germany has succeeded in providing unhindered chance of constant self-improvement to all its citizens." ("The Hindustan Times")

"Moscow, East Berlin and Warsaw continue to try to raise the spectre of a revanchist and neo-Nazi West Germany. But their efforts have met with little success." ("The Times of India")

GERMAN NEWS WEEKLY



KANGRA PROJECT
STEADY PROGRESS

[See Page 5]



India and Germany

Poets, writers, men of science and politics have contributed to this anthology of Indo-German encounters, published by the "Europäische Verlagsanstalt", Frankfurt.

"Beethoven's notes on India", "Richard Wagner and India", "India in the thoughts of philosopher K.C.F. Krause" are some of the articles which analyse the innumerable, fascinating ways in which Indian thought and philosophy have influenced European and especially German cultural and spiritual life throughout the centuries. Then there are contributions dealing with Indo-German relations in our century and with modern India's impact on the world.

Dr. Eugen Gerstenmaier, President of the German Bundestag (the lower House of Parliament), wrote the preface, significantly called "The Indian Miracle". Three things, Dr. Gerstenmaier writes, prompt us to speak of an Indian miracle: one the orderly and smooth transition from the status of a colony to that of an independent state; secondly, the tremendous respect and authority which India and its Prime Ministers have gained within the few years of their presence on the stage of world politics; thirdly, the imposing economic development.

The Interests Of All Germans

Federal Government's Moral and Political Responsibility

The responsibility of the Federal Republic of Germany to speak for the whole of Germany was explained by Mr Gerhard Jahn, Parliamentary Secretary to the Federal Minister for Foreign Affairs, in an interview he gave to "Deutsche Welle" (Voice of Germany). Following is the text of the interview:

Question : Mr Jahn, the Soviet and East Berlin leaders are constantly accusing the Federal Government of asserting an unwarranted claim to be the sole representative of the German people. How should we view this charge, and what is the position today with regard to the sole representation concept ?

Answer : The Federal Government formed by the "Grand Coalition" deliberately avoids the use of this term. It is misleading and is, therefore, not to be found either in the Government policy statement of 13th December 1966 or in any other official document. The Federal Government wishes to explain its views not so much by formal legal terms as by explicit acceptance of its mainly political responsibility to speak for those Germans who are prevented from freely expressing their opinions. Thus there can be no question of any unwarranted assertion. This irrelevant charge must be repudiated. We do not arrogate a right to ourselves. We perform our duty to stand up for all Germans.

Q : Does the Federal Republic raise any claim whatever to be the sole representative of divided Germany ?

A : Our friends all over the world have declared to us -- and, indeed, mostly in a form binding under international law -- that they regard the Federal Government as the only German Government. It alone has been formed in a legitimate manner, and it alone is entitled to speak for the German people as a whole. This view is today shared by the great majority of members of the family of nations. We are not, however, concerned with legal terms as such, but rather with their political substance.

The Federal Minister for Foreign Affairs, Dr. Willy Brandt, has pointed out that sole

representation is not a right but a moral and political responsibility. We have to be active in German affairs and tend to the other part of Germany to the best of our ability as long as those Germans across the Elbe are not able to do so themselves,

for we are, and shall remain, one nation. Even Mr. Ulbricht affirms that. We cannot regard the other part of Germany as a foreign country. It is our duty to voice the claims and wishes of our countrymen where they cannot do so themselves and to represent them for as long as they are not in a position to represent themselves. This attitude is part of our responsibility for Germany of which no one can relieve us.



Mr. G. Jahn, Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister for Foreign Affairs

Q : What particular rights, i.e., what tasks, does the "Basic Law" give to the Federal Government as far as its representing the interests of the other part of Germany is concerned?

A : The preamble to the Basic Law states the following: "The German people, in its federal Laender, has enacted this Basic Law to give a new order to political life for a transitional period. It has also acted on behalf of those Germans to whom participation was denied". This last sentence is not a mere declaration; on the contrary, it places an obligation on all organs of the Federal Republic of Germany, in implementing this Basic Law, to speak and also to act in the interest of all Germans.

Such action does not mean that we claim to exercise sovereign rights over the Germans living in the other part of Germany, for there is a territorial limit as well as a limit in time on the application of the Basic Law. Territorially, the authority to act in a sovereign capacity is restricted by Article 23 of the Basic Law to the scope of application of the Basic Law itself. And it is limited in time by virtue of the concluding article of the Basic Law, which provides that the Basic Law shall cease to be in force on the day on which a Constitution adopted by a free decision of the German people comes into force. Until such time, the organs of the Federal Republic of Germany, and especially the Federal Government, are required by the Basic Law to attend to German affairs. We intend to do this without wanting to place anyone under our tutelage.

THROUGH THE EYES OF GERMAN CARTOONIST HICKS



Dr. K. G. Kiesinger
Federal Chancellor



Mr. Willy Brandt
Foreign Minister



Prof. K. Schiller
Economics Minister



Mr. Josef Strauss
Finance Minister

Same Objectives

THE policies of Federal Chancellor Kiesinger and his government are a straightforward continuation of those of his predecessors. It is self-understood that the Chancellor employs new methods for his task. The objectives of German foreign policy, however, have remained the same.

This was made very clear by Chancellor Kiesinger's address before the plenary session of the German Parliament on June 17th 1967. He said: "We know that no kind of force, whether coming from within or without, can solve the German Question. Therefore, our offer for the exchange of declarations for the renunciation of force is of fundamental importance. While being definitely relevant to the German Question its significance goes even beyond it."

"Because we want peace, we also strive for a solution to the German problem through peaceful means. We are being accused by the East, 'that we want to 'swallow up' the other part of Germany. We do not want anything of the sort. The rulers in the other part of Germany bluntly proclaim that they demand the adjustment of the social and political order in the Federal Republic to their system - whether the people here like it or not—as a precondition for an eventual reunification."

"We, on the other hand, say with all clarity that we do not want to put our compatriots over there under our tutelage, that we do not want to force anything on them which would be against their wishes. Only as long as they are unable to decide their wishes freely we will speak for them, and shall not cease to speak for them."

Who Threatens Peace?

THE Federal German Parliament is presently debating the proposed "emergency laws", i.e. legislation to provide the government with special powers in times of internal or external crisis. This prompted Mr. Will: Stoph, Pankow (East Berlin) to write another letter to Chancellor Kiesinger, calling the proposed legislation "a threat to peace" and accusing the Federal Republic of contriving to increase tensions. The Social Democratic Press Service, Bonn, gives this reply: "The emergency laws are meant to protect the Federal Republic in hours of need. They are designed to uphold the democratic foundations of the State in times of internal or external crisis while preventing arbitrary actions by the State. They are no threat against anybody, since they apply only to the territory of the Federal Republic. In East Germany, however, the "State Council" can, in a similar

situation, resort to any despotic measure it deems fit, without having to consult the "People's Chamber".

"Bonn had suggested agreements to alleviate the position of the people in divided Germany. The East Berlin answer is the infringement of free access to Berlin, a policy of pin-pricks, indeed unsuited to reduce conflict in the heart of Europe. The question who threatens peace in these restless days, who blocks the road towards understanding, and who widens the gap between the two parts of Germany is answered for everybody by the actions of the rulers in East Berlin."

Poison

"FREELY invented": This is how the Bonn Foreign Office described "reports" in several Arab newspapers that the Federal Republic was supplying arms to Israel.

These reports, which were circulated by certain interested quarters were obviously aimed at poisoning Arab-German relations, the Foreign Office spokesman stated. As had been repeatedly and unambiguously declared, the Federal Government was not supplying arms to areas of tension nor permitting German private firms to do so. The Federal Government was not intending to change this policy, the spokesman said.

YOUR QUIZ

Questions

1. Which are the "Laender" (States) of the Federal Republic of Germany and what are their capital cities?
2. Who is the President of the Federal Republic of Germany and who is the Chancellor?
3. When was the Federal Republic established and who was the first Chancellor?
4. Who is the Chancellor that visited India and when did he pay the visit?
5. What is the name of the Indo-German Cultural Institutes and who is the person whose memory they perpetuate?
6. What are the two well-known kinds of scholarships which are available for higher studies in the Federal Republic of Germany?
7. What are the foremost projects of German assistance to India in (a) industrial development (b) technical assistance by way of training Indians in technology, and (c) agricultural development?
8. Which is the banking institution that advances credits to India for various development projects?

Answers

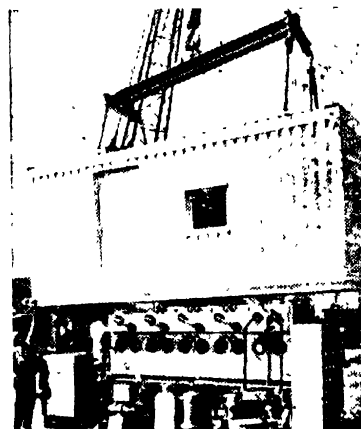
1. Schleswig-Holstein — Kiel
Hamburg — Hamburg
Lower Saxony — Hanover
Bremen — Bremen
North Rhine-Westphalia — Düsseldorf
Hesse — Wiesbaden
Rhineland-Palatinate — Mainz
Saarland — Saarbrücken
Baden-Württemberg — Stuttgart
Bavaria — Munich
West Berlin — West Berlin
2. President: Dr. Heinrich Lübke
Chancellor: Dr. Kurt Georg Kiesinger
3. It was established in 1949. The first Chancellor was the late Dr. Konrad Adenauer.
4. Chancellor Dr. K. G. Kiesinger. The visit came off in Nov. 1967.
5. Max Mueller Bhavans. Max Mueller was a great German Indologist.
6. German Academic Exchange Service scholarships and Alexander von Humboldt scholarships.
7. (a) Rourkela (b) Indian Institute of Technology, Madras (c) Package project of agricultural development, Mandi.
8. "Kreditanstalt fuer Wiederaufbau" (German Development Bank), Frankfurt.

Plant that Makes Sea Water Drinkable

In investigating proposals to augment the water supply in many Indian cities the feasibility of converting sea water into drinkable water has been examined. In this context the prototype of a mini-desalination installation which was on display at this year's International Fair, Hanover, is of great interest.

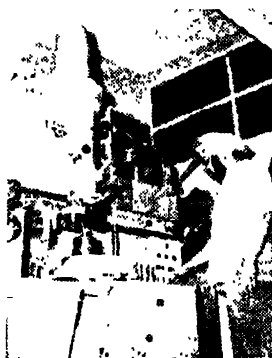
The installation removes the salt by imitating the natural process of evaporation by means of the warmth caused by the sun, by the formation of clouds, by cooling temperatures and rain. The daily output of the plant ranges from 100 to 700 cubic meters of drinkable water.

The plant is regarded as specially suitable for use at the site of construction projects. The upper section of the installation, complete with doors and windows, can be removed and used as a site office or store room.



The mini-desalting installation

German Machine to Make Rotor Gears



The gear cutting machine

A Delhi entrepreneur is expanding his small factory by installing a German gear cutting machine. The machine, fully automatic, has been manufactured by a firm in Ettlingen and is one of a few of this advanced type in use in India. The entrepreneur, who has visited Germany and personally watched the operation of this machine, plans to start with the manufacture of rotor gears for the self-starters of automobiles, a part for which there is a great demand. A representative of the German Embassy is commissioning the machine on Sunday.

German Veteran's Football Coaching Camp

Mr. D. Cramer, the well-known football coach and Chairman of the West German Trainers and Coaches Association, conducted a 24-day football coaching camp in Bombay recently. At the invitation of the All India Football Federation, some 36 top coaches from the various States of India and a large number of players participated in the camp. The chief coach of the National Institute of Sports attended the camp as an observer. The programme included lectures by Mr. Cramer on the finer points of football, and they were all attended by large and appreciative audiences. A film on soccer coaching prepared on the occasion is now being shown at schools, colleges and football clubs. A few books on football, written by Mr. Cramer and presented to the All India Football Federation, are being translated from German into English for wide distribution among football clubs and others.



Mr. Cramer (right) with Mr. T. N. Lau of Delhi State

STEADY PROGRESS

INDO-GERMAN KANGRA PROJECT

An yield of 78.5 quintals per hectare has been obtained under the Indo-German agricultural project in Kangra district. Also, there has been a remarkable progress in the intensive application of fertilizers, the consumption of which rose to 8,757 tonnes at the end of February 1968. These are among the achievements of the project which has been progressing steadily since it was inaugurated in February 1967.

The Kangra project, the third Indo - German project of its kind in India—the other two being the Mandi project and the Nilgiris development project—covers almost 800,000 acres and a population

of 1.1 million. A team of four German experts are working side by side with their Indian counterparts, headed by Mr. B. M. Batra, Project Officer. The intensive application

of fertilizers being one of the principal means of increasing the yield, the officials in charge of the project are planning to raise the quantity of fertilizers to be used under the project to 100,000 tonnes during the next four years. In order to demonstrate the value of improved agricultural practices and scientific methods of cultivation, the officials carried out 616 demonstrations and trials in Kangra last

year. The introduction of mixed "NPK" fertilizers received from Germany made a great impact on the

farmers who welcomed them as "gun powder", because being balanced fertilizers these had helped to obtain quick results. Three hundred tonnes of improved varieties of Mexican wheat were made available to the farmers, with the result that throughout the district a bumper crop is standing wherever improved practices have been followed.

Apart from agriculture, vegetable growing is being developed intensively as a farm activity. More than 600,000 vegetable seedlings and 983 kilograms of seeds have been sold to the farmers. Horticulture is also being intensified. New nurseries are being opened and the existing ones improved. Some 27,000 fruit plants were sold to the farmers last year. A number of berry fruit plants, such as black and red currants, raspberry and black berry, have been imported from Germany and are awaiting multiplication during the next monsoon season. A plant protection service has been organised and a range of sprayers received from Germany is proving quite handy in promoting this effort. Upgrading of livestock breeds is being intensified. Poultry-breeding is showing good results.

Arrangements are in progress for setting up a mobile workshop van which will form the nucleus of a workshop to be set up at Palampur in the district. A number of transport vehicles and other items of equipment received from Germany are a valuable contribution to this effort. A programme of work to improve the facilities for irrigation is also in hand. The Kangra project is thus making steady progress.



Experts explaining to farmers a modern technique of cultivation under the Kangra Project



Dr. J.H. Gwildis, leader of the German team, demonstrating the contrast between the Mexican variety and the indigenous strain of wheat.

Terracing by manual labour which precedes levelling by bulldozer



Picture on the cover page shows Ambassador Baron von Mirbach, flanked by a farmer (left) and an Indian official, in the midst of a rich wheat field under the Kangra Project.

THE FOUR SEASONS IN GERMANY



SPRING
When trees are laden with blossoms in all colours



SUMMER
The gathered crops present the fruits of labour



AUTUMN
The season of early-morning fog and falling leaves



WINTER
When the wooded countryside is shrouded in snow

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Dear Editor,

Your bulletin is not only contributing to the knowledge of Indian people regarding your wonderful country but also helping further to strengthen the existing good relations between India and Germany.

Kharar (Punjab)

B B Gupta
M.I.P.S (London)

Dear Editor,

The new form of the "German News Weekly" is indeed very interesting. I appreciate its lovely get-up. Really, it is a nice step to make the readers aware of various aspects of Indo-German friendship.

I request you to allot a small space in it for 'pen-friendship' hobby as many of us desire to have pen-friendship with Germany.

Bilhapur (Madhya Pradesh)

N S. Saigal

Dear Editor,

There are more than 300 Indo-German joint ventures in India. It will add to the knowledge of the readers if you give some details regarding their history, production and the assistance being rendered by Germany. A column providing answers to the queries of readers should be included. A column on the latest medical achievements and developments will be welcomed by the medical students and by those in this profession. The

most important column from the point of view of students will be one on the life of German students, methods of teaching, student-teacher relations, etc.

Shakti Nagar
(New Delhi)

Dinesh Khosla

Dear Editor,

I find that in the "German News Weekly" you are giving these days pairs of photographs entitled: "Mark the Contrasts".

It is not only a pleasure to see these beautiful pictures and to read the explanatory notes about them, but it is also a joy and a mental exercise to mark the contrasts. By solving these puzzles, we not only improve our power of observation but also get a sort of satisfaction. This feature is very relaxing and entertaining. All the members of my family enjoy this item.

R K. Puram
(New Delhi)

G C Sharma
M A. J.D.



The people of Germany have always been interested in Indian art and in the country's charming handicrafts. The latest issue of the bulletin of the Indian Embassy in Bonn carries this picture of Indian girls painting decorative designs on vases.



"13" was not an unlucky number for Angelika Hilbert, the athletic mother of a two-year-old daughter, when she won her 13th title at the 1968 German Championships in Diving.

World-Class Divers For Mexico City

World-class divers from Germany will participate in the forthcoming Olympics in Mexico City. Norbert Huda from Muenster, the 1968 German champion in men's fancy-diving, returned home just a few days



A German champion who also participated in the Tokyo Olympics, Klaus Konzorr has completed thousands of training dives and participated in hundreds of contests.



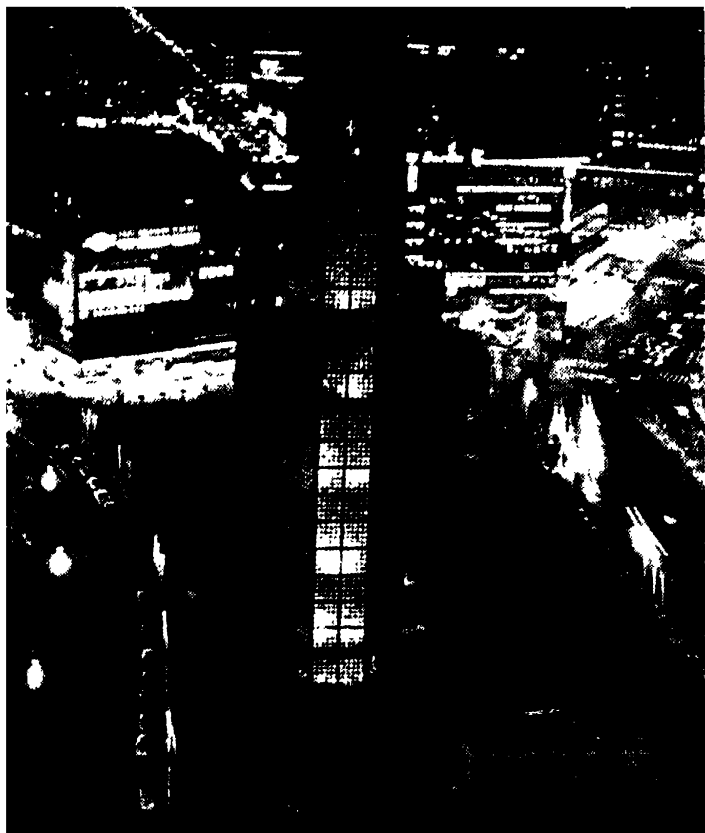
Ingeborg Busch, German champion in high-diving, has been practising this sport as her foremost interest in life

ago after completing three months' training in the United States of America. This 18-year-old student has reached international standard and has a definite chance of winning a high distinction in Mexico City.

At the German Championships in Berlin Klaus Konzorr from Leverkusen, 15th at the Olympics in Tokyo, showed by an overwhelming victory in high-diving that he is also a world-class diver. He scored 466.20 points and was well above the limit (460 points) for Mexico City. Angelika Hilbert, housewife who had been eighth at Tokyo, got 409.47 points in fancy-diving. She won the championship easily over Ingeborg Busch from Mannheim (348.48) and Regina Krause from Muenster (347.22). In high-diving, Ingeborg Busch won her 22nd championship title with 291.54 points.

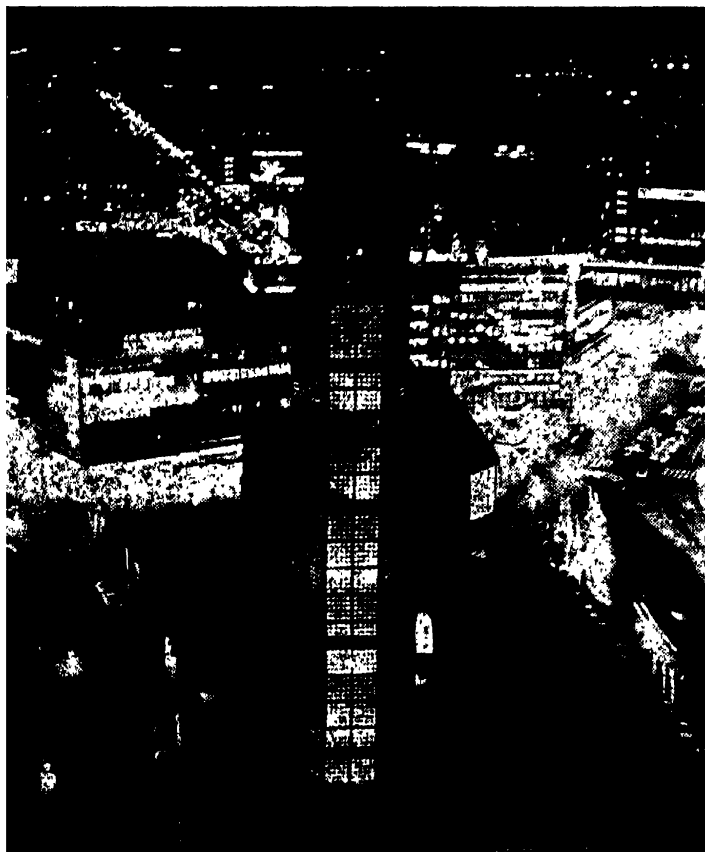


While the contest is on, Ingeborg Busch (left) and Angelika Hilbert (right) are rivals, but at other times they are such close friends that while mother Hilbert is contesting a title, her little daughter (centre) is looked after by Ingeborg if she is free.



MARK THE CONTRASTS

Kurfürstendamm, the most popular boulevard and shopping centre in Berlin, looks a dreamland at night. The upper picture reproduces in original a photograph of the shopping centre with the Kaiser Wilhelm Memorial Church—the new Church by the side of the old one damaged during the last war—while the lower one incorporates 15 changes as usual. Here again is an opportunity for you and your family to mark the contrasts.



IN SHORT...

Mercedes, the world-famous German auto-makers, received the first prize for their exhibition on "safety in automobile construction" at a Prague motor-fair.

500 East-German soldiers have fled to West Berlin since the erection of the Berlin Wall by the Communist authorities.

The biggest German data-processing centre has been installed by the chemical concern "BASF" in Ludwigshafen. Heart of the installation is a computer capable of carrying out 4-6 lakh operations per second and tackling 15 different programmes simultaneously.

"No political capital in the world makes it easier for journalists to follow their profession than Bonn", declared Federal Press State Secretary Günter Diehl.

A regular Bus-service between Hamburg and Prague was inaugurated this week in the Federal Republic of Germany and in Czechoslovakia. Buses will ply the 887 km.-long route two times a week in both directions.

At the request of developing countries the Federal Republic of Germany plans to extend its development assistance to the field of family planning (Federal Minister for Economic Cooperation, H.J. Wischnewski).

Federal Foreign Minister Willy Brandt will pay official visits

to Vienna and Belgrade in June. The meeting in Belgrade is aimed at further developing the recently resumed diplomatic relations between Germany and Yugoslavia.

The first female blacksmith in Germany, twenty-six-year-old (Miss) Edda Sanstede, received her trade diploma.

"The economic recovery offers opportunities for important social reforms. These should be aimed at achieving a broader distribution of wealth and improved educational facilities for workers and employees" (Federal Labour Minister Katzer).

The Egyptian firm "Nasr Automotive Company" plans to expand its collaboration with Messrs Klöckner - Humboldt - Deutz of West Germany.

2550 "Volkswagen" cars can be loaded on the automobile freighter "Dyvi Oceanic" chartered by the Volkswagen company to transport its "beetles" to the USA.

With 143 lakh TV licences issued in the Federal Republic, more than every second West-German household is equipped with a television-set.

In a talk with African diplomats, Federal Foreign Minister Willy Brandt gave the assurance that the Federal Republic does not deliver weapons to areas of tensions. This included South Africa, the Minister said.

Bulletin of the Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany
Vol. 3 No. 23 NEW DELHI, JUNE 1, 1968 Regd. No. D-1045

GERMAN NEWS WEEKLY

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BACHARACH

[See Page 2]

Giselher Wirsing Indien Asiens gefährliche Jahre

INDIA OF TODAY

"The destiny of Indian democracy is one of the big questions to be answered by the world history of the future". Thus read the closing lines of the book "India Asia's Dangerous Years".

The author is the well-known political writer Dr. Giselher Wirsing, chief editor of the quarterly "Indo Asia" and the weekly "Christ und Welt". Dr. Wirsing, who has visited India nine times, shows in his book how inextricably India's destiny is linked up with the whole development of Asia. Since Jawaharlal Nehru's death in May 1964 there have been far-reaching changes, many of which were already discernible in the last years of India's great state-man. It was with the intention of making these developments visible in their full extent and presenting them to the reader in Germany that Giselher Wirsing wrote this book.

Based on an intimate knowledge of the country derived from on-the-spot discussions and all available material, Dr. Wirsing gives a comprehensive survey of modern Indian society, its problems, and their interrelation with the global political questions that engage our century.

Publisher: Eugen Diederichs Verlag, Düsseldorf

Industry to the Help of Agriculture

"The problems of development aid are seen today more realistically than a few years ago. The fight against hunger in the world is being supported by the Federal Republic with all the means at its disposal", pointed out Mr. Hans-Jürgen Wischniewski, Federal Minister for Economic Co-operation, while inaugurating in Bonn the "German Society for Agricultural and Food Aid".

The Society, founded jointly by the agricultural machinery and fertilizer industries, will assist developing countries on a basis of private enterprise while at the same time working in close co-operation with the official agencies responsible for development aid. There has been a great need for an organisation of this kind. It represents exactly the initiative which the FAO (Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations)

has been urging. In this context it has been pointed out that the annual population increase of three per cent in developing countries outstrips the rise of agricultural production by only one per cent. Helping the developing countries



Mr. H. J. Wischniewski, Federal Minister for Economic Co-operation, inaugurated in Bonn the newly-founded Society for Agricultural and Food Aid. The guests included Mr. Walter Scheel, former Minister for Economic Co-operation who has visited India several times.

to help themselves is a matter of priority. The newly-formed Society for Food Aid, together with the Federal Government, will give support to developing nations. Later on, it will set up joint-venture projects in developing countries.

Bacharach: Picturesque Town on the Rhine

In Germany, as in India, many cities, towns and villages on the banks of important rivers are powerful elements in the culture of the nation and in the social life of the people. In Germany, the Rhine, the most beautiful river in the country and one of the important waterways of Europe, has been a source of inspiration to poets and minstrels. Towns and villages on its banks are the themes of legends. They are popular in one way or another by their association with the river.

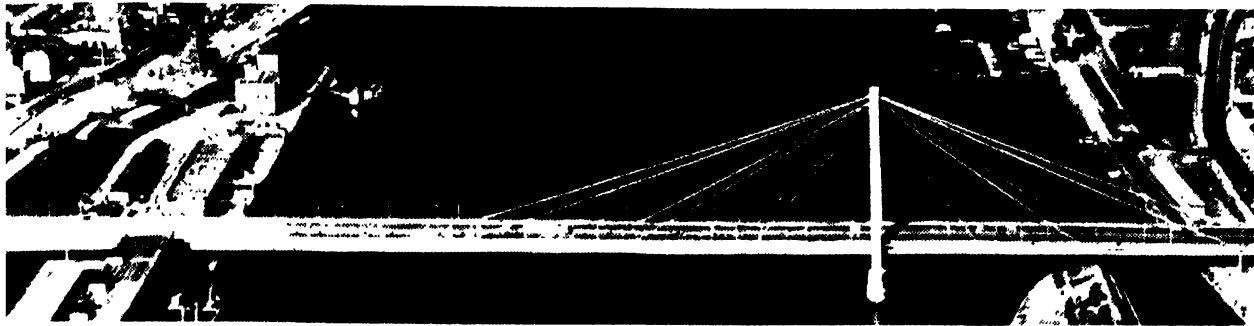
Bacharach, a little picturesque town, near Koblenz on the Rhine, nestles in the midst of vineyards. Enclosed by an old-time wall,

surmounted by watchtowers, it is known particularly for a 600-year-old restaurant, pictured on the cover page, which is the favourite resort of tourists from all over the



Bacharach

world and local citizens alike. One of the main attractions of Bacharach though it come only next to the glittering crops of vine, is a festival which is celebrated when the harvest of vines is gathered.



Germany is famous for its autobahns. Picture shows a new modern-style autobahn bridge across the Rhine in Cologne. The most remarkable feature of the construction is that the bridge rests on one pillar.

Beyond The Wildest Dreams

EVEN in the wildest dreams no one would have visualized a quarter century ago how rapidly and intensively Indo-German relations would develop. Who would have imagined then, that already towards the end of the fifties some four thousand Indians would be enrolled at German technical universities or receive training in industrial enterprises? Who would have thought of the constant stream of travellers now flowing regularly between the two countries, when only a few decades back there were almost no contacts, apart from the avant-garde of the Indologists? Besides the many Indian State Ministers and Members of Parliament, more and more engineers and scientists have come to Germany for advanced studies and practical training. The Indian Institute of Technology in Madras which has been built with the help of grants from the Federal Republic of Germany now works in close cooperation with some German technical universities. In Okhla, near Delhi, a Prototype Production and Training Centre established under the German Technical Assistance Programme has been working for a long time and in Bangalore an important foremen training institute is being built up under the guidance of the "Land" (State) of Baden Wuettemberg. Many German experts have been in India as advisors in numerous fields and the sizable Mandi agricultural project at the foot of the Himalayas, which has already been followed by similar schemes in Kangra and the Nilgiris, has become a paragon of

agricultural development. Another scheme under consideration is intended to provide a closer connection between the advanced Indian nuclear complex at Trombay and German nuclear research institutes. In short, the scope of relations and exchanges between India and Germany has grown constantly and the potential opportunities are immense.

From "India" by Gisela Wirsing

Rourkela II Inauguration

ALL is set for the official inauguration of Rourkela steel plant's second stage which is to boost the ingot steel production from one million to 1.8 million tons per year. It is expected that prominent representatives from the German Government and the supplier firms will participate in the function.

In line with the flow of production in a steel plant, the first units to be commissioned were blast furnace No. 4, coke oven plant, steel melting shop and the power plant. Since February 1968, trial runs have started in almost all the units on the cold rolling side. Here, the centre piece is the five stand tandem mill, the first of its kind in South East Asia. It will be able to produce 650,000 tons of cold rolled sheets per year, an item much needed in India's automobile industry. Also for the first time in India, Rourkela II includes a continuous galvanizing line and a major electrolytic tinning line. Furthermore trial runs have begun at the two-stand skin pass mill, the electric sheet mill, the continuous annealing line and the degreasing line.

East German Espionage Ring

ON May 20, Swedish Prime Minister Erlander told the Reichstag in Stockholm that Swedish security police had uncovered an espionage net in the process of being built up. He said that the police had evidence that East Germany had been trying to establish a ring of agents in Sweden. Buried radio equipment had been found in different places in the country, and it had been confiscated.

On May 2, a Leipzig resident, Mr. Gustav, admitted in an initial hearing that he had tried, under the orders of the East Berlin State Security Service (SSD), to establish an espionage system in Denmark and Sweden. The SSD had directed him to do this in exchange for receiving a visa to visit a Danish pen pal. His mission had been to hide radio equipment in both countries. He further confessed that he had organized a courier system from Sweden via Denmark to East Germany.

Political circles in Bonn are not surprised at these reports. The Federal Republic is forced to deal with such activity from the East, and especially East Germany, almost every day. The only remarkable thing is that the Ulbricht regime is attempting such espionage activity in Scandinavia, whose recognition it is trying very hard to obtain. Evidently, Mr. Ulbricht wants to show the Soviet Union that he is its most faithful vassal, even at the cost of his own, not very attractive, image in the world!

YOUR QUIZ

Questions

1. What is the procedure the graduate of an Indian university should follow for pursuing further studies in law in West Germany?
2. What is the approximate expenditure he will have to incur whether at Bonn or at Berlin University?
3. What is the language of study? Is a student allowed to choose English as the medium?
4. What is the approximate cost of passage by sea from Bombay to the nearest port in West Germany and what will be the incidental expenses?
5. Is it possible to obtain a scholarship in the Federal Republic of Germany?
6. What is the number of Indian students in the Federal Republic of Germany holding scholarships for studying law?

From C. R. Dabla, Sardhana Road, Meerut Cantt.

Answers

1. The systems of law in Germany and India are so different that the graduate of an Indian university will have to start from the first semester for completing a course in Latin. He will also have to familiarize himself with the basic ideas of Continental law. The result of his studies will, however, bear no relation to his further work in India. It is, therefore, suggested that only post-graduate study in international law or comparative law be undertaken. The precondition for this study is that the student should have obtained a first class M.A. degree in law in India and should have done some research in comparative law or international law.
2. A foreign student in Germany, whether at Bonn or Berlin, will need at least DM 600 (approximately Rs. 1,150) per month.
3. The language of study is German. No work in English is permitted at German universities.
4. The approximate cost of passage, one way tourist class by sea, is Rs. 2400. The incidental expenses will be very small.
5. It is possible to obtain a scholarship before leaving for Germany, by applying to the German Academic Exchange Service or the Alexander-von-Humboldt Foundation. These scholarships are granted through the Ministry of Education, Government of India, which selects suitable candidates on individual assessment by a board of selection.
6. There are no scholarship-holders studying law.

To the Memory of Nehru in Germany

"In honour of Jawaharlal Nehru, Kamala Nehru, Indira Gandhi, September 1935-January 1936"—reads the inscription on a tablet which was unveiled on September 4, 1967 by the then Indian Ambassador to Bonn, Mr. S. K. Banerji, at "Villa Ehrhardt" in Badenweiler, the German Spa. The tablet commemorates the stay of Kamala Nehru, Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's mother, at Badenweiler during her illness to which she succumbed.

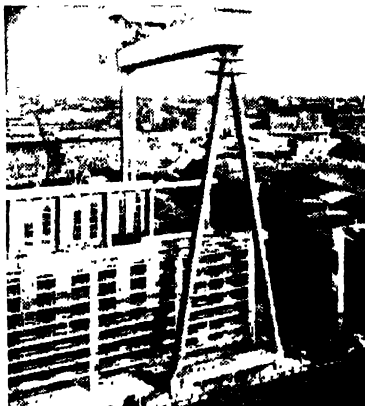
Many friends of India in Germany stood silent for a while before this tablet and recalled the memory of Mr. Nehru, the great Indian, when his death anniversary was observed on May 27. (Also see page 7).



ERHARDT
JAWAHARLAL NEHRU
KAMALA NEHRU
INDIRA GANDHI
SEPTEMBER 1935 - JANUARY 1936

Former Indian Ambassador to Bonn, Mr. S. K. Banerji, before the tablet

Giant Crane More Than 180 Ft. High



A giant crane, more than 180 feet high, lifts a weight of 800 tons and has an operative reach of about 250 feet. Its chief advantage over other types of cranes is that it picks up a building element, such as the prefabricated part of a ship, from the hall where it is constructed and lays it precisely where it is needed. This is accomplished with the aid of an ultra-short-wave transmitter which links the crane's pilot with the man on duty in assembling the ship. This process also shortens the duration of shipbuilding.

Training in Swimming for Small Children

Even the very smallest children can swim better than they can walk if they are taught how to do so in time by experienced instructors. This is certainly the case if, for example, they take swimming lessons at the German Sports Academy in Cologne, where the instructors have been gaining experience in teaching children of between three and six years of age since the 1962/63 winter semester. Another major aim of the instruction given in Cologne is to help fathers and mothers get their one-year-old or two-year-old children accustomed to the water. Picture above shows athletics teacher Erika Fastrich from the Sports Academy with one of her youngest swimming pupils in the learners' pool where the water is between two and four feet deep.



STUDYING PRODUCTION METHODS

"Working For Tomorrow"

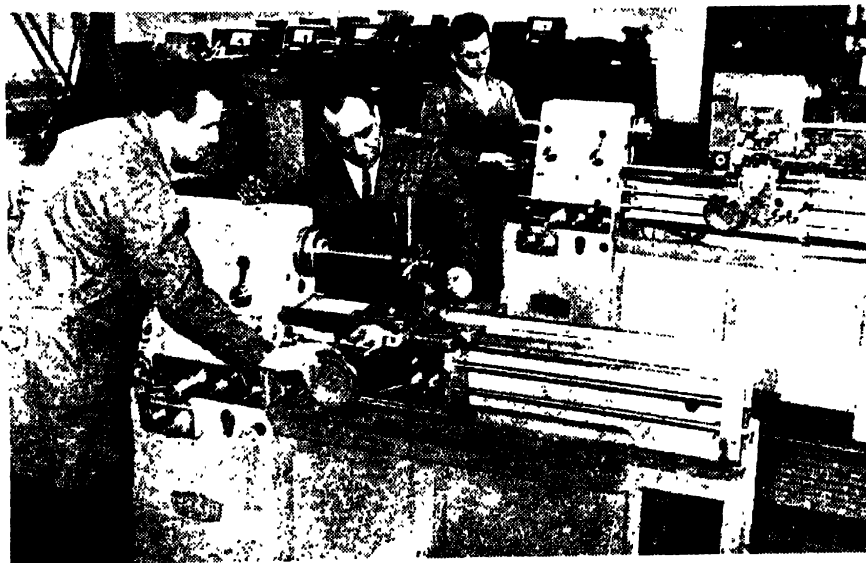
Mr. Chandra Mohan Madan, Deputy Director from the Prototype Production and Training Centre, Okhla, New Delhi, is studying modern production methods in the Federal Republic of Germany. "How does the vigilant industrial manager increase production while maintaining quality and, if possible, reducing production costs?" is his theme. His job in Okhla is production and not the training of apprentices, another major function of the P.T.C. the Indo-German Centre set up in 1961. Besides providing training, the factory produces lathes, grinding machines and milling machines under licence from three German firms. Mr. Madan is doing his practical training with the firm of Weiler KG in Herzogenaurach, about 16 miles from Nuremberg; this firm specializes in the manufacture of lathes as one of the most important machines of technical progress and has granted a licence to the P.T.C. Okhla for making these machines.

Chandra Mohan Madan has discovered that rationalization of the individual working processes and specialization of the workers in the constant production of the same piece all the time are two of the secrets of success in Herzogenaurach. Piece-work and the favourable climate in Germany are, in his opinion, the reasons for the high standard of production in the Federal Republic. But piece-work is allied to willingness to work. "The Germans are hardworking without coercion and without overseers", Mr. Madan finds. The firm of Weiler KG, as Madan has seen, is an under-

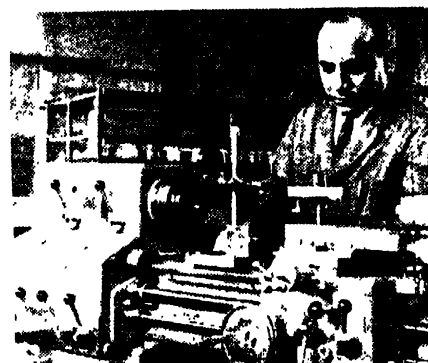


Mr. C. M. Madan flanked by Works Manager Grimm of the Weiler firm (left) and Mrs. Weiner, daughter of the firm's founder

taking which is interested in close Indo-German economic cooperation. Together with an Indian partner, it has founded the firm of "Gee Dee Weiler (P) Ltd." in Coimbatore, Madras. Mr. Grimm of this firm will shortly be going to Coimbatore to plan measures to modernize production further. "Our competitors do not sleep", he says with a laugh. "What is right today may perhaps have to be changed tomorrow. But we are already working for tomorrow's market", he adds with confidence.



Mr. Madan working on a Weiler lathe at the German firm; the same lathe is also being made at the P.T.C. Okhla, under a licence



Mr. Madan checking a lathe]

GERMAN PEASANTS AND FISHERMEN



FISHERMAN

Typical face of hardworking fisherman from North Germany



PEASANT

The proverbial Bavarian humour is reflected in the face of this German farmer



FISHERMAN

A true representative of the fishing community in the North German Islands

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Dear Editor,

Max Müller, the great German Indologist (1823-1900), occupies a place of eminence. The niche he has carved for himself in millions of Indian hearts is attributable to his pioneering efforts in projecting India's heritage and culture to the outside world. An unbiassed mind in calm moments lends credence to the belief that fear or frown by imperialist powers could not obscure the vision or reason. We see in him something more than meets the eyes. The din and noise of various slogans could not swerve him from the path of research. He used every ounce of his energy to nail the lie about India's backwardness in heritage and culture as well as to inculcate a spirit of robust optimism in others and dedication to research. His name and fame went beyond the borders of Germany because of his rich contributions in the realms of thought and ideas... His views on India represent the fulfilment of his cherished dreams and the aspirations of all. He came under the magic spell of Hindu culture in total disregard of frowns and favours of the then British Government. Let us hope that friendship bet-

ween India and Germany will grow from strength to strength with the passage of time. Some of the writings of Max Müller had drawn him from obscurity into the limelight. I convey my deep sense of gratitude for his work in stimulating thinking and interest in the matter on the part of others. The fact that India owes a great

deal to him induces the hope of imposing on herself certain obligations to perpetuate his enduring memory which go undoubtedly with the acknowledgement of his contributions. None has exercised more influence on Indian minds than Max Muller.

Ud Budhan Lane,
Calcutta-3.

Yours etc.
G. C. Ghosh



The rural folk in the Silisian mountain-country are known for their traditional costumes which date from the distant past. In spite of the inroads of modernity, the people cling to these costumes and wear them particularly on festive occasions

TO THE MEMORY OF A GREAT INDIAN

NEHRU IN GERMANY

Many friends of India in Germany observed a minute's silence and paid their respects to the memory of Prime Minister Nehru on the fourth death anniversary of the Indian leader which fell on May 27.

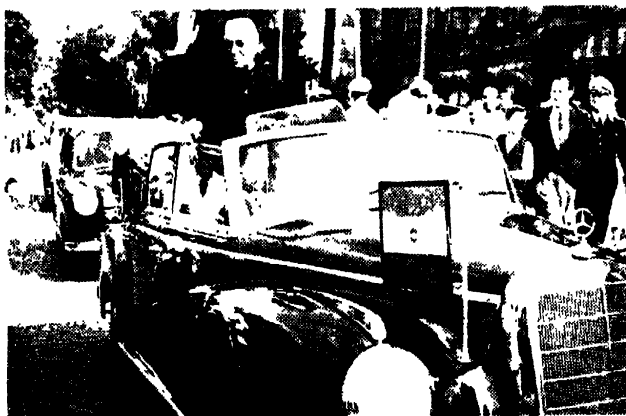
"The historical merits of Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru as statesman and as leader of Indian foreign policy since India became independent would never be forgotten in Germany", said a leading politician in the Federal Republic of Germany, paying a tribute to Mr. Nehru on his death in 1964. This was found to be profoundly true when this week, four years after the Indian leader's death, Germans acquainted with India recalled Mr. Nehru's services and paid a tribute to his



Mr. Nehru and Dr. Adenauer during a visit of the Indian statesman to the Federal Republic of Germany



On a boat trip, along with grandsons Rajiv and Sanjay, at Hamburg Harbour in 1956



Acknowledging the people's greetings in Hamburg

German News Weekly



Mr. Nehru signing the "golden book" of the City of Bonn when he visited the Federal Capital in July 1956

leadership and his interest in justice and international peace.

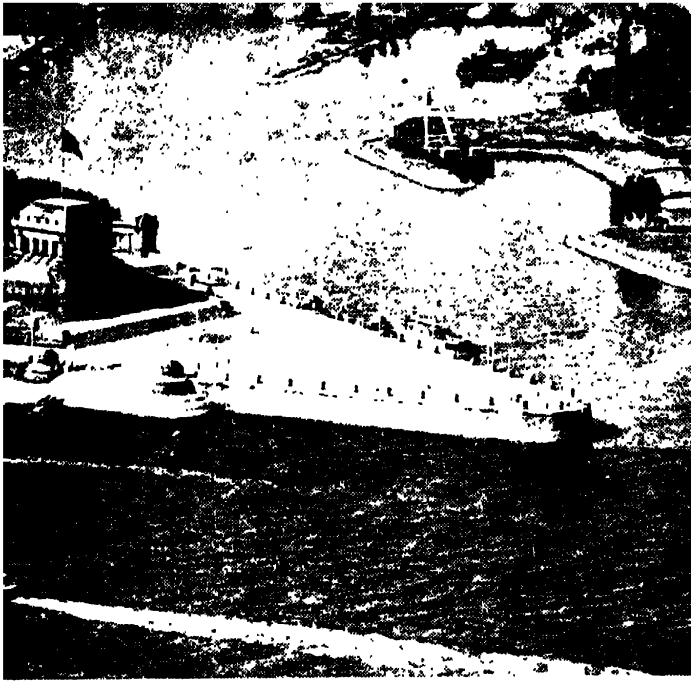
Prime Minister Nehru had been interested in Germany and had hoped that one day the country would be reunited. Adenauer's Memoirs, the late Chancellor's work, now published, has a whole chapter devoted to a meeting which Dr. Adenauer had with Mr. Nehru. It refers to Mr. Nehru's views on the German problem and shows that the Indian leader firmly believed that if the 17-odd million people of East Germany were allowed freedom of opinion they would unhesitatingly vote for the reunification of divided Germany.



In Germany, as in India, Mr. Nehru liked children most

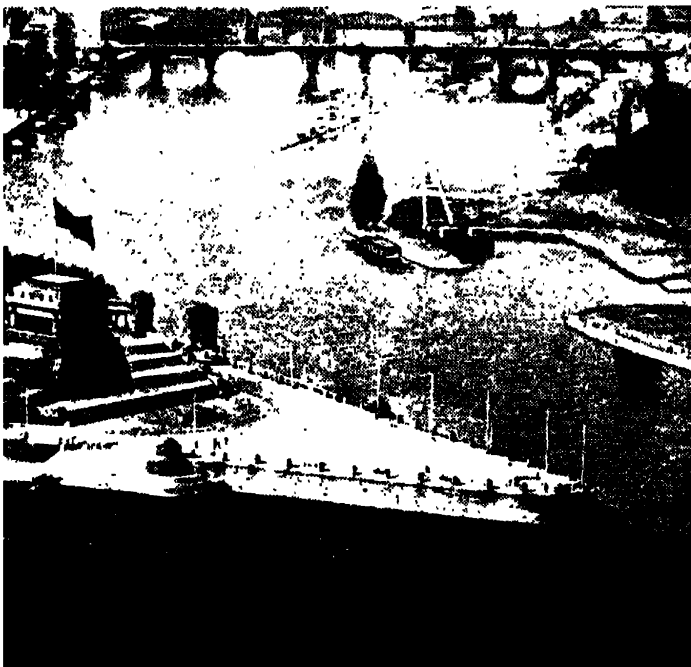
At Hamburg University which conferred honorary doctorates on Mr. Nehru during his visit to Germany in 1956





MARK THE CONTRASTS

Koblenz, at the confluence of the Moselle and the Rhine, was once the favourite residence of the Bishop Electors to whom it had passed on already in the eleventh century. A town with rich traces of mediaeval culture, it has two churches that date back to the twelfth century. An old bridge in the town was built in 1280 and the Town Hall was raised in the 17th century as the monastery of Jesuit priests. Having been heavily damaged during the Second World War, many parts of the town were rebuilt after the war. The "German Corner", which juts into the rivers at their confluence and which is regarded as one of the lovely spots in Koblenz, is a centre of attraction to tourists. The picture above reproduces in original a photograph of this part of the town while the one below incorporates 15 changes, as usual.



IN SHORT...

Trial runs have begun at the Rourkela Steel Plant for the production of galvanized sheets. When in full operation the plant will produce over 160,000 tons of galvanized sheets annually and is expected to fully meet India's requirements of this item.

"The Philippines and the Federal Republic of Germany alike are devoted to the safeguarding and development of democratic principles, the protection of human dignity, and the securing of world peace" (The Philippine Ambassador in Bonn).

A Russian order for the delivery of 22 forging presses was received by the West German machine-building firm of J. G. Kaiser in Nuremberg.

The Danish Foreign Minister, Mr. Paul Hartling, declared in Copenhagen that recognition of the GDR would not serve the cause of relaxation of tensions. It would, on the other hand, cement the division of Germany which is "a grave non-recognition of the will of the German people" (dpa).

In the year 2000, domestic consumers of electricity may be supplied with "deep-frozen power". German telecommunications and high-voltage current engineers are working on a plan to harness cryogenics to send currents several thousand times greater

than possible at present through cables cooled to extremely low temperatures.

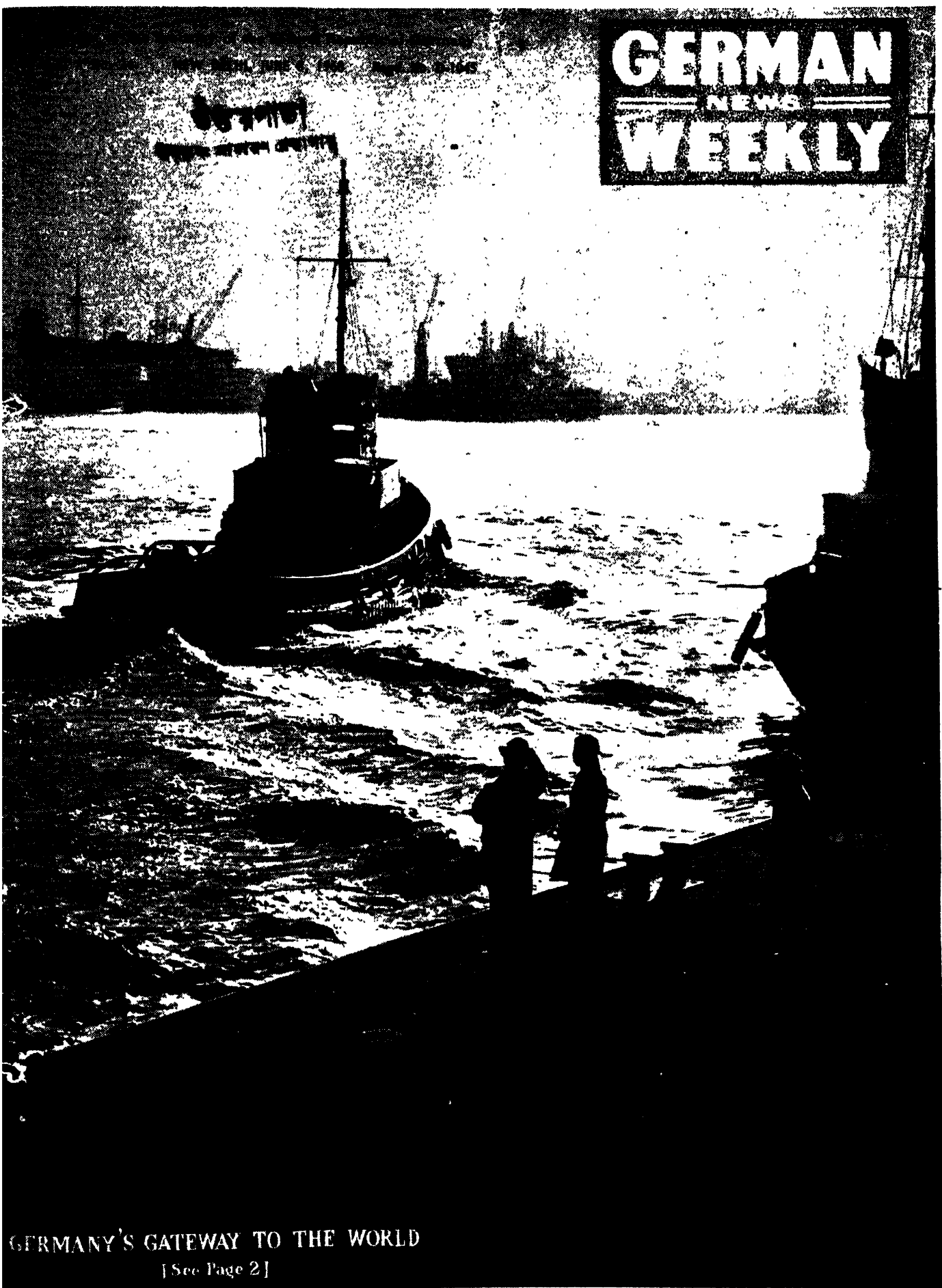
There are at present 32 underground railways in 16 countries of the world. The subway to be inaugurated this autumn in Frankfurt will be the 33rd in the world and the third in Germany.

New possibilities in electron microscopy have been opened up by scientists of the Berlin Technical University. The new technique will make possible the microscopic analysis of biological, chemical or metal preparations even at minimum temperatures. Even frozen gases can be made visible in this way.

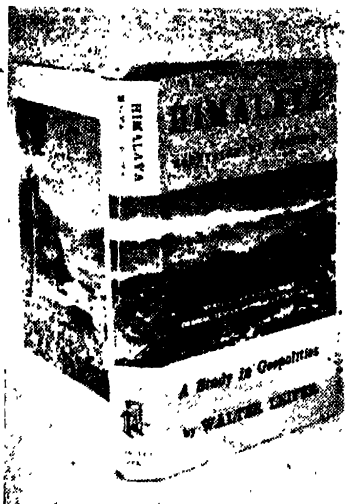
The "Blue Gentian," the fastest train of the German Federal Railways, reaches a top speed of 180 kms. p.h. It covers 813 kms. in 7 hours and 11 minutes with five stops.

A couple from East Germany succeeded in an unusual attempt at fleeing to the West: Equipped with skin-diving equipment, including snorkels, they crossed the river March where it forms the border between Czechoslovakia and Austria. The couple said they fled after having been denied a travel permit to visit the parents of the husband, who live in the Federal Republic.

GERMAN
NEWS
WEEKLY



GERMANY'S GATEWAY TO THE WORLD
[See Page 2]



The Himalayan region has been known to the Hindus as the "Devabhumi", the land of the Gods. In Tibetan culture it has been a source of spiritual inspiration and literary fantasy. In the history of the world, the Himalayas have been the mountains of destiny. It was in this region that ideas of world power grew up, philosophers dreamed and their influence was felt farther away in the Western world.

In a scholarly study of the geopolitics of the region, Mr. Walter Leifer, Press Attache at the German Consulate-General, Bombay, takes the reader on a historical and political journey through the countries of the region. From a "mythical prologue", which discusses the beliefs of the devout about the Himalayas, the author proceeds to a "historical prelude" describing how prophets and conquerors were attracted to the Himalayas. Tibet, Nepal, Bhutan, Sikkim, Burma, Turkestan, Assam and Kashmir are all in the picture and the Sino-Indian antiphony is not ignored.

The book, which includes 15 beautiful plates, is a study of all the political - physical - philosophical factors of this region and underlines the fact that what happens here has a reflex action on the masses living in southern and eastern Asia and an influence on world problems.

Publishers: Galley Press Ltd., London.

How To Translate Protest Into Action

ANTIQUE university rules play just as large a role in the unrest at universities as the overcrowded lecture halls or the inability of many professors to keep abreast of the latest scientific research and to communicate the results in understandable terms: This is what Mr. Franz Josef Strauss, Federal Minister of Finance and Chairman of the Christian Social Union, sister party of the Christian Democratic Union, points out while discussing the unrest among students in the Federal Republic of Germany.

"Today the German public is shocked because a student minority at a number of universities wants to engage in aggressive politics, and the impression is that this minority represents the students as a whole", Federal Minister Strauss continues.

"In reality, student bodies are anything but homogeneous in character. The revolutionary spokesmen of the students are of the opinion that university studies are 'work in society' and pay homage, therefore, to a kind of academic syndicalism. They overlook the fact, however, that students are not working for a living but are studying. As far as these rebels are

concerned, it isn't so much a matter of studies that are at issue, but rather today's social structure". While welcoming interest in politics on the part of students, Mr. Strauss adds:

"Since concern with political issues has not been an essential aspect of past student demonstrations in the Federal Republic but rather the use of the demonstration as such to undermine public apathy, the West German man-in-the-street does not believe such student activity to be a genuine expression of political protest.



Minister Strauss

"In addition, a kind of reverse class-consciousness is taking shape among the German people towards the 'privileged academic idlers', an attitude which clearly demonstrates that for their own sake the students need to express

their political interests in reasonable, democratic ways. Otherwise an unsurmountable barrier will arise between the students and the populace.

"The development of such a 'generation gap' would be intolerable for a democracy that intends to survive. By the same token, the conspiratorial energy of a minority must not be underestimated", Mr. Strauss concludes.

Hamburg : Germany's Gateway To The World

THE largest of Germany's international ports, Hamburg is Germany's gateway to the world. Covering an area of more than 12,500 acres, the harbour embraces some 35 basins providing mooring places for more than 300 ships. It is noted for its swift handling and transshipment of goods and it maintains some 7,500 tugs and launches, besides a number of vessels for various tasks.

Innumerable sheds and storehouses flank the harbour. Some 1,700 sea-going vessels arrive in Hamburg every month and about 230 liners sail to 1,100 ports of all continents. The Harbour gives

employment to well over 45,000 seamen, almost three-quarters of them crew men. Some 2,500 captains and more than 4,600 ships' officers stand on the bridges. Nearly 5,000 officers keep the marine engines running.



At Hamburg Harbour

More than most ports Hamburg has an international atmosphere to which various nationalities richly contribute.



German visitors to India are pleasantly surprised at the luscious gardens and green lawns which dot the residential areas in many cities and towns. They yearn for the day when the industrial cities in their country will also develop such areas marked by flower-beds and well laid-out lawns like this one on the outskirts of Munich

Peaceful Understanding

"Our foreign policy is not directed against any country. But we have the right to protect our own interests by peaceful means, and we have a very essential interest, for example, in all problems relating to the division of Germany. This is a problem for which we expect our friends to show understanding.

"The division of Europe and the division of Germany belong together. Our policy of détente is therefore concrete and, above all, aimed at a European peace order. The present Federal Government has left no doubt that it wants peaceful understanding with all neighbours in Eastern Europe. It wants to improve relations with the Soviet Union and to establish normal relations with the countries of Eastern Europe." (Excerpts from a speech by the Federal Foreign Minister Willy Brandt).

The Emergency Legislation

After more than 10 years of public debate the German Parliament has finally approved the draft legislation for cases of national emergency with the required two-thirds majority. About these emergency laws the Communist side has put out a lot of propaganda all over the world. Refuting the Communist accusations Federal Chancellor Kiesinger made the following statement: "When

the rulers in the other part of Germany hypocritically speak about these laws as 'war-laws' I can only give them this answer in the name of a free country: A regime which even in normal times knows no freedom of opinion, no freedom of assembly, no freedom of Press, a regime which does not concede the right to strike and which threatens any criticism with heavy penalties, has no right to slander a legislation which guarantees—even in the case of an extreme emergency—a greater amount of democratic freedom and constitutional protection than it dares to concede even in normal times" "Even in the Soviet Union", the Chancellor continued, "it is unfortunately said that these precautionary laws are aimed at the establishment of a political and military dictatorship. According to article 49 of the Constitution of the USSR the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, i.e. the executive, can proclaim a state of war for certain areas or for the whole of the Soviet Union in the interest of the defence of the USSR or in the interest of the maintenance of public order or the security of the State. I ask myself what would have been the response of the Soviet Union if instead of our cautious measures, we would simply have adopted this clause from the Soviet Constitution. When will the Soviet Union finally take our desire for understanding and peace seriously? Not the establishment of a political or military dictatorship, but its prevention—even in a case of extreme danger—that is the aim of this legislation."

Harmful To Peace?

"Bonn atmosphere harmful to peace" read the heading of a recent report in a Delhi newspaper. Prudently though, the editor had the headline set in quotation marks. Obviously he did not believe in the truth of the allegation. Also, he wanted to dissociate himself from the statement. What was it all about? Fundamentally it was this quotation from a Russian statement: "Political development of (the) Federal Republic is becoming ever more dangerous. The mounting wave of neo-Nazism and chauvinism, onslaught on democratic and progressive forces, fanning of revanchist and military moods this is today's reality of (the) Federal Republic of Germany." Here is our comment: Communist propaganda attacks against the Federal Republic virtually inundate world opinion with allegations of Nazi, militarist and revanchist tendencies which are said to exist in the Federal Republic and West Berlin. It should be clear to anyone who is familiar with Communist propaganda tactics and who is able to distinguish these from political realities, that these assertions are slanders, and that what are termed "proofs" are mainly clumsy and easily recognizable fakes. In hundreds of declarations the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany has for years solemnly stated that she is firmly committed to the maintenance of world peace with all her means, and that she is even desirous of having friendly relations with those countries which are slandering her continuously.



HERMANN OBERTH

GERMAN SPACE SCIENTIST

When man first sets foot on Mars it will be the name of Hermann Oberth that he will recall.

Oberth pioneered space research. His mathematical calculations and research on the necessary escape velocity, fuel capacity and heat resistance of rockets were published in 1923 and are still being used. His research paper was called "Rockets to Interplanetary Space", and was published more than 40 years ago when few men other than writers with fevered imagination had even thought of going to the Moon or Mars. Other papers on space research followed. Born in Rumania in 1894, Oberth was educated at three of the most famous German universities - Heidelberg, Göttingen and Munich. He became a German citizen

Before World War II he performed many experiments with rocket motors, using gasoline and liquid air as fuel. After the war he worked for the American Government at the Redstone Arsenal in Alabama.

Oberth has been honoured both in Germany and the U.S.A. When Oberth reached retirement age he left Alabama and returned to Germany.

Child Who Plays at 10 Chess-Boards at a Time

Like children all over the world, Jutta Hempel, a seven-and-a-half-year-old German child, is fond of dolls. She hugs them and plays with them at home, but outside she is known as a "wonder child", a prodigy who can play chess on ten boards simultaneously. As a three-year-old child she showed interest in this sport when her father was playing chess. The figures employed in the various moves in the game were explained to her, and soon the child grew into a formidable opponent of her father and a rival of well-known champions of the game. Jutta Hempel provides the answer to the question whether genius can be fostered by planned instruction. Her answer is an emphatic "yes". For with patience and understanding her parents helped the child's genius to blossom forth and express itself in achievements. (Also see page 6)



Jutta Hempel with her doll

"S.O.S. Children's Village" Near New Delhi

An "S.O.S. Children's Village", the first of its type in India, has come up at Greenfield near New Delhi on a five-acre piece of land donated by an Indian well-wisher. The latest link in a chain of 64 such villages in twenty-six countries, it is being financed by the "S.O.S. Children's Village of India" in close cooperation with "S.O.S. Children International", Austria, and the "Hermann Gmeiner Fonds of Germany", the latter of which has contributed nearly Rs. ten lakhs for the project.

Dr. Hermann Gmeiner, a 49-year-old Austrian medical man, is the founder of the "S.O.S. Children's Villages".

Since the last World War he turned a missionary dedicated to giving poor and orphaned children the benefits of a home under a "mother", and a "father" in charge of each village. In a talk with a "German News Weekly" representative, Dr. Gmeiner, who was in New Delhi on his second visit to this country, expressed his pleasure over the Delhi project. He disclosed that the "village" would start with five homes for children, already completed, and would soon have ten more.



Dr. H. Gmeiner befriending himself to a possible inhabitant of the "S.O.S. Children's Village"

STUDYING SKYSCRAPERS

Mr. M. Jamdar

In Germany

AN Indian is seen assiduously studying technical data at the site of an 18-storey building, now under construction at the Effnerplatz, a popular square in Munich. He is Madhusudan Jamdar (29), lecturer at a Polytechnic in Amaravati, now doing an advanced course of training in building techniques.

Having arrived in Germany in October last year, he will complete his training in December 1968 when he will return home. "My youngest daughter was born in September 1967, a few days before I arrived here. When I go back home in December this year, she will be already walking", Madhusudan says with a feeling of nostalgia. In the first half of his course, he has learned a great deal about the practical aspects of building engineering, and has been working side by side with Germans in a building construction firm. Working for fourteen days in the statistical section of the firm,

he realized the value of statistical tables for engineering. So have five other Indian lecturers who, like Mr. Madhusudan Jamdar, also came to Germany last year.

In April 1968, Madhusudan switched over from practical work on a building site to the lecture hall. Together with his five Indian friends he is attending classes at the Engineering School in Constance on Lake Constance. He will spend two semesters studying construction engineering before he returns home.

There is great scope in his home State in India for his special knowledge. India is undertaking numerous projects

for putting up more buildings of various types. For the country needs not only more modern buildings for offices, factories, laboratories and for various schemes of economic development but also modern flats and well-built dwellings for people in various income groups. Madhusudan and his friends are learning new techniques during their training in Germany. Their studies will not only help in improving India's economy and the people's social conditions but also bring India and Germany closer as partners in progress.

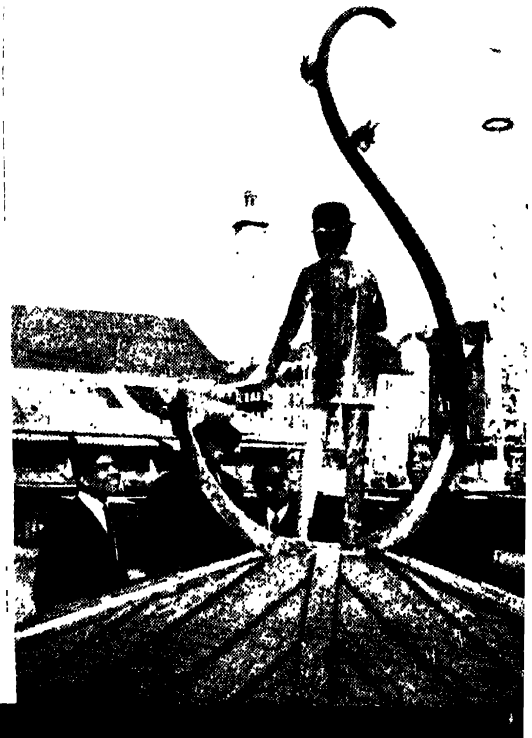


Mr. Madhusudan Jamdar studying levels with the help of a levelling instrument



Right Indian students, with Madhusudan Jamdar at the extreme right, before a statue of Karl Valentin, a comedian, at a market place in Munich.

Left Polytechnic teacher Madhusudan Jamdar discussing the blueprint and technical data regarding the 18-storey building under construction.



GERMAN GIRLS DURING WORK AND LEISURE



REST AMID NATURE

After winter's cold reign this is the kind of summer-dream-come-true for thousands of girls in Germany



HARD WORK INDEED

Pretty stone-mason Hamelore Rueckert is as adept with hammer and chisel as are her male colleagues



A TV STAR

Twenty-two-year-old Berlin Actress Brit von Tiesenhausen trying out a whimsical smile before the camera

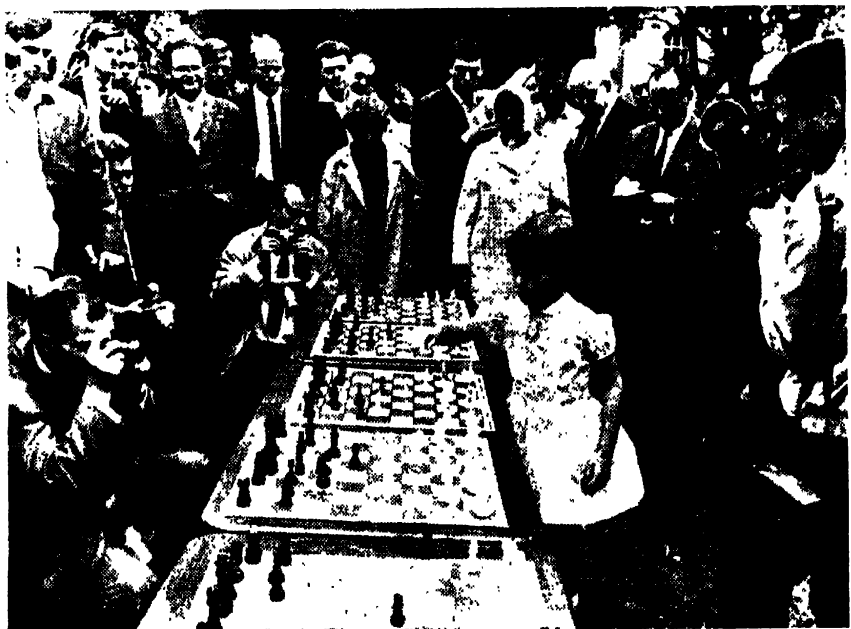
CHILD GENIUS IN CHESS

IF all parents answered the questions of their three-year-old children with patience and understanding, innumerable geniuses would probably be the result. Luckily, the parents of little Jutta Hempel, the 7 1/2 year-old "chess genius" from Flensburg in the Federal Republic of Germany, carefully followed the suggestions of educationists and psychologists. That Jutta was able to pull an impressive match against the German chess champion Hans Joachim Hecht (40 moves) at the age of five is certainly due in part to hereditary factors because her father is a very good chess player and her grandfather was once the chess champion at the Russian Czar's court. Still, the child could not have developed her talent without the father's understanding and care.

"Papa, what are you doing?" This question of Jutta Hempel, when as a three-year-old child she was watching her father play chess, was not considered bothersome as it possibly would have been in thousands of similar cases in other families. The father took the little girl on his lap and explained the details of playing chess. Six months later, she was her father's serious opponent at the chess-board. In June 1966, when not quite six, she

participated in a public competition and reached a considerable standing. Five months later she played against 12 opponents, till then unknown to her, with the final score at 9.5 : 2.5 and in front of an American newsreel

camera, she won simultaneously at ten boards 9:1. She has meanwhile played in front of television cameras four times. The international Press reported in great length on each check-mate which the "wonder child" imposed on well-known opponents.



Unperturbed by a battery of cameras and a critical group of Press correspondents, Jutta concentrates on every move on several chess-boards at the same time with cool confidence.



Perfect harmony between horse and rider is demonstrated by European champion Dr. Reiner Klimke and his horse "Dux", which has already achieved success at the Tokyo Olympics and at many other international events



Josef Neckermann, world champion, gold medalist at the Tokyo Olympics and head of an institution furthering talents in sports, on his horse "Antoinette".

FOR 1968 OLYMPICS

Well ahead of the 1968 Olympic Games in Mexico City, the Federal Republic of Germany's dressage equestrians have already reached Olympic form.

Dr. Reiner Klimke of Munster, European champion, showed at the competitions held recently in Dortmund and Frankfurt that on his 15-year-old sorrel gelding "Dux" that he was in outstanding form. He contributed in Tokyo towards winning the gold medal for Germany.

Josef Neckermann will also be among the riders in Mexico City. With his star horse "Antoinette", this proprietor of a big German mail-order business in Frankfurt and sportsman *par excellence* helped win the gold medal in the team event at the Tokyo Olympics, having already won the bronze in 1960 in Rome. Neckermann, has two further first class horses at his disposal in "Mariano" and "Mazeppa".



"Renus", the horse now heading for the Olympics in Mexico City, has given many brilliant performances under his rider Harry Boldt of Iserlohn.



MARK THE CONTRASTS

Aachen, west of Bonn and lying close to Germany's border with the Netherlands and Belgium, is a small industrial city. Known to history from Roman times, it is famous among tourists for a Spa of 38 hot-water springs and among Indian students for its Technical University. It is also an important centre of training in pedagogy.

In the modern world Aachen have played a great role in the development of global news services. It was here that in 1850 Paul Junius Reuter, a former bank clerk and bookseller in Berlin, laid the foundations for the world-wide news service named after him. From a loft in an inn, he operated the distributing end of a pigeon post news service which grew into the wider news agency from London. The upper picture reproduces in original a photograph of the market place in Aachen whereas the lower one incorporates 15 changes, as usual. Here again is another pastime for you and your family!



IN SHORT...-

"It is with deep sorrow that we received the news of the death of Senator Robert Kennedy. We bow our heads in respect for the deceased and share the sorrow of the American People." (From the condolence message by Foreign Minister Willy Brandt).

"Our State, built up by our common efforts, deserves that we protect it" reads an advertisement on the subject of the emergency legislation in the daily "Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung".

"Unlike East Germany", said party leader A. Dubcek, "Czechoslovakia opted for good-neighbourly and friendly relations with West Germany".

The paintings of four Indian artists were displayed at an international art exhibition in Dusseldorf.

US and other international experts visiting the recent Hanover Air Show agreed that the Federal Republic of Germany is about five years ahead of all its competitors in the field of "Vertol" (vertical-take-off) aircraft.

The German Trade Union Federation (DGB) is the largest single trade union in the world with a membership of two million.

Dr. K. L. Ganguly, who has translated into Bengali Goethe's "Faust" (Part I), has been awarded a 5000 DM prize of the

"Matthaeus Merian Society" in Germany.

"The division of the European continent and of Germany is unnatural and unreasonable. However, we know that this division can be overcome only by a long and gradual process of lessening tensions" (Federal Foreign Minister Willy Brandt).

The "Documenta" in Kassel, West Germany, has been recognized as possibly the most important international exhibition of modern art.

In September 1968 the most ambitious undertaking in the field of railway engineering in post-war Germany will have been completed: the electrification of all major trunk routes of the Federal Railways.

German investments in India rose by 18.2 million DM (Rupees 3.5 crores) in 1967, raising the total to 159.9 million DM (approximately Rs. 31 crores).

The parties represented in the German Federal Parliament have refuted the allegation by the Soviet Union and the GDR that the passing of the emergency laws constitutes a danger for the European states.

"Those who protest against the war in Vietnam, must protest, at the same time, against the murders at the Berlin Wall, if they want their protests to have any credibility" (Minister F. J. Strauss).

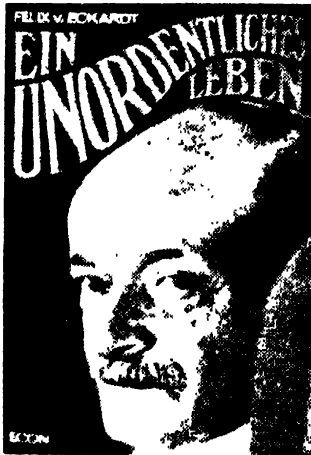
No. 25 NEW DELHI, JUNE 18, 1968 Page No. D-1045

GERMAN NEWS WEEKLY



VILLA HAMMERSCHMIDT

[See Page 2]



AN UNTIDY LIFE

"An Untidy Life" is the half-nomical, half self-critical title of the memoirs of Felix von Eckardt, the long-time German Government Press Chief. A full-blooded journalist who learned his trade from the very bottom and reached the highest position that a Press-man can achieve in Government service, Felix von Eckardt's checkered life is in itself already interesting enough to captivate any reader's attention. What makes the book an outstanding document, however, is the fact that the author reached the peak of his career in the most decisive and turbulent years of German post-war history. For ten years, with the interruption of one year as Ambassador to the United Nations, he was the Official Spokesman of the Adenauer Government. He gained the confidence of Germany's "Grand Old Man" like nobody else and became his "eye, ear and mouthpiece". During more than 50 trips abroad he met the men who shape the destiny of our world.

This segment of German and international history in the making of which the author participated is presented not as a dry succession of factual reports but with the spirit and sense of humour of a man who was not only involved in the political intricacies of a turbulent decade but loved it too.

Publishers: Econ Duesseldorf

To Our Readers

The "German News Weekly" is almost ten years old. In roughly four thousand pages of text and pictures we have tried to present a comprehensive coverage of all aspects of Indo-German relations. We are pleased about the thousands of letters that we have received from our Indian readers in the course of these years, letters which we can look upon as an expression of confirmation and appreciation. We have been especially happy about those suggestions from our readers which it was possible to accommodate.

It is only natural that our paper has undergone some changes "in the course of its history". Numerous letters have reassured us that each of the changes has been well received. Now we intend to come out with 12 pages as compared to the 8 previously. This will enable us to fulfil the often expressed wish to deal in detail with some of the topics and also to publish excerpts from German publications by contemporary authors from time to time. We are making a start with this today, with the contribution by the former State Secretary Felix von Eckardt (see pages 7—10).

The increased volume compels us, however, to change our periodicity. So far the "German News Weekly" has appeared every week. From now

on, because of the increased volume, it will come out as a fortnightly. We hope that our readers will understand this decision.

With regard to one aspect, however, we want to remain conservative: the title. We want to retain the name "German News Weekly" as it has been from the first day. It is meant as a symbol of good faith towards our readership. It also signifies our hope that the readers will remain faithful to our paper and continue to find it interesting, as we hope they have in all the years since the appearance of the first issue.

The Editor

BOMBAY MAYOR IN GERMANY

At the invitation of the Federal Government, the Mayor of Bombay, Dr. Ravindranath N. Kulkarni and his wife are presently touring Germany. Their itinerary includes visits to Frankfurt, Bonn, Berlin and Stuttgart. In Bonn, the couple attended a reception given by Dr. W. Daniels, Mayor of the Federal Capital. The Indian Ambassador, Mr. Khub Chand, Professor Girija Mookherjee, and the President of the Indo-German Friendship Society Minister Dr. Seifritz, were among the guests.

"Villa Hammerschmidt" In Bonn

"VILLA Hammerschmidt", the official residence of the Federal President, is one of the historic buildings in Bonn.

Situated on the Rhine, "Villa Hammerschmidt" came into the possession of the Federal Government a few months after the establishment of the Federal Republic of Germany. In all probability, it was built by one of the German industrial magnates of the past century.

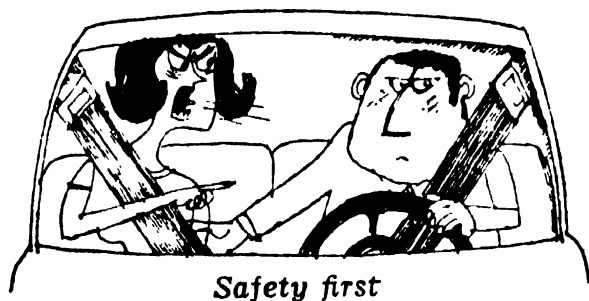
The wealth which surrounded the villa for decades dissolved with Germany's economic decline after World War I. The valuable furniture and household effects were auctioned away and the house

was divided up into apartments. Yet, as the villa survived World War II without suffering damage, a new splendour this time of a political nature — returned to it.

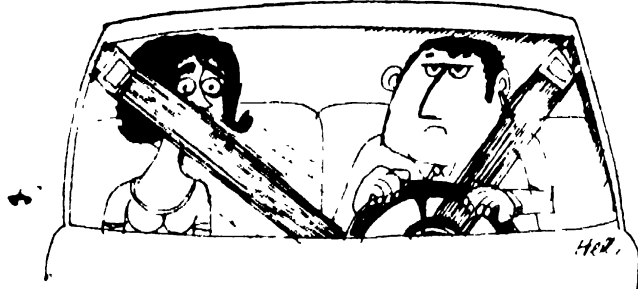
State guests from all countries of the world entered its gates. Still, "Villa Hammerschmidt" remains a temporary arrangement — similar to the capital in which it is located. For, in a reunified Germany the President will reside in Berlin.



The Villa



Safety first



No Comment

Concrete Proposals

■ "The present Federal Government has put forward a number of concrete proposals for a step-by-step elimination of the military confrontation, for removing political tensions and for making life easier for the peoples with a view to creating an atmosphere of trust and making fruitful co-operation possible

■ "We have offered to exchange with all countries of Eastern Europe declarations mutually renouncing the use of force, and have expressed our willingness to include the other part of Germany in this offer

■ "We have said that we welcome the conclusion of a balanced nuclear non-proliferation treaty as an important step for safeguarding peace and as the beginning of more far-reaching measures of disarmament.

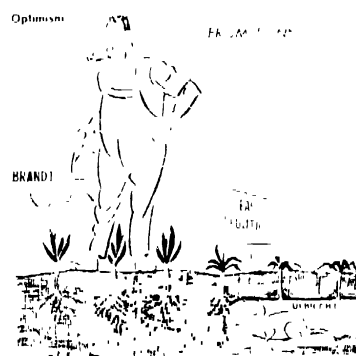
■ "We have made our own concrete proposals for controlled disarmament in Europe.

■ "We have suggested to the Soviet Union talks on a number of problems on which we might reach agreement.

■ "We have made it clear that we want to establish diplomatic relations with all countries who are willing to do the same

without attaching any unacceptable conditions

■ "And we have proposed to the government in East Berlin that we should negotiate on a wide range of topics with a view to normalizing and facilitating the co-existence of Germans in East and West and



this help, on German soil, to safeguard the peace

■ "We think all of these proposals would be relatively easy to put into practice, if both sides for the time being did not insist on arguing out their basic differences. We feel that it is better and easier to progress from the simple to the difficult problems rather than the other way round. It is therefore obvious that we do not attach any prior conditions". (Federal Foreign Minister Willy Brandt)

Double Tongued

A Federal Government spokesman commented in Bonn on the completely unfounded propaganda attacks levelled against the Federal Republic by certain Communist members of the U N

It was simply amazing, the spokesman said, that official representatives—in this case those of the Soviet Union and Bulgaria—thought nothing of using an international forum for purely propagandistic purposes. Thus it was asserted last month, for example, that the Federal Government was encouraging the National Democratic Party and persecuting anti-Nazi organisations

It has obviously become a way of life in Communist countries, the speaker continued, to talk with two tongues—one which was confined strictly to crude propaganda terms and the other which had to serve for negotiations and normal diplomatic use. The world had meanwhile become used to this state of affairs in the dealings with certain authoritarian countries. But what had happened in the present case was something worse, viz., the mixture of these two languages in an attempt to utilize a well-informed international body to level attacks against the Federal Republic.

YOUR QUIZ

Questions

1. What is the approximate number of industrial enterprises in India in which Germans are collaborating?

2. What is the name of the motor truck that is being made in India with German collaboration for public transport and where is it being produced?

3. What is the name of an important component for a motor engine which is being produced with German collaboration and where is it being manufactured?

4. What is Germany's part in promoting television in India?

5. What are the German radio programmes beamed to India and what are the wave-lengths and hours of these broadcasts?

Answers

1. 350. Some 120 of them involve German collaboration in the form of both technical know-how and financial partnership and the rest only technical know-how.

2. Mercedes. Jamshedpur. The Indian partner is the Tata Engineering and Locomotive Manufacturing Company.

3. "Toschi" spark plug and ignition equipment, Bangalore.

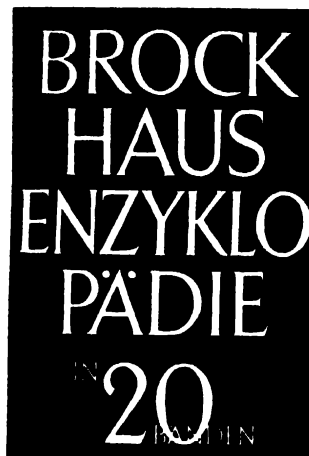
4. The Federal Republic of Germany provided as a gift the complete equipment for the first and at present only TV studio of All India Radio, New Delhi, which was inaugurated on Aug. 15, 1965 by the then President of India, Dr. S. Radhakrishnan. German experts assisted in setting up the studio. A German expert is now working in the TV Unit as adviser. Also, the ARD German Radio and TV Centre, New Delhi, which has now been merged with the German TV Centre in Hongkong, gifted away its equipment to A.I.R. New Delhi, when it closed down its Delhi Studio.

5. The programmes and frequencies of the "Deutsche Welle" (Voice of Germany) from Cologne are given below:

Language	Time (IST)	Metre bands
German (daily)	18.20-21.15	16 and 13
English (daily)	8.30-9.10 21.20-21.50	31 and 25 19 and 16
Hindi (daily)	13.00-13.35	19, 16 and 13
Urdu (daily)	13.35-14.10	19, 16 and 13
Sanskrit (fortnightly on Thursdays)	13.15-13.35	19, 16 and 13

Biggest German Encyclopaedia : 20 Volumes

After a long time the famous Encyclopaedia Britannica will have a German counterpart in the new "Brockhaus-Enzyklopädie", the publication of which has now started. The complete work will be the most up-to-date compilation of the knowledge of our time. With a planned volume of 16,300 pages and a quarter million articles, completion of the entire work will take approximately 10 years. The encyclopaedia will incorporate contributions from more than 1,000 experts from all over the world. Though the idea of an encyclopaedia is probably as old as the history of human knowledge and though the Greeks already had an encyclopaedic work of 37 volumes, the modern type goes back to the 18th century philosophic school called encyclopedists, among them several famous Frenchmen who produced the world-famous "Encyclopedie ou dictionnaire raison des sciences, des arts et des metiers".



Farewell Advice to DAAD Scholarship-Holders



Mr. G.K. Chandiramani, Secretary of the Union Education Ministry in New Delhi (second from right), bade good-bye on June 8 to thirty-two German Academic Exchange Service (DAAD) scholarship-holders who are taking up further studies in

Germany. Mr. A. Wurfel (right), Miss M. Duckwitz (left), both of the German Embassy, and Dr. J. Wiercimok, Director of the German Academic Exchange Service, New Delhi Branch, briefed the stipendiaries. (Also see page 5)

"I am being Drilled into Precision"

Mr. Prithvi Raj Chawla, who had for some time worked as an apprentice in the Prototype Production and Training Centre, Okhla, is now receiving advanced training in machine-building and in the manufacture of precision tools in a German firm in Munich. "I am being drilled here into precision and accuracy", he says appreciatively. "It reminds me of my inspection department at the P.T.C. Okhla. There the motto is: Quality must be built into the product and not inspected into the product", he adds.



Mr. Prithvi Raj Chawla checking on the accuracy of a job



Thirtytwo German Academic Exchange Service scholarship-holders left New Delhi for Germany on June 8 for further studies. Picture shows them with Dr. J. Wiercimok (centre), Director of the India Branch of the German Academic Exchange Service.

Indian Scholarship-Holders in Germany

THIRTYTWO German Academic Exchange Service (DAAD) scholarship-holders from India have arrived in the Federal Republic of Germany for further studies in various subjects. They are the first batch of 60 persons selected this year; the rest will follow later in the year.

Of the 32 scholarship-holders, 16 have been selected by India's Ministry of Education, six represent the National Laboratories and research institutes of India's Council of Scientific and Industrial Research and the remaining ten belong to the Indian Institute of Technology, Madras. The last group has been selected for further training under a programme of collaboration between the IIT and Technical Universities in Germany.

On the eve of their leaving for Germany, Mr. G. K. Chandramani, Secretary, Union Ministry of Education, bade good-bye to the scholarship-holders. Advising them to present a correct image of their country among their hosts, Mr. Chandramani assured the scholarship-holders that in Germany they would find themselves in a congenial atmosphere. The Germans are greatly interested in India and there is a large fund of goodwill for Indians.



Mr. G. K. Chandramani (left) in conversation with scholarship-holder (centre) and his friend.

Referring to the scholarship-holders from the Indian Institute of Technology, Madras, Mr. Chandramani said that it is the most successful Institute of its type.

The scholarship-holders from the IIT are already working as Lecturers or Assistant Professors at the Institute. Along with others, they will undergo a four-month course of instruction in the German language and then take up studies in their respective fields at the Technical Universities in Munich, Stuttgart, Karlsruhe, Aachen and Braunschweig. On June 4, Consul Dr. Reinhard Bindseil of the German Consulate-General, Madras, gave a farewell party in their honour.



Secretary Chandramani addressing the scholarship-holders.

THE RHINE : EPITOME OF THE ROMANTIC



Next to Heidelberg, the well-known university town, the River Rhine is the epitome of Romantic Germany. Picture shows the loveliest part of the river.



But the Rhine is more than an epitome of Romantic Germany. It is one of the arteries of transport not only in Germany but in all Europe, as the stream of barges seen in this picture shows.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Dear Editor,

The relations between India and West Germany are exemplary. West Germany's contributions for the progress of India since the country became independent can never be forgotten.

Chandigarh

Yours etc
T. C. Mittal

We intend to send our comments and reception reports regularly to the station. Already some of our members are regular monitors of "Deutsche Welle".

There is no membership fee and anyone interested in listening to

"Deutsche Welle" can become a member of the club.

We shall be very glad if you will publish about our club in your magazine, it will help us in getting more members.

Deutsche Welle Listeners' Club Yours etc
195 Saket, Meerut G. P. Singh

Dear Editor

I feel very much pained at the division of Germany into two. In spite of great efforts in all respects, unity has not been achieved so far. I pray to the Almighty to give guidance to those who do not realise the consequences of the division. My best wishes for the early reunification of Germany.

Pahargunj, New Delhi

Yours etc
S. I. Sharma

Dear Editor,

Here in Meerut we have organized a club of the listeners of "Deutsche Welle", Cologne. The aim of the club is to develop close relations between "Deutsche Welle" and its listeners. The members of the club gather to listen to the programmes of "Deutsche Welle" and discuss the contents.

GRACEFUL INDIAN DANCES



Indian dances have won universal praise and Bharata Natya recitals hold audiences spellbound. Picture at left shows a danseuse with her party of musicians in the background during a programme in Berlin. Picture at right: Kumari S. Padma in a recital at an East-West Music and Dance Encounter held under the auspices of Max Müller Bhavan, Poona.

FELIX VON ECKARDT

EYEWITNESS IN CRITICAL DAYS...

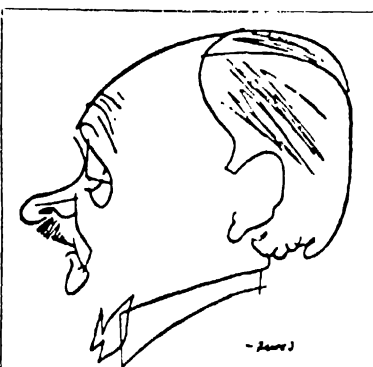
Because not many Indians can read German and since only relatively few German books have been published in English translations we have decided to introduce from time to time—German authors and to publish excerpts from their books, dealing mainly with subjects from contemporary history in this column. One of the most interesting books that have been published recently in Germany is the 638-page volume of memoirs of the former Chief Government Spokesman and State

Secretary Felix von Eckardt, which has appeared under the title: "An untidy life" (See pages 7-10) Von Eckardt's memoirs are like a looking glass in which half a century of German history with all its good and bad times and events reappears. "Lived Politics" one could call it. With the kind permission of the Econ Publishing House, Dusseldorf, we are reproducing below the chapter entitled "The 17th of June 1953" one of the significant dates in post-war history.

THE news that reached us from beyond the zone border and from East Berlin gave cause for grave concern. In those days the Federal Government and the Press Office experienced no difficulty in obtaining detailed information on all that was taking place in the Soviet-occupied zone. For months it had been evident that the zone was involved in a formidable crisis. Its regime had also had its eight years in which to work at rebuilding its cities and factories and reviving its war-devastated economy. Yet no trace of any such progress was discernible. Since the workers living in the occupied zone are no less efficient and hardworking than those in West Germany, the failure of the regime must be due to other causes. It must be stated for the sake of objectivity that one of the main reasons, at least during the first years after the split-up, was the systematic looting of the zone by the Soviet Union. The dismantling and hauling away of installations together with the steady drain on production goods from operating factories by way of reparations would have made it difficult for any regime to achieve economic success. It was therefore inevitable that the combined effects of this wholesale looting in conjunction with the Socialist system of planned economy would lead to a progressive deterioration of the masses.

There were many in the Federal Republic who believed that the direction in which the zone was steering was bound to result in the downfall of the regime and ultimately in reunification. But politicians thinking on realistic lines could not share this opti-

mism. Once previously there had been a time in which millions of Germans had anticipated that the economic policy followed by Hitler would ruin him and thus banish him from the political



FELIX VON ECKARDT

Born on June 18th, 1903 in Berlin. Member of the Prussian Cadet Corps. High School in Freiburg 1921 to 1926 began his journalistic career from copyboy to editor, 1927 to 1929 political and diplomatic correspondent of the "Ullstein" newspaper concern. Then until 1932 Press Attache at the German Embassy in Brussels. 1933-1945 worked in the film industry as script-writer, dialogue director, etc. After the war until 1951 founder, publisher and chief editor of the daily "Weserkurier". February 1952 until April 1955 Official Spokesman of the Federal Government in Bonn. Afterwards until 1956 Ambassador at the United Nations in New York. July 1956 until June 1962 again Government Spokesman. Appointed Secretary of State in July 1958. July 1962 until October 1965 "Representative of the Federal Republic of Germany in Berlin". Member of the Federal Parliament (Bundestag) since autumn 1965.

Cartoon by Mico Szweduk

scene. These sanguine expectations were not realized then, nor could they be fulfilled in this case. In our age a dictatorship that has unrestricted command

over military power cannot be toppled from within. Hitler could have been overthrown only by the army; eventually, he succumbed to military force from without. Ulbricht was not to be shaken in his position as long as he had twenty Russian divisions to back him up. To this day his regime lives from this borrowed power.

As I have said, the daily reports from the zone caused us anxiety. But nobody expected an explosion. On the 16th June some news had been received which indicated that there was considerable unrest in East Berlin; similar intelligence arrived from many of the other towns in the zone.

On the 16th June 1953 a meeting presided over by the Chancellor was held in the small assembly room at the Schaumburg Palace. A few Cabinet members and representatives of the Christian Democratic Union Party participated. I do not recall the subject of our consultations. Hardly had we commenced our discussion when word was brought to me that several hundred construction workers in East Berlin had gone on strike and formed a procession of demonstrators to protest against an increase in production norms and reduced wages decreed by the Socialist Unity Party. As yet the news message gave no report of violent clashes having taken place, but merely indicated an aggravation of the situation. I passed the message on to the Federal Chancellor, who laid it aside with a brief remark and continued the discussion.

But now news reports started arriving in rapid succession! Bet-



In a spontaneous outburst of hatred against the Communist dictators down went symbols of the Stalinistic system.



At Berlin's Brandenburg Gate the insurgents on June 17, 1953 marched into the western half of the divided capital



At the Potsdam Square in East Berlin offices and propaganda kiosks of the Communist Party went up in flames

ween 11 a.m. and 1 p.m. the procession of demonstrators had swelled from a few hundred to several thousand and was marching from Strausberg towards the inner city. The Chancellor's meeting was dismissed and I returned to my office so as to be as close as possible to the news sources.

In the course of the afternoon it became clear that what had initially started as a wage strike was gradually developing into a political protest rally. The demonstrators had reached the former Ministry of Aviation, now known as the "House of Ministries", on Leipziger Strasse. Chorus of chanters were formed and when Minister Selbmann tried to placate the throng by promising to revise the production norm decree, he was greeted by a resounding roar from many thousand throats. "We want to be free! We demand free elections by secret ballot!" The Volkspolizei (People's Police) did not dare interpose. They stood by and watched the developments without raising a finger. In front of the prison on Barnimstrasse, demonstrators demanded the release of all political prisoners. The "Vopo" police did not intervene in this case either. It was obvious that the leaders of the Socialist Unity Party wished to avoid a confrontation of power between the rebellious workers and their own police. There were a few collisions between revolvers and Socialist Unity Party functionaries, but no blood was spilt. With the

oncoming darkness, the processions of demonstrators dispersed and the night passed more or less uneventfully.

These communications are relayed to me at short intervals. From Bonn it is not possible to judge whether matters would come to rest at a strike demonstration or whether a spreading of the disturbances was to be reckoned with. My associates at the Press Office cling uninterruptedly to the telephone connections to Berlin, but no clear indications are received as to the course the events might be expected to take. The Chancellor is informed on the position at regular intervals. During the night the news sources peter out.

On the 17th June, very early in the morning, the telephone at my bedside rings. The chief official on duty at my office informs me that news has been received to the effect that during the night the Soviet army had set strong tank units on the march towards Berlin. At the same time it becomes evident that the population in East Berlin has by no means quieted itself, although the East German radio announces in its early morning news broadcast that the production norms set up for construction workers were wrong and would be revised and rectified at once. But norms and wages have long since ceased to be the issue. The people want freedom, nothing but freedom and free elections. Berlin workers from the steel rolling mill Henningsdorf, twelve thousand

strong, march towards the inner city, while the population at large from every class of society masses together to cheer the strikers and offer them food and drink. But the Soviet tanks are rolling forward. Inexorably they rumble through the suburbs and beat down on the heart of the city. The workers attempt to storm the Government buildings at Potsdamer Platz and on Leipziger Strasse. The first machine-gun bullets whizz through the streets and the tanks plough into the rioting crowds. Fires flare up, banners are torn down, but the guns of the T-34 tanks ominously traversing the crowds indicate where the power really lies. The freedom-thirsty Berliners are unarmed. Millions of Germans have since seen the film reports on those days and viewed with horror those shattering scenes showing young workers picking up stone to hurl at the massive Russian tanks in their helpless rage. All they have is stones and a brave heart. They have nothing else to throw at the Russian army, for their own tyrants, Ulbricht and his comrades, have slunk off and left it to the Russians to subdue the German workers. The events of these days make it clear to every German and to all the peoples of the Western world that the "workers' and peasants' state" of the Socialist Unity Party is not merely rejected but actually despised by these very workers and peasants, and that Ulbricht is nothing more than a



With the rapid progress of mass communication the power of public opinion has gained tremendously in importance, and the Press, the Radio and TV have

contributed to this development. Picture shows Federal Foreign Minister Willy Brandt facing a battery of Press photographers, TV cameramen and reporters

Quisling, a cowardly, powerless tyrant, whom his countrymen would reduce to ignominy by hounding him out of office under a barrage of abuse, were it not for the Soviet tanks that protect him. Indeed, Ulbricht is forced to officially hand over the power back to the Soviet Union, for already during the afternoon hours the commandant of the Russian sector orders a curfew. The Russians, having cleared the stage by driving back the populace into their homes, now withdraw, leaving only the revenge on "his" workers for Ulbricht and his henchmen to carry out.

This was roughly the order in which the dispatches from Berlin were received. Cabinet conferences were held and party meetings convened, but nobody knew what there was to discuss. The Federal Republic lacked all means of intervention. Between it and West Berlin lay the

zone. The Allies had no rights, neither in the Soviet sector of Berlin nor in the Soviet-occupied zone.

Those of us who were attached to the Press Office at least had the opportunity of doing our bit. We utilized all news channels non-stop to keep the entire free world informed on the happenings in Berlin. What we could do was little enough, but at least it was something. There is nothing more agonizing than to stand by helplessly and watch how brute force is employed to crush what is the birthright of every human being, the right to freedom and the right of self-determination. But we at the Press Office did not have much time for reflection, for now news reports from all parts of the Eastern zone began pouring in. Despite the news black-out, reports filtered through to us by way of diverse channels that the revolt had spread to the industrial centres in the pro-

vinces as well as to Jena, Gorbitz, Magdeburg, Leipzig and Halle. But the same reports also intimated that wherever the rebellion erupted, the Soviet army promptly appeared. City Halls and prisons are being stormed, the pent-up rage of the people explodes, here and there a coup is staged successfully, the release of political prisoners or the temporary occupation of a party or government building is reported.

The night to the 18th June cloaks the freedom struggle of the German workers in darkness. Over East Berlin reigns the silence of the graveyard. Russian tanks have restored this "peace". Under their protection the regime begins to take its revenge. Hundreds upon hundreds are arrested, the first "court martial" executions by firing-squad are carried out. It will never be known how many victims were liquidated. The

secret state security forces carry out their shameful operations against their own people. The "workers' and peasants' state" takes vengeance on its workers and peasants. But amongst the executed there are also members of the People's Police. So there were, after all, some among them who refused to extinguish the flame of freedom and lend themselves to becoming executioners of their own people. Although the strike wave rolls over the zone for several days after this it is clear to all that the revolt of the 17th June collapsed in its outward manifestation because it was bound to collapse. But this day, the 17th June 1953, will live on in the history of Germany and in the history of freedom struggles. Its moral strength will endure until the day dawns that brings freedom and self-determination for all Germans. Then the entire German people throughout the country will celebrate this day in commemoration of those heroes who fought and gave their lives for freedom.

Berlin and its population had suffered greatly in those few days, days during which they were torn between hope and despair. The greatest torture for all those concerned in Bonn was their own helplessness. Even consultations with the Allies yielded no results. Even if they had wanted war with Russia, it was too great a risk to be considered. The superior strength of the Russian army forbade this step. And what of the fact that the Americans had the upper hand in nuclear warfare? But where could the bombs be dropped without completely destroying Germany and Berlin and killing millions of people? Neither the conferences between government and parliament nor with the Allies could result in any feasible measures being decided upon.

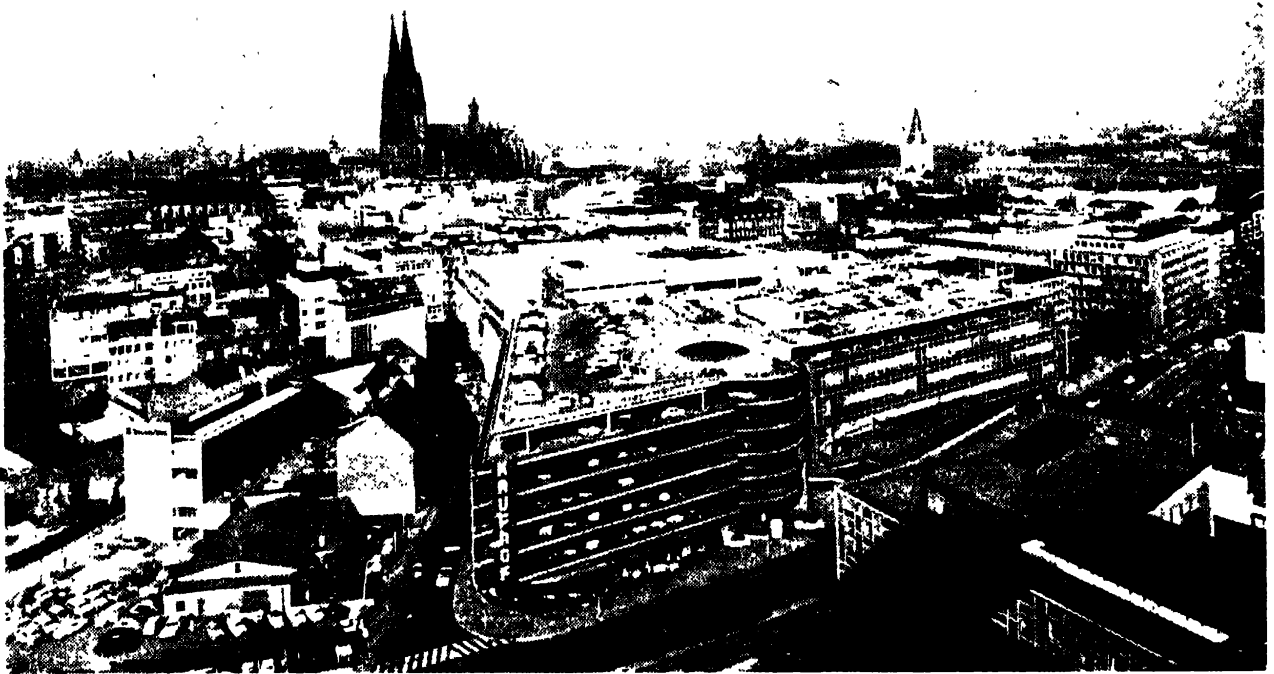
On the 18th June, the stream of news has been reduced to a trickle. The revolt in the zone gradually gutters out and seventeen million people slip back into the dull, grey treadmill of their daily routine. They are forced to work again, but their work will not help them out of their misery. Instead of being granted freedom, they are fed on phrases that are gall and wormwood to them. This day, the 18th June is the anniversary of my 50th birthday. There was to have been a real celebration. But instead we remain in the family circle: only a few friends

join us, the Blankenhorns, the Maltzans and Professor Hallstein.

But there were a few political lessons to be learnt from the events of the 17th June. First it had now been finally proved to all who had refused to be convinced till then that reunification in freedom is not to be achieved by the use of force. Secondly, the realization was brought home to every political-minded person that a solution to this question, a vital issue for us, can be approached only through persevering and arduous effort in the context of overall international politics. Isolated from world political events on an international scale, this question can never be solved. There was yet something else which the 17th June made clear to us. By the terms of a treaty, the Allies had pledged us every help in our reunification policy.

But neither before the uprising nor after did they ever promise to resort to military action to accomplish this goal. The status of Berlin forbade them to extend their influence beyond their own respective sectors into the Soviet sector. Neither in the treaty on Germany nor in the European Defence Community Treaty—which incidentally had not come into force then—is there a single word which promises military intervention in East Berlin or the Soviet-occupied zone. But among the public at large there were many misapprehensions regarding these facts, which in some cases even mounted to reproaches being voiced against the Allies for not intervening. For these Germans the 17th June thus meant an additional disappointment. All those who thrive on illusions were brought face to face with grim reality. The sober facts that the events of this day confronted us with and the lessons we drew from them remained imprinted in our minds for several years. As time passed, however, they gradually faded away again and when the wall was built across Berlin many years later, the old illusions revived once more. But for the Germans living in the Soviet Zone, the events of the 17th and 18th June 1953 finally crushed all the hopes they had cherished after the death of Stalin. The "soft line" approach adopted after the death of the Kremlin dictator had ceased. Ulbricht, a Stalinist to this day, reverted to Stalinist terror tactics. Why did Ulbricht, who is more

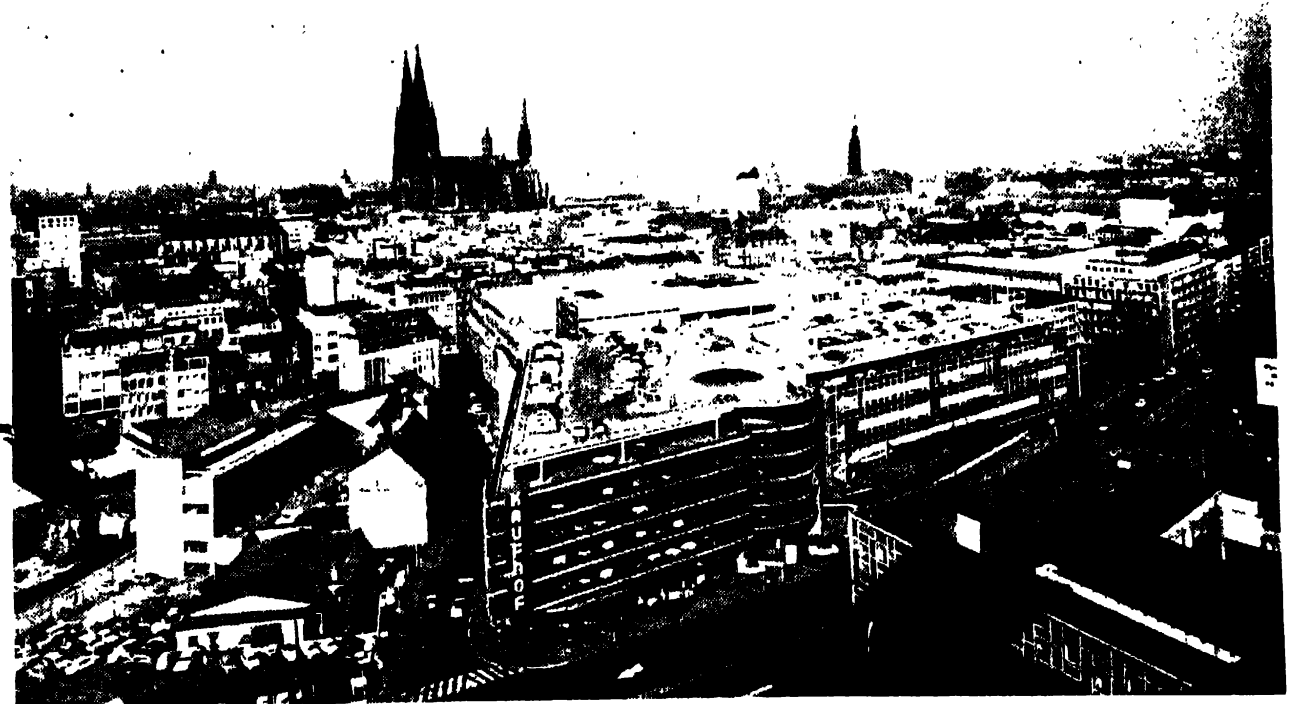
dependent on the help of the Soviet Union than any other dictator in the satellite States, remain a Stalinist? I do not know Walter Ulbricht. I cannot say whether his brutal methods of suppression are prompted by the peculiar bent of his character or by his political convictions. One day history will answer this question. Of all the dictators in the Eastern bloc, Ulbricht's position is the most perilous. I doubt whether his Communist following in the Eastern zone exceeds ten or at the utmost fifteen per cent of the population. Perhaps even these figures are overestimated. The number of Communist supporters in the other iron curtain States is indisputably higher. But in all these countries, the political circumstances were entirely different from the very outset. It was, therefore, possible for them to gradually make themselves independent of Moscow in a few political spheres. However much Ulbricht's counterparts in Poland, Czechoslovakia, Rumania, Hungary and Bulgaria may have to contend with powerful internal opposition, at least they have not betrayed their countries. They have not become vassals of a foreign power in order to rent asunder their own country and destroy the unity of their people. They are Communists and as such hated by a majority or minority, but they are not traitors or Quislings. This difference between Ulbricht and the rest of the Eastern bloc leaders becomes most readily discernible when conversing with groups of say, Polish or Hungarian emigrants abroad. They are bitterly opposed to the political conditions prevailing in their homelands, but they do not accuse their dictators of betraying the nation. On the other hand, the only support that Ulbricht can muster in East Germany is provided solely by a handful of convinced Communists and beneficiaries of his regime. The overwhelming majority of Germans are hostile towards him. Only twenty Soviet divisions keep him in power. He therefore has no alternative but unconditional surrender to the Russians in order to uphold his regime within the zone as well as to preserve a facade towards the outside world. He cannot afford a "soft line" policy, for that would doom him. Consequently, he has no choice but to denounce Stalinism in his words, yet practise Stalinism in his deeds. He was a Stalinist on the 17th June and has remained one ever since.



MARK THE CONTRASTS

About half an hour's drive by train north of Bonn, Cologne is the cultural centre of the Rhineland, the seat of a 600-year-old university and the home of 'Deutsche Welle', Voice of Germany, the short-wave broadcasting service of Germany which puts out special programmes intended for India. Also known as the "Cathedral City" the skyline of Cologne is dominated by a famous Cathedral more than 700 years old. In fact the Cathedral, the greatest monument of Gothic architecture, is regarded as the symbol of the city. In the social life of the Ger-

man people, Cologne is one of the cities prominently associated with the Carnival. The citizens of Cologne are known for their wit and humour. The late Dr. Konrad Adenauer, first Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany, belonged to Cologne where he practised as a lawyer and functioned as Mayor before he took up more onerous responsibilities. The picture above reproduces in original a photograph showing a bird's eyevew of the city with the Cathedral in the left half, while the one below incorporates 15 changes as usual.



IN SHORT...

A 10-month-old baby elephant named "Vikram", gifted to the children of West Germany on behalf of the children of Mysore, was airlifted to Frankfurt.

German development assistance in 1966 rose by 40 per cent or 1.6 billion DM (Rs. 304 crores), as compared to that during the previous year.

More than half a million new flats were built in the Federal Republic of Germany last year.

"Nobody can expect us to underwrite international recognition of the division of Germany. No nation with a comparable history would behave differently". (Federal Foreign Minister Willy Brandt).

A group of Russian teachers visited West Berlin to inform themselves about professional educational methods. Their trip was in return for the trip made by German teachers to Moscow and Leningrad last year.

The latest Communist propaganda stunt to defame the Federal Republic of Germany in the eyes of Asians and Africans is the allusion to the formation of so-called Axis: Thus the Soviet Press for the third time in a month talks about a "Bonn-Peking Axis" whereas the East German Press came up with a "Bonn-Pretoria Axis" to match!

Federal Chancellor Kiesinger in a speech at the Heidelberg Branch of the University of

Maryland, voiced his belief in democracy as "the only political and social system which enables us to live a life in freedom and human dignity".

In the first four months of this year more than 5 lakhs of new motor vehicles were registered in West Germany.

Back to the bicycle: A scheme by the German Federal Railways to provide bicycles for hire at the stations has met with unexpected success. Especially at the picturesque resorts in Bavaria tourists are finding fun in these rail-cum-cycle excursions.

The economic recovery of the Federal Republic is continuing. The latest employment statistics show half a million vacancies against 265,000 job-seekers.

"Relaxation of tensions, improvement of relations with our neighbours and preparatory steps towards a European peace order are the building blocks of our foreign policy" (Federal Foreign Minister Willy Brandt).

"Whether Nazism or Communism, the principle of totalitarian rule is the same" (Professor Karl Jaspers).

"The Federal Republic of Germany is the free and democratic nucleus of the German Nation" (Kai Uwe von Hassel).

A new weapon in the eternal war between postmen and biting dogs

is being tried out in Berlin: Postmen are now armed with a spray-gun containing a mixture of pepper and oil. One shot from the "chemical gun" will put the dog out of action for about 15 minutes.

With a turnover last year of 38 billion DM (Rs. 7,120 crores) the chemical industry of the Federal Republic of Germany rose to second place in the nation's economy, outranking even the booming electrical and electronics industries. The first place is still held by mechanical engineering.

The daredevil dive of a mouse in a transformer station caused a major short circuit, plunging Berlin's flashy "Kurfurstendamm" boulevard into darkness for several hours.

Sorry, mistake: Not the German Trade Union Federation, as reported in the last issue of "German News Weekly", but the German Metal-Workers' Union is the world's largest single trade union.

"The Government of Her Majesty will continue to participate to the best of her ability in the defence of the freedom of the brave population of West Germany and to lend its support for the re-unification of Germany in freedom." (British Ambassador in Bonn).

"In some parts of Eastern Europe our efforts towards a relaxation of tensions and the assuring of peace are meeting with the artificial barriers of a propaganda which

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distorts the image of the new Germany." (Federal Foreign Minister Willy Brandt).

With an yearly average growth rate of 10 per cent during the last 5 years, the German chemical industry has been expanding more rapidly than the world average.

For about two years now the purchasing power of the German Mark has been almost completely steady.

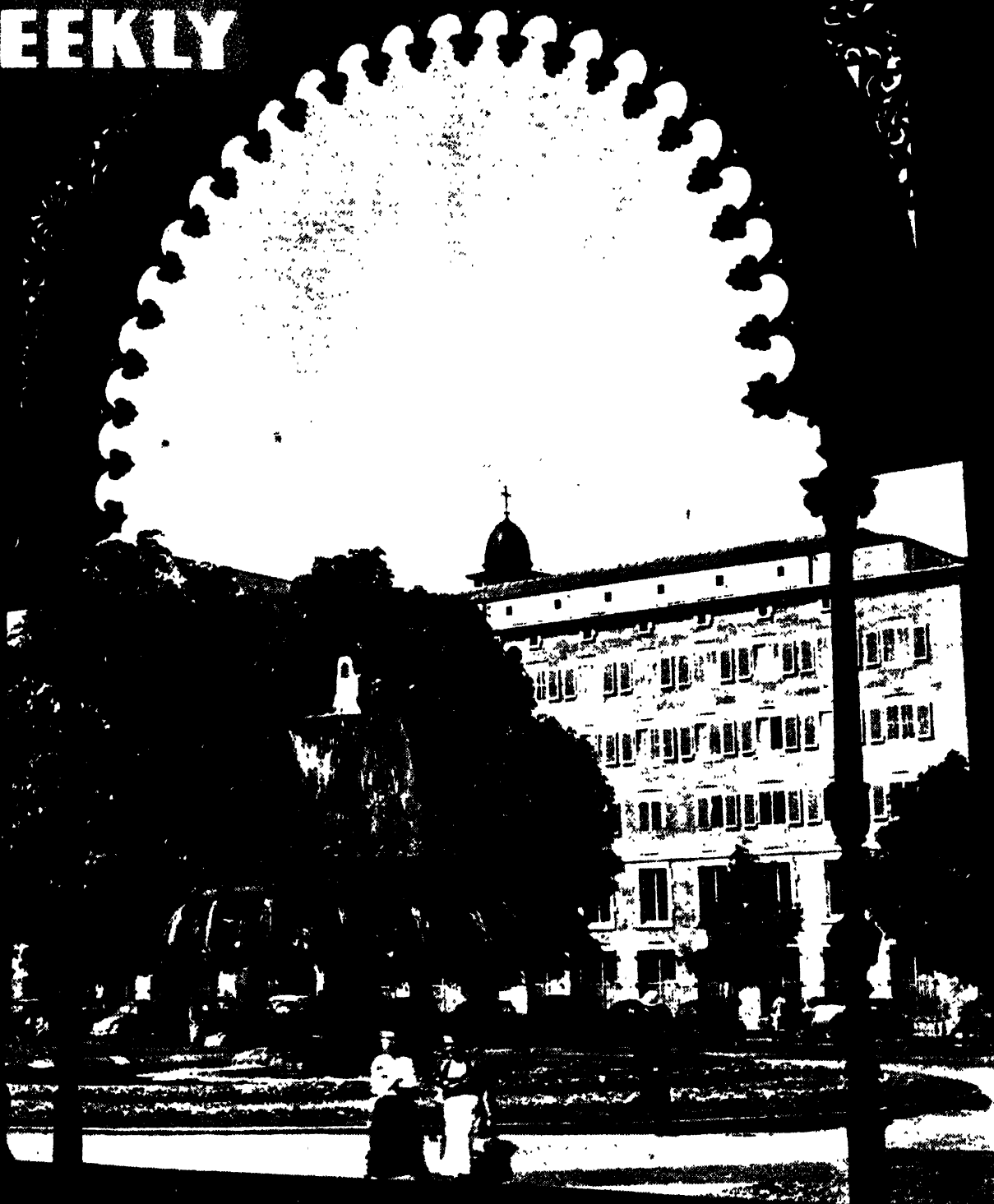
German private foreign investments flowing to developing countries rose from 30% in 1966 to 40% last year.

The Indian film director Satyajit Ray whose famous "Apu" trilogy has just been shown on German TV, intends to produce a science fiction film called "Alien", starring Peter Sellers in the leading part.

GERMAN NEWS WEEKLY

Bulletin of the Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany

Vol. X No. 26 NEW DELHI, JUNE 29, 1968 Regd. No. D-1045





100 YEARS OF INDIA

"100 Years of India The Political Developments from 1857-1960" is the title of a book by Baron Schrenck-Notzing and published by the Kohlhammer Publishing House, Stuttgart. Packed with data references and cross-references on India's political developments during the last 100 years, it presents a concise and yet detailed account of the momentous happenings from the time of the first Indian National Congress in Bombay to the signing of the Indus-Water Treaty in 1960. The book is invaluable especially for the German reader who is interested in recent political developments in India.

For the first time, the book analyses the contributions of the two diametrically opposed approaches to the goal of India's independence: The principle of "Ahimsa" as practised and propagated by Gandhiji and the violent methods which - though working towards the same aim - constantly interfered with Gandhi's plans. The role of Germany in the struggle for independence, the part played by Subhas Chandra Bose, the plans of the Muslim League, all these fascinating and controversial episodes are dealt with in great detail and with utmost objectivity. An exhaustive index and bibliography enable the interested reader to delve deeper into the subject.

Assistance in Population Planning

POPULATION planning will be one of the cardinal features of the future development aid policy of the Federal Republic of Germany. The Federal Government considers that unless the population explosion in the emerging countries is controlled, development aid will in the long run prove meaningless.

Announcing details of the new ten-year plan of development aid, Mr. H. J. Wischniewski, Federal Minister for Economic Cooperation, favoured population planning. By 1980, he pointed out, the developing countries' food deficit would have risen, in value, to 33,000 million Marks (8,250 million US dollars), exactly the total amount spent on development aid by the industrialised countries today. In 1980 this amount would be needed in the form of food alone.

Minister Wischniewski emphasized that the Federal Republic had no desire to impose itself on the emerging countries. It would act only when invited to do so by the countries concerned. Caution and discretion would be exercised. In the event of a request for assistance, Bonn would think mainly in terms of loaning the services of doctors. First and foremost it would provide information.

The major part of the work on population planning would at all events have to be carried out by the developing countries themselves, the Minister noted. The Federal Republic's aid measures were intended to complement and not replace the efforts of the recipient countries.

Furthermore, aid in population

planning would only be granted where the measures involved were voluntary. The Federal Government would refuse to have a hand in compulsory moves. Both the Protestant and Roman Catholic Churches and private development aid associations had undertaken to lend their support to any such programmes of voluntary effort.

Under the Government's aid plan, more than ever before great importance would be attached to technological assistance. Planning would also cover the following six main tasks:

- (1) Even greater stress than at present would be placed on the development of agriculture in developing countries;
- (2) Capital aid will be concentrated on productive projects as opposed to infrastructure measures, which had so far been preferred;
- (3) Preference will continue to be given to bilateral rather than multilateral measures;
- (4) Development aid, as in the past, is to be concentrated on Asia;
- (5) The bulk of technological assistance is to go to Africa;
- (6) In Latin America public funds are to be utilised mainly for supporting private financing.

At present the Federal Republic spends 2,070 million Marks (\$517.5 million US) a year on development aid, an amount which in the course of the next few years is to increase at a faster pace than the gross national product—at a rate of 5.5 per cent. Last year Bonn spent more than one per cent of the gross national product on development aid, reaching the one per cent target set by UNCTAD II in New Delhi.



Federal Minister H.J. Wischniewski

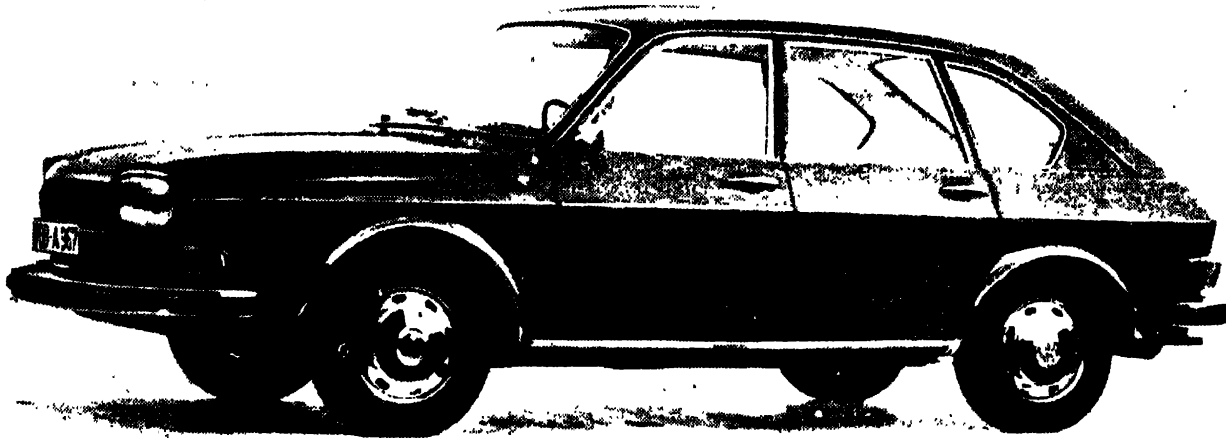
Stuttgart: City of Music Pavilions

STUTTGART, capital of the German State of Baden-Wuerttemberg, has been drawing closer and closer to India. Home of the Indo-German Friendship Society which, under the guidance of Minister Seifriz, is actively promoting mutual understanding between Indians and Germans, it is also associated closely with the Indo-German Training Institute for master craftsmen and foremen for industry now coming up in Bangalore. Recently, following a visit to Stuttgart by Dr. J. L. D'Souza, former Mayor of Bombay, Stuttgart and Bombay concluded a sister-city relationship, a partnership in civic life which will promote mutual esteem and understanding. Stuttgart is a colourful city

with a rich tradition in art and music. It is noted for several music pavilions and opera houses. The music pavilion from where one can have a view of the 'Castle Square' in the city, is one of the fascinating views in Stuttgart as the picture on the cover page shows. The pavilion with a historic castle in the background, is one of the objects of interest to tourists.



A view of the Castle Square from the Pavilion of Music



Bigger, faster and safer than all predecessors : These are the advantages of the Volkswagen 411 which is to come on the market in August. This model, the first Volkswagen car with a self-carrying chassis, cuts down production costs and ensures greater safety in the event of a collision. In addition, the interior has been transformed into a particularly resistant "safety cell". Also, it will be the first Volkswagen available, at request, with four doors. Price ? Somewhere in the region of DM 8,000 (Rs. 15,000).

Unlawful Measures

WHILE the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany has for many years pursued a policy of relaxation of tensions, the rulers in East Berlin miss no chance to torpedo this peaceful development. The latest example of this dangerous game is the introduction of a new regulation requiring every West German travelling on the land route to Berlin to carry a passport and obtain a visa from the East German authorities.

The Federal Republic of Germany and its Western Allies have taken a very serious view of the new impediments to the Berlin traffic. The NATO-Council was called into session to discuss the matter and there were numerous high-level consultations in Bonn and Berlin. East European reaction to the "GDR" measures was also far from favourable. While a country like Yugoslavia only a few days back lifted the visa requirement for Germans, the "GDR" introduces it for compatriots - a striking challenge to a Europe which is longing for peace, freedom of movement and unrestricted co-operation. The Federal German Parliament declared its solidarity with the threatened city of Berlin. It condemned the "provocative measures by the GDR" at the approach routes as a blow to the policy of relaxation of tensions

in Europe. The Federal Government underlined its determination to continue its policy of detente and uphold the Four-Power-Status of Berlin. Federal Chancellor Kiesinger proclaimed the joint aim of the Federal Republic of Germany and its allies to achieve the cancellation of the unlawful measures of the East German authorities.

German Development Aid

THE development aid of the Federal Republic of Germany reached a record volume of DM 4.572 billion last year, compared with DM 2.951 billion the year before. This was announced at the recent annual meeting of the OECD (Organisation for European Cooperation and Development) Committee in Paris. The share of German development aid in the gross national product increased during 1967 by nearly 57 per cent, thus exceeding substantially the one per cent recommended by the OECD.

Speaking on the subject of German development aid policy, State Secretary Dr. Udo Hein of the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation stressed that the Federal Government refuses to couple its development aid with political pressure. In the opinion of the Ministry, the main weight of capital aid would continue to centre on the Asian nations, the State Secretary said.

Unjustified . . .

THE free Western world supports the free part of Berlin and the will of the German people for a peaceful, reunited Germany. This is emphatically expressed in a message to Federal Chancellor Kurt Georg Kiesinger sent by the American President Mr. Lyndon B. Johnson, who expressed his concern over the new threat to Berlin by the "GDR". The letter, which was published simultaneously by the White House in Washington and the US Embassy in Bonn, reads as follows :

Dear Mr. Chancellor,

It is a matter of great regret to me that while the Federal Republic and we are pursuing objectives that I believe all mankind shares, namely to live in peace with our neighbours, Berlin is once again threatened. Our government and yours, along with the British and French, are consulting on this latest totally unprovoked and unjustified aggravation of the situation. On this "Day of German Unity" (the 17th June), I would like to express to you that our support of free Berlin and the goal of a German People united in peace remains as firm as ever.

Yours Sincerely
Lyndon B. Johnson

YOUR QUIZ

Questions

1. How many West-German universities teach law?
2. Is it necessary that a student should be a degree-holder before he takes up a law course in one of the universities?
3. Are there two categories of lawyers, namely, solicitors and advocates in Germany? If so how many are there in each category?
4. Which is the highest degree in law available from a West-German University?
5. Does the system of trial by jury prevail in West Germany?
6. Are the procedural laws in civil and criminal actions codified? What is the year in which procedural enactments were passed?
7. Which is the German University where a Chair of Indology was first created?

Questions 1-6 from Mr. G. R. Venkatagiri, Advocate, Kongunagar, Tiruppur, Madras State

Answers

1. Practically every university has a law faculty.
2. There is no need for a degree. The student should have completed his high school education, that is, a course of school education equivalent to that of the high school course in India which is the stage prior to that required for admission to a university course.
3. There is only one category.
4. There is no system of awarding degrees in law. One who seeks a qualification in law can obtain certificates after passing two examinations i.e. (1) the first State examination in law and (2) the second State examination in law. The latter is a higher qualification which will enable one to become a judge or to practise before courts. The first examination only confers a qualification which will enable the person concerned to enter certain services, such as the Foreign Service.
5. There is a system of trial by jury, but a jury is constituted only for the more serious types of criminal cases.
6. The first criminal law code was passed in 1871 and the first code of civil law in 1896. Each code has been amended from time to time.
7. Bonn. The chair was created in 1818, and the first Professor was August Wilhelm Schlegel.

Research Builds Up Tomorrow's Market

Money invested in research and development always pays off. There is no more emphatic proof of this than the fact that today's output of many industries consists of products that did not exist ten years ago. Research prepares industry for the market of tomorrow, and Kloeckner-Humboldt-Deutz, a well-known enterprise in the machine-building industry, have accordingly raised a 34-million-mark research plant. One can get an idea of the delicate work involved in boring an injection nozzle by comparing its size with these eyelashes. This is a measure of the value of the research. (From "Scala International")



Strains of Surbahar and Sitar near Bonn



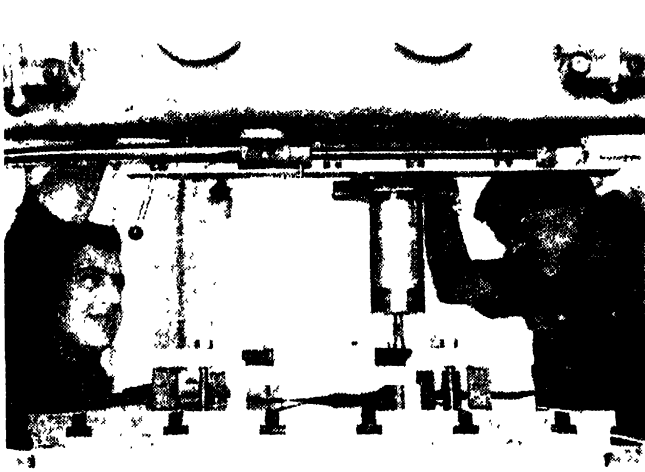
Playing the surbahar and sitar, Indian music professor Bimala Kanta Roy Chaudhuri gave a recital of modern and classical airs from his country before a select and discerning audience of

Germans and Indians near Bonn. The programme was held at Rolandseck where a stately building, once a railway station, has been acquired by the Society of Arts and Music, a very active body.

To Nanga Parbat for Scientific Tests

Nanga Parbat, the 8,125-metre-high peak in the Himalayas, is the goal of a 12-member German mountaineering expedition led by Dr. Karl Herrligkoffer, a physician from Munich. The physician is renowned as an "old Himalayan hand". The object of the present expedition is not merely to ascend the peak but to continue with certain scientific tests which Dr. Herrligkoffer had begun in earlier expeditions. This is the sixth German expedition to Nanga Parbat. Dr. Herrligkoffer had himself led some of the previous ones also. The present team includes experienced Alpine climbers, besides the leader's niece, a 23-year-old teacher. Picture on the right gives a view of the strenuous climb to the peak during the German expedition, 1934. (Also see page 9).





Mr. P.R. Chawla (right) from Delhi working at a special punch press

"Drilled into Precision"

"I am being drilled here into precision and accuracy", says Mr. Prithvi Raj Chawla from Delhi who is undergoing special training at a firm of precision tool manufacturers in Munich.

Mr. Chawla, who will stay in Germany till the end of May 1969, proposes to use his time to the best advantage. This is his programme: (1) to get to know the country and the people of Germany as well as possible; (2) to learn the German language well enough to appreciate works of German literature, and (3) to develop his personality as best as possible.

After obtaining his B.Sc. degree from Agra University, Mr. Chawla (24) received training as an apprentice at the Prototype Production and Training Centre, Okhla, during the years



Watching the processing of a job on the milling machine

1964-66. Since October 1967, he has been a trainee with the firm of "Pius Precision Tool Manufacture" in Munich.

The production programme of the German firm of "Pius" is divided into (a) tool manufacture, mainly cutting, punching, drawing and pressing tools and (b) machine-building. Expressing his appreciation of the rigorous training for careful work he is receiving in Munich, Mr. Chawla says: "It reminds me of my inspection department at the Prototype Production and Training Centre, Okhla. There the exhortation to produce good work is expressed differently: 'Quality must be built into the product and not inspected into the product'."



Mr. Chawla learning the slow waltz at a Munich dancing school



Adjusting a jig boring machine under the guidance of Foreman Niklas



Mr. Chawla hurling a disc in curling, a popular outdoor sport in Munich

YOUR REPORTER IN **BONN**



The Indian Ambassador to Bonn, Mr. Khub Chand (left), with Federal Chancellor Kurt Georg Kiesinger at Palais Schaumburg, the Chancellor's residence in Bonn

KHUB CHAND : "MORE EXPORTS"

IN an interview to "IN-Bild", Bonn, the Press and picture agency promoting cultural relations between the Federal Republic of Germany and India, among other countries, the Indian Ambassador to Bonn, Mr. Khub Chand, outlined measures to improve the balance of trade between India and Germany. He urged on Indian industrialists the need for an "aggressive salesmanship".

"On the German side", he said, "the following steps appear to be both essential and long overdue: Removal of tariff and non-tariff barriers; adoption of a general system of tariff preferences; introduction of promotional freight rates; elimination of exclusive preferential arrangements and greater collaboration in export promotion."

On the Indian side, the Ambassador pointed out, industrialists must recognise that price was not the only determining factor for sales in industrialised countries. Equally important was the quality of the goods, and adaptability to the special tastes and requirements of individual markets. India must also turn to better warehousing

and market information facilities with a view to ensuring prompt delivery against orders. Indian exporters must check goods against samples, increase competitiveness and facilitate on-the-spot modifi-

cations necessary to meet the tastes of the German consumer. India must become more export-conscious."

HANS G. STELTZER

Mr. Hans Georg Steltzer, who knows India well and who worked in the German Embassy, New Delhi, from 1957 to 1960, is now head of the Foreign Department in the Federal Press and Information Office in Bonn. Since he joined



Mr. H. G. Steltzer the Foreign Office in 1950, Mr. Steltzer (55) has acquired special knowledge of the problems of Asia and Africa. He is known for his deep understanding of the political, economic and social problems of the developing countries of the world.



At the invitation of the Federal Government, Mr. J. L. Hathi, India's Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation, visited the Federal Republic of Germany earlier this month. In Bonn he was received by his German counterpart, Mr. Hans Katzer, and in West Berlin by Dr. Bodin (left in the picture above), Senator for Labour.

THE CHIEF TASK IN THE THIRD QUARTER OF THIS CENTURY

COMMON WORK FOR PEACE...

Federal Foreign Minister Brandt addressed the Austrian Society for Foreign Affairs in Vienna on the subject: "Conciliation with Eastern Europe". The chief task before Europe in the third-quarter of this century, he said, was the task of overcoming the unhappy past through the common work for a peaceful order. He felt that there must be an honest balancing-out of interests to reach the attainable degree of justice and security. Despite many seemingly insurmountable obstacles, the understanding of a number of common

interests appears to have grown a little. On this small basis, the hope that a European order of peace can be achieved has a chance. Mr. Brandt said: "European policy must be a never-ending effort to find areas of common interest, make them fruitful and enlarge them, neutralize existing mistrust through realistic co-operation, and finally overcome it. Only when the policies of many, if possible, all European governments contain such a component of joint action, can real progress be made."

THE foreign policy of the Federal Republic of Germany faces the question of what must be done to further the relaxation of tensions. One cannot proceed from wishes and ideals, but must take into account realities which are in part unsatisfactory, in part unpleasant and in part dangerous. Here, the Minister mentioned:

1. the fact that there exist in Europe various, and in principle different, political and social systems;
2. that two military blocs armed with nuclear weapons and led by the world powers are facing each other; and
3. that the demarcation line runs through the middle of Germany, through and around Berlin, brutally dividing the German people.

This present "very imperfect condition", which will not be the final word of history, Minister Brandt compared with several more positive realities, most of all the desire for peace of the peoples of Europe. One may also assume that the military confrontation in the middle of Europe cannot be in the long-term interest of the two world powers. There is also a growing understanding that the destiny of nations cannot be changed for the better through the divergent development of ideological blocs but only through convergence, by subordinating the bloc-interest to that of peace and growth. The number of those who expect the social structure in East and West to change through progress is undoubtedly increasing.

Minister Brandt outlined the aims of the practical German foreign policy, as follows: "In the past one-and-a-half years, we have taken many steps to prove our honest will for relaxation



Dr. h. c. WILLY BRANDT

Born on Dec. 18, 1913 in Lubeck. Active in Socialist youth movements from an early age and finally joined the Socialist Workers' Party (SAP). Joined the Social Democratic Party in 1947 and one year later began his political career when he took over the party's Berlin Secretariat. Elected to the first Bundestag in 1949 and became Member of the Foreign Affairs, Finance and All-German and Berlin Affairs Committee. Elected to West Berlin City Council in 1951 and its Speaker four years later. 1957-Governing Mayor of Berlin. Elected Chairman of the Social Democratic Party-1964. Vice-Chancellor and Federal Foreign Minister since the formation of the present "Grand Coalition" Government.

and for a peaceful arrangement with the neighbours in the East. These steps have not yet taken us very far but they have moved us ahead a little. Anyone who believed that this would go much faster, forgot that German foreign

policy not only carries the burden of the war, but also still carries the legacy of lost or disappointed confidence. It would be foolish if we were to lose patience after one year and a half and ourselves devalue the beginnings of a new foreign policy.

"We are continuing our efforts to improve our relations with all East European nations and insofar as this has not yet been done, to establish diplomatic relations with them. In this we do not push and we know very well that with the establishment of diplomatic relations everything has not been done...Wherever there are problems or where new ones appear, problems which could stand in the way of a normalization of relations between Germany and its neighbours, we stand ready for an unprejudiced and realistic discussions.

"Our relations with the Soviet Union are of course of central significance for the future development. Without the cooperation of the great East European Power, peace in Europe cannot be secured. Together with the Western Powers, the Soviet Union continues to bear the responsibility for Germany as a whole. Moscow still seems to believe that we are trying to exploit any possible differences of opinion among the Communist States. This is a complete misassessment and also an underestimation of our intelligence. However, an improvement of the relationship between Bonn and Moscow cannot be the result of one-sided efforts and advance concessions".

Minister Brandt touched briefly on the relations with Bucharest, Budapest and Sofia and continued: "One of the reasons why we were

very much interested in clearing up our relationship with non-aligned Yugoslavia has been the special role she plays in European and international affairs. At the beginning of this year, the two governments agreed to resume diplomatic relations after a ten-year interruption. In the West and the East, and last but not least among the nations of the Third World, this step was regarded as a constructive contribution to normalization and the relaxation of tensions. This was possible because neither side imposed conditions, and both governments, while preserving their own outlook, let themselves be guided by factual considerations. This success of reason and goodwill shall now have to prove itself in practical cooperation.

"We regard reconciliation with Poland as a task of historic rank. Once we have achieved it, not only will a dark chapter have been closed, but at the same time something will have been accomplished that can only be compared with the German-French reconciliation. But now, there are still strong obstacles. We are ready to go far to reduce them. The Federal Republic of Germany has no territorial demands. In the condition of a divided Germany, we have no common borders with Poland anyway. We have declared that we respect the present borders and that we include them in the renunciation of force. We are willing to join the Polish government in tackling problems of direct common interest, and at the same time to search for durable solutions which both nations can agree on in the context of an order of peace".

In Prague, a trade mission has been established, the Foreign Minister reported next. He said: "We have not pushed for more, lest it appear that we were trying to unduly influence the policy of the Czechoslovak Republic. The Munich Agreement, on the invalidity of which we have long since expressed ourselves, need not stand in the way of good-neighbourly relations once other questions have found their answers, and we are willing to help find them.

"I should like to say in all frankness that we understand the need of the Czechoslovak Republic to hold fast to the bonds of its alliances. But just as the Federal Republic does not necessarily subscribe to all the views of all its allies on any certain question one cannot see why the members

of the Warsaw Pact should take up a specific attitude against the Federal Republic and thus let themselves be hindered from improving their relations with us. This means no interference and no exploitation of differences of opinion but it is an additional indication that former tensions can also be reduced by softening rigid attitudes.

"The future of the European Continent depends on having forms of active cooperation appropriate to the times. The Federal Republic of Germany has a lively interest in developing the economic, cultural and other relations with all East European countries. Wherever exchange and cooperation and also freedom of movement and information can be eased through governmental agreement, the Federal Government stands ready for consultation."

Minister Brandt expressed himself pleased with the trade relations with Eastern Europe, although the West European Union had presented the Federal Republic of Germany with some difficulties in this respect.

In this connection, the Federal Foreign Minister proposed strong cooperation especially with the countries of the Third World. Development aid should more than until now be seen as an all-European obligation. "I should like to appeal to the governments of the East European countries most of all to the government of the Soviet Union—to join us in this peaceful competition", he said.

The decisive factor in reducing mistrust, however, is that the safety of Europe no longer rests on the balance of terror. Of course, mistrust cannot give way to trust overnight. A first step to understanding must consist in taking from the nations the fear of being attacked. "For the Federal Republic of Germany, the offer to exchange declarations of renunciation of force with the Soviet Union and each of its allies is a cornerstone for peace and for our Eastern policy. We have unmistakably attested the will to always renounce force vis-a-vis the other part of Germany", Mr. Brandt said.

After proceeding from bilateral declarations on the renunciation of force, one could think about an equivalent reduction of the military presence along the demarcation line through troop reductions on both

sides as well as the gradual diminution of nuclear armaments. In this context, the Foreign Minister stated once again that the Federal Republic did not manufacture nuclear weapons and that it has submitted all of its civilian nuclear enterprises to international controls. It welcomes all efforts that can lift from mankind the fear of atomic conflict. Next, Minister Brandt spoke of the painful division of the German fatherland which charges the Federal Government with a special responsibility, namely to work for the relaxation of tensions and also for the reduction of differences inside Germany. "We have repeatedly approached the political authorities in East Berlin with positive proposals and have suggested, under exclusion of the controversial questions, a cooperation meant to overcome the rift of the division", he recalled.

The leaders of the "German Democratic Republic" have kept their ears closed to these appeals in a disappointing manner and instead of factual responses have again and again insisted that they be internationally recognised by the Federal Republic as a foreign state. "Such a demand bypasses the facts, because the actual government, namely the German people, are ignored by it. This statement is neither patronizing arrogance nor any camouflaged intention to absorb the other part of Germany. The statement that the Federal Republic of Germany has no territorial claims also applies in this connection."

In the long run, those who exercise authority in the "GDR" will not be able to keep their eyes closed to the fact that cooperation between the two parts of Germany would mean a decisive contribution to the improvement of All-European relations. Minister Brandt believes: "Such a contribution is today desired and expected by most European nations both East and West. They know that a peaceful order in Europe cannot be built by bypassing the German problems".

The Federal Foreign Minister's closing remarks were: "Reason, insight, willingness to compromise and goodwill, on the one hand, or mistrust, lust for power, fear and prejudice, on the other, could both change the face of the world. To use the progressive and not the destructive approach should be our aim both in our foreign and domestic policy".

GERMANS TO NANGA PARBAT

THE attempt on Nanga Parbat, which Dr. Karl Herrligkoffer, a physician from Munich, is leading this month, is regarded as a daring undertaking. The team consists of twelve climbers, including the leader's 23-year-old niece, Beatrice Kaltenbach.

The expedition will ascend the 8,125-metre-high peak along a route which had been so far considered "impossible". It lies on the south flank, with its 4,500-metre-high cliff, the last major problem of Nanga Parbat. "It is the most daring route to the peak", Dr. Herrligkoffer acknowledged. For many years, the Munich physician-mountaineer has been keenly interested in ascending the Nanga Parbat. In this he follows a time-honoured tradition established by the Germans. As early as 1934, a German team of climbers led by Willy Merkl first attempted to conquer the peak. This expedition ended in a catastrophe when, along with Merkl two other German climbers and nine porters perished. The failure of this expedition fired Herrligkoffer with an unquenchable enthusiasm for continuing the effort and a determination to reach the peak. Before he could carry out his programme, Karlo Wien of Munich set out in 1937 with a team which was swept away by an avalanche. Two further expeditions undertaken in the following years also met with a similar fate.

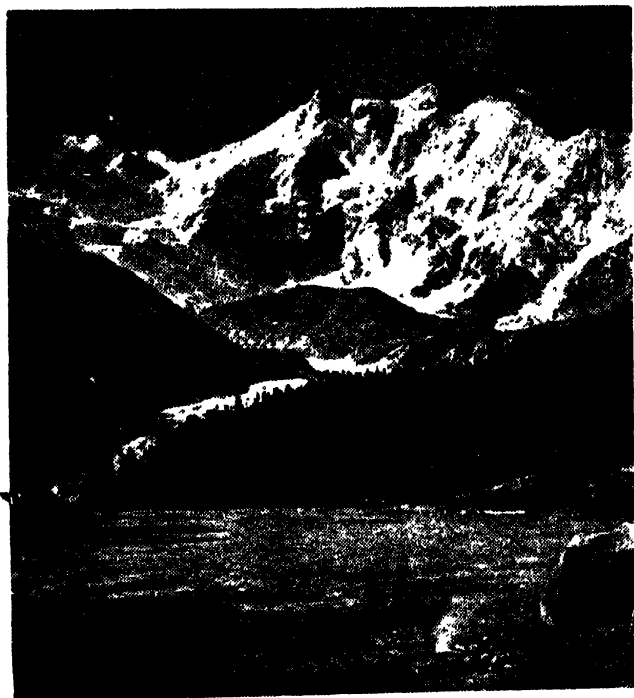
Herrligkoffer's great hour arrived in 1953 when he led a team, an Austrian member of which, Mr.



The climb over cliffs of ice beyond Camp II set up in 1934

Hermann Buhl, reached the summit. A second attempt under his leadership was successful in 1962 again.

Herrligkoffer is led back to the Himalayas not by the mere ambition of mountaineering. He is planning in his present expedition to carry out a number of scientific tests which he began in 1962. The base camp will be set up at an altitude of 6,000 metres.



A fairyland meadow with Nanga Parbat in the background



Camp II set up by the German expedition of 1934

THE GERMAN BASIC LAW

Many readers have shown a lively interest in the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Germany and asked questions regarding its main features. In response

to their requests, beginning with this issue the "German News Weekly" is reproducing, in instalments, the text of the Basic Law, the Constitution of the Federal Republic.

PREAMBLE

The German People in the States of Baden, Bavaria, Bremen, Hamburg, Hesse, Lower Saxony, North Rhine-Westphalia, Rhineland - Palatinate, Schleswig-Holstein, Wuerttemberg - Baden and Wuerttemberg - Hohenzollern,

Conscious of its responsibility before God and Men,

Animated by the resolve to preserve its national and political unity and to serve the peace of the world as an equal partner in a united Europe,

Desiring to give a new order to political life for a transitional period, has enacted, by virtue of its constituent power, this Basic Law of the Federal Republic of Germany.

It has also acted on behalf of those Germans to whom participation was denied.

The entire German people is called on to achieve by free self-determination the unity and freedom of Germany.

1. BASIC RIGHTS

ARTICLE 1*

(1) *The dignity of man is inviolable. To respect and protect it is the duty of all State authority.*

(2) *The German people therefore acknowledge inviolable and inalienable human rights as the basis of every community, of peace and of justice in the world.*

(3) *The following basic rights bind the legislature, the executive and the judiciary as directly enforceable by law.*

ARTICLE 2

(1) *Everyone has the right to the free development of his personality insofar as he does not violate the rights of others or offend*

against the constitutional order or the moral code.

(2) *Everyone has the right to life and to inviolability of his person. The freedom of the indivi-*

(3) No one may be compelled against his conscience to render war service as an armed combatant. Details will be regulated by a Federal Law.

ARTICLE 5

(1) *Everyone has the right freely to express and to disseminate his opinion by speech, writing and pictures and freely to inform himself from generally accessible sources. Freedom of the Press and freedom of reporting by radio and motion pictures are guaranteed. There shall be no censorship.*

(2) *These rights are limited by the provisions of the general laws, the provisions of law for the protection of youth and by the right to inviolability of personal honour.*

(3) *Art and science, research and teaching are free. Freedom of teaching does not absolve from loyalty to the Constitution.*

ARTICLE 6

(1) *Marriage and family enjoy the special protection of the State.*

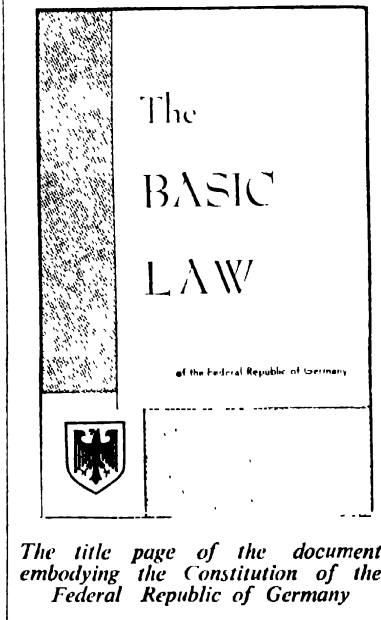
(2) *Care and upbringing of children are the natural right of the parents and a duty primarily incumbent on them. The State watches over the performance of this duty.*

(3) *Separation of children from the family against the will of the persons entitled to bring them up may take place only pursuant to a law, if those so entitled fail in their duty or if the children are otherwise threatened with neglect.*

(4) *Every mother is entitled to the protection and care of the community.*

(5) *Illegitimate children shall be provided by legislation with the same opportunities for their physical and spiritual development and their position in society as are enjoyed by legitimate children.*

To be Continued



dual is inviolable. These rights may only be encroached upon pursuant to a law.

ARTICLE 3

(1) *All persons are equal before the law.*

(2) *Men and women have equal rights.*

(3) *No one may be prejudiced or favoured because of his sex, his parentage, his race, his language, his homeland and origin, his faith or his religious or political opinions.*

ARTICLE 4

(1) *Freedom of faith and of conscience, and freedom of creed, religious or ideological, are inviolable.*

(2) *The undisturbed practice of religion is guaranteed.*

*As amended by Federal Law of March 19, 1956 (Federal Law Gazette I, P. III)



MARK THE CONTRASTS

Essen, the home city of the historic Krupp family, is the largest town of the Ruhr district and the heart of Germany's steel industry. Villa Huegel, once the residence of the Krupp family, now houses one of the finest collections of art. Several years ago it was the venue of an exhibition "Five Thousand Years

of Art from India", which drew visitors from various other countries of Europe and won warm praise.

Essen has many modern buildings, and its shopping centre is one of the busiest in the Ruhr. The upper picture produces a photo of the centre in original, while the lower one incorporates fifteen changes as usual



IN SHORT

The Indian films "India 67" and "Inquiry" have been entered for this year's International Berlin Film Festival.

At no time have there been in the Federal Republic of Germany a greater degree of personal and political freedom, better economic security and less social tensions than at present.

Federal Foreign Minister Willy Brandt informed the Soviet Ambassador in East Berlin that the East German controls on the movement of people from West were "damaging and constituted a threat to the efforts to ease East-West tension"

Asylum in the West was sought by five members of East Berlin's State Opera Company during a guest performance in Lausanne.

Famed film star and Bharata Natya danseuse Vyjayanthimala is shortly visiting the Federal Republic of Germany. She will be accompanied by a party of ten dancers and musicians, besides her husband Dr. C. L. Bali.

The extremist Socialist German Student Federation (SDS) has not succeeded in getting the mass of the German students and workers on its side.

The late Chancellor Adenauer did more for Germany than any other statesman, said 60 per cent of those interview-

ed in a nationwide opinion survey. Bismarck trailed long behind with 17 per cent of votes. Prof. Ludwig Erhard got two per cent of the votes.

The city of Düsseldorf in West Germany sponsored the first art exhibition for the blind. On display were also works by the Swiss painter Max Bucher. Since the artist employs plastic materials in the execution of his paintings, the blind are able to obtain an impression by tracing the contours of the painting.

A 36-ft.-long submarine capable of operating at a depth of 15,000 feet has been designed by a Kiel firm. It will carry a crew of two men and will be powered by chemical energy on a hydrogen basis.

The closing of the Suez Canal has reinforced the trend towards the building of supertankers in international shipping.

The largest radio-telescope of the world is presently under construction in Essen, Federal Republic of Germany. Built by Krupp, the new research instrument will be capable of penetrating some eight million light years into the universe.

The police in Frankfurt successfully tried out a new technique of dealing with student demonstrations disrupting traffic. They just stayed out of sight and when students caused obstruction diverted the

traffic, thus giving the demonstrators no opportunity to make an impact.

Uwe Seeler, idolized German football hero, who represented his country in 59 international games and three world championships, is retiring from international sport at the age of 31 for health and professional reasons. However, he will continue to play for his home team, the famed HSV (Hamburg Sports Association).

The advancement of science and research will remain on the high priority list of the German Federal Government, declared Federal Minister Gerhard Stoltenberg.

An Indian enterprise has secured a Rs. 7.21 lakh order for supplying 7,000 truck wheels for trucks made by a German firm and being assembled in Cairo. This export order has been won by an Indian firm against stiff foreign competition.

A batch of 15 sales executives sponsored by India's Engineering Export Promotion Council has arrived in the Federal Republic of Germany for a five-week training in salesmanship.

After years of quiet research Germany is now leading the world in the development of two advanced types of atomic reactors, the "fast-breeding" and the "beehive" types. With a much higher degree of fuel utilisation than the present

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generation of reactors they promise to be the power sources of the near future.

A UNESCO survey team, which toured a dozen European countries, has awarded Cologne the title of the "most helpful European city for the cause of foreign workers". There are now 30,000 foreign workers in Cologne and the number is expected to increase.

Technicians at the famous Zeiss Optical Works in Oberkochen (South Germany) are giving finishing touches to a balloon telescope designed to give solar researchers a new and closer look at the sun.

The Pentagon strongly denied a report that equipment for chemical and bacteriological warfare had been supplied to Germany.

GERMAN WEEKLY

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AN INDIAN IN MUNICH

[See pages 2 and 5]

von Klaus Klostermaier

[illegible]

HINDUISM

A profound study, this 467-page book by Dr. Klaus Klostermaier breathes the spirit of Hinduism. It is not a mere academic discussion of Hinduism whose philosophy has won the devout admiration of generations of German scholars, but a sympathetic interpretation of its spiritual values for the Western reader.

Dr. Klostermaier is connected with the "Institute of Indian Culture" which is a centre of anthropological and Indological research and a branch of the renowned Anthropos-Institute near Bonn. His description of various practices, which are vital to Hinduism, is based on strong sympathy and personal experience. After a lucid survey of the principal teachings of Hinduism and the philosophy behind them, the author takes the reader through the ramifications of the faith—the concept of redemption of the soul through self-knowledge, the belief in the supreme being, the theory of yoga as a means of attaining spiritual perfection, etc. In spite of the increasing pressure of modernity, Hinduism has a permanent value in the social order of the Hindus. This is explained by Dr. Klostermaier with competence and clarity.

Publisher : J P Bachem, Cologne.

Export of Indian Textiles

AN agreement designed to assist India in the export of her textile products was signed in Bonn between the Governments of the Federal Republic of Germany and India. Drawn up under the provisions of the International Cotton Agreement and in pursuance of commitments under the Kennedy Round, it provides for trading in cotton textile products without quantitative restrictions within a certain range.

Mr. G. F. Duckwitz, State Secretary in the Federal Foreign Office and former German Ambassador to New Delhi who, along with Joint Secretary Elsen of the Federal Ministry of Economics, signed the agreement for the Federal Republic of Germany, said: "It is a matter of special pleasure and honour to me to be able to sign this agreement".

In order to comply with the German commitments under the Kennedy Round and with the wishes of India, it has been decided to implement the stipulations agreed upon with retrospective effect from 1st January 1968. The agreement will be valid up till the end of 1970 i.e. for duration of the International Cotton Textile Agreement.

“The agreement signed just now between India and the Federal Re-



Mr. G. F. Duckwitz

public of Germany", State Secretary Duckwitz pointed out, "is a step further in the direction of the intensification of economic co-operation between the two countries. It deals with a very important sector of India's export industry and, I hope that, along with the reduction of customs duties in the Kennedy Round, it would lead to an increase in the volume of India's exports.

"This hope is based not only on the agreement which has been signed just now. We are convinced that the granting of preferential customs levies for finished and semi-finished products—a move which was first of all advocated by Germany itself—will be of considerable advantage to India. We shall, in future, continue to make efforts to

see that these preferential regulations come into force as soon as possible.

"Both our countries are also making efforts in the same direction so as to ensure a progressive increase in India's exports by means of a jointly worked-out export-promotion programme."

State Secretary Duckwitz recalled that, in spite of the Federal Government's budgetary difficulties, German development aid to India had not been reduced. This showed the special importance being attached to assistance to India. (See also page 6)

An Indian in Munich

MUNICH, the principal city of Bavaria in South Germany, has been praised as "a great Germanic dream translated into life". It is one of the cities noted for well-laid-out squares and ever green gardens. Although a crowded place filled with buildings of various styles and epochs, Munich also offers tourists as well as native citizens ample opportunities to spend a quiet hour in parks and gardens or on the cool banks of the river Isar that flows through the city.

One of the numerous sights in the city is the Theatinerkirche, an impressive baroque church, which lies close to the Hofgarten, a small

garden adjacent to the former residence of a Bavarian king. Mr. R. Rangachari from Madras, undergoing a course of advanced training, and his friend Mr. Krishnamurthy



Krishnamurthy In the Hofgarten find particular joy in strolling in the garden, along with German friends (cover page). **Mr. Krishnamurthy** finds scope for his hobby of photography. (Also see Page 5)



While India is reported to be improving the facilities for tourists, particularly at specific places of travel interest, in Germany modern hotels, medieval castles and bikini girls are helping in the campaign to attract foreign tourists to the land of the Rhine. "Folklore, castles, palaces, art galleries and romantic towns are our particular attractions" announces the Central German Tourist Promotion Office in Frankfurt. The three posters reproduced above offer something for all tastes.

Disarmament

ON the occasion of the signing of the non-proliferation treaty, the Foreign Secretary in Bonn, Mr G.F. Duckwitz, dealing with the problem of disarmament in the world, declared in an interview with "Deutsche Welle" the (German Overseas Radio Service): "All our foreign politics are the politics of peace. We want to assist in removing political tensions and in reducing the pace of the armament race. As far back as 1954 the Federal Republic, while joining the NATO, renounced the production of atomic, biological and chemical arms and submitted herself to correlated international controls. In 1963 the Federal Republic signed and ratified the Test Ban Treaty. Moreover, we have consistently renounced the power to use nuclear arms. Promoting the conclusion of the non-proliferation treaty meets the principles of the German politics of securing peace". Foreign Secretary Duckwitz emphasised the special interest of the Federal Republic in the non-proliferation of nuclear arms. As a matter of principle, he said, the Federal Republic supports all measures which are directed against the misuse of nuclear power. The Federal Republic, on the other hand, is not prepared "to accept anything which hinders their peaceful use." Foreign Secretary Duckwitz also declared: "The world cannot stop at a limited non-

proliferation treaty. Peace can only be assured if the Nuclear Powers, on their part, are prepared to take steps towards disarmament, for instance, if they renounced further development of dangerous arms and stopped the production of fissionable material for military purposes."

A Daring Flight !

A SURGEON from East Germany, his wife and two children have managed to escape through Nairobi (Kenya) to the West.

The surgeon was one of a group of twelve "GDR" specialists deputed to Tanzania for service as development experts. Having travelled from East Berlin to Cairo in a Russian "Acroflot" aircraft, reports "dpa", the group changed over at Cairo to an aircraft of the "East African Airways" under a British pilot. During a halt at Nairobi, the surgeon, who had enlisted the sympathy of the pilot, had his baggage removed from the plane secretly.

When the passengers had boarded the aircraft again at Nairobi for continuing their journey, the surgeon and his family ran towards the airport building. All the efforts of two East-German guards to bring the family back were thwarted by the pilot who ordered the doors to be closed and refused to delay the plane.

Wischnewski : Fewer Arms

WIDER effort in the struggle against hunger in the world, more aid to the developing countries and fewer arms—these are the demands of Mr Hans-Jürgen Wischnewski, Federal Minister for Economic Co-operation, in Bonn.

Wischnewski writes in the Press Service of his party (S.P.D.): "The problem of hunger, still concentrated in pockets today, will demolish by the middle of the 'seventies' if not earlier—all dams like a torrent. Thirty-two years before the turn of the century, we still have some chance to avert the impending catastrophe. But to be able to do this, three requisites are essential.

1. "East and West must refrain from using the Third Bloc as a battle-ground for their ideological conflict;

2. "The expenditure on arms in the entire world has to be substantially reduced and the resources so freed have to be diverted to peaceful development in Africa, Asia and Latin America.

3. "Every developing country has to understand that she carries a great responsibility towards the whole of mankind. If she delayed setting the social and economic developments into motion with all her strength she would become a danger not only to herself but also to others".

YOUR QUIZ

Questions

1. When and where was the International Transport Exhibition held?
2. Name the biggest swing-bridge in the world.
3. How many universities are there in the Federal Republic of Germany?
4. Which was the biggest theatrical success in Germany?
5. I have done the diploma course in mechanical engineering as well as in mining engineering and have some experience in both fields. I want to proceed to Germany for further studies and employment. Kindly suggest the procedure to be followed and also indicate the possibilities.
6. Can an Indian student who holds a diploma already take up a job in engineering and also undertake higher studies in Germany?

Answers

1. The Exhibition was held in Munich in 1965 and was attended by more than 10 million people.
2. The biggest swing-bridge is a road-cum-rail bridge 317 metres long. It was built by the firm of Krupp.
3. There are 39 universities, technical universities and colleges with university status in the Federal Republic of Germany.
4. Germany's biggest theatrical success of postwar days was the 500th performance of "My Fair Lady" (German edition) in 1963 at "Theater des Westens", Berlin.
5. Study and work cannot go together at the same time under the German university system because all courses are conducted only during the day. Also, full-time employment leaves no time and energy for studies side by side. German students take up work only during the vacations. It is impossible to get a scholarship, the minimum qualification for which is a Master's degree. The minimum qualification for admission to a German university is a B.A. or B.Sc. degree. Obtaining a job is not easy. One can ascertain possibilities from the Zentralstelle für Arbeitsvermittlung, 6000, Frankfurt, Main-Zeil 57.
6. No. The reason is explained in answer No. 5.

Questions and answers 1-4 collected and compiled by Mrs. Meena K. Murthy, Thanjavur (Madras State). Question 5 received from M. Ruzuddin, Warangal, Andhra Pradesh. Question 6 received from Shankar Ganguly, Deshabandhu Nagar, 24-Parganas, West Bengal.

Germans Cherish Dr. C. Fabri's Memory

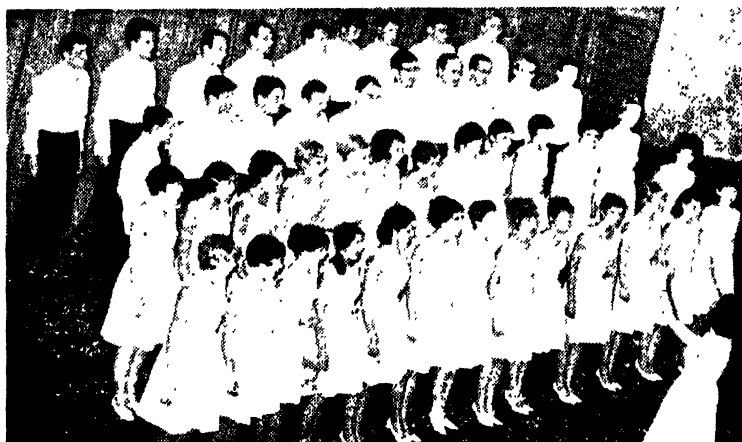
Baron von Mirbach, the German Ambassador, paid a tribute to the memory of Dr. Charles Fabri, noted art critic who passed away last week. Dr. Fabri was 69.

In a message of condolence to Mrs. Fabri, the Ambassador wrote. "We Germans specially shall always cherish the memory of Dr. Fabri who not only mastered our language to perfection but who always sympathised with our cultural endeavours and, through his scholarly critiques and lectures, helped so greatly to interpret Germany's cultural life to Indian audience". The Ambassador sent a wreath as a "last greeting to our dear friend."



Dr. C. Fabri

Münster University Choir Delights Indian Audiences



International folk songs, negro spirituals and classical pieces rendered by the University Madrigal Choir of Münster from Germany thrilled large audiences at Rabindra Sadan and St. Paul's Cathedral in Calcutta. The concerts

were held under the auspices of the Max Müller Bhavan, Calcutta. The Münster University Choir, which consists of more than 45 members with Mrs. Herma Kramm as conductor, was in India as part of a goodwill tour of several parts of Asia.

"Vikram" : Mysore's Gift to Stuttgart Zoo

"Vikram", a baby elephant gifted by Mysore has just arrived at the Zoological Gardens in Stuttgart. It represents a close link between this German city and Bangalore, the capital of Mysore State where an institute for training foremen for industry is being set up with German assistance. "Vikram" was flown to Germany from Bombay.

Before the baby elephant's departure, Dr. R. Kunisch (right above), German Consul-General in Bombay and Mr. Walter Leifer (left), Press Attache at the Consulate-General, visited him (seen by the side of the huge sculpture of an elephant) at the Victoria Gardens, Bombay.



AN INDIAN IN MUNICH

Mr. Rangachari From I.I.T. Madras

MR. Ramanujam Rangachari from Madras did not find it difficult to settle down in Germany even though this is his first stay in Europe. He is working in Munich where he renewed his acquaintance with an old friend, Dr. Ing. Seinecke, who was lecturer in electronics at the Indian Institute of Technology, Madras, from 1963 to 1965. Dr. Seinecke, now with the firm of Siemens, has arranged for Mr. Rangachari to prepare himself a vegetarian meal every evening in the Siemens guest-house. The visitor has his breakfast too there and it is all so managed that there are no problems regarding food for Mr. Rangachari, the vegetarian, in a city where the eating customs include a good sound breakfast in the morning with sausage and smoked ham.

Unhindered by problems of acclimatizing himself to usages which are foreign to him, Mr. Rangachari, supervisor for electronic equipment at the I.I.T., devotes himself to his one-year course of advanced training. He began in the Siemens works in Munich and then switched over to "Rohde and Schwarz", the well-known factory for electronic measuring equipment in Europe. At this factory suitable equipment is



Mr. Rangachari, along with a colleague, examining a list of spare parts



The Indian visitor explaining a point with reference to a frequency meter

developed and constructed for almost every field of high and low frequency technology, including the technology of sound measurement.

The firm has a new laboratory building and is intensifying its research and development. With a staff of more than 4000 persons and a turn-over of about DM 110 million (nearly Rs. 20 crores) in 1966, the enterprise builds varied types of equipment about which Mr. Rangachari has a high opinion. About 60 per cent of the equipment which Mr. Rangachari looks after at the I.I.T. Madras comes from the firm of "Rohde and Schwarz". And Mr. Rangachari is helping with his own hand in the production of this equipment in Munich.

Mr. Rangachari finds new impressions crowding in on him daily in Munich, even though he has been there only for five months now. Still, he is reminded vividly of his home country when he helps Dr. Seinecke write the notes from tape recordings of veena music. Seinecke became interested in the veena in Madras. Even today, he receives tape recordings from his teacher, Shri T. N. Ramaswami Sastri—a pupil of the great master, Shri Karaikkudy Sambasiva Ayyar, who died in 1958 - and uses them for his practice on the veena. He intends to publish a small book in English and German, and perhaps in Tamil as well, on the subject.

Dr. Seinecke, who plays on the veena, receives assistance from Mr. Rangachari in reading from a book of notes on music



YOUR REPORTER IN

BONN



Indian danseuse Lilavati Devi (right) in animated discussion with Prof. Kurt Jooss of the Folkswang Ballet Company, Essen

INDIAN DANSEUSE IN GERMANY

LILAVATI DEVI, the Indian danseuse, gave a guest performance before a full house at the Folkswang School in Essen. She had been invited, together with her Swedish husband, Bengt Häger, by the head of the Folkswang Ballet Company, Professor Kurt Jooss. Häger opened the programme with an introduction to the history and development of Indian dancing.

Lilavati Devi lives at the Swedish capital of Stockholm where her husband is director of a music institute. After the recital, the couple stayed on for two more days in Essen and established close contacts with the students of dancing at the Folkswang School.

The Folkswang academy of dancing, founded in 1927, is one of the principal German training centres for music, ballet, drama and photography. Equally famous is the Folkswang Museum (in old North German "Folkswang" means "Hall of the

Goddess of Spring"), which since 1922 holds one of the most valuable and comprehensive collections of modern European art.

LEAVES FROM A DIARY

Mrs. Erika Pappritz, who was for many years Deputy Chief of Protocol at the Federal Foreign Office, is known in Bonn as "Lady Etiquette". Federal Chancellor Kiesinger was among the prominent personalities who offered her felicitations on her 75th birthday.

★

THE Government of India is seeking a fresh loan from the Federal Republic of Germany. The amount of the loan is believed to be of the order of Rs. 47 crores. Mr. Y.T. Shah, Joint Secretary in the Union Ministry of Finance from New Delhi, has arrived in Bonn and is discussing details with the Federal Government

★

AN ambitious plan currently being examined by the Federal Ministry of Scientific Research in Bonn aims at establishing a high-speed truck and car carrying rail service. The new train, which will also carry passengers, will travel at a speed of 250 kilometres per hour and use an air-cushion system with a linear electric propulsion.



An agreement on Indian exports of textile products was signed in Bonn by the Indian Ambassador Mr. Khub Chand (left), for India, and by Mr. G.F. Duckwitz (centre), State Secretary in the Federal Foreign Office and formerly German Ambassador in India and, Mr. Elson (right), Joint Secretary in the Federal Ministry of Economics, for Germany. (See also page 2)

I WANTED TO BECOME A JOURNALIST...

We have been surprised at the keen interest shown by numerous readers in the pages from Felix von Eckardt's memoirs "An Untidy Life", reproduced in the "German News Weekly" of June 15. Many of the readers having asked for a continuation of this series, permission was obtained from the Econ Publishing House, Duesseldorf, the publisher of

the book, for reproducing further chapters. The second instalment, which now follows, describes how Mr. Felix von Eckardt, the journalist, diplomat and former head of the Federal Press and Information Office and State Secretary, became a journalist against the wish of his father and rose to great heights in this exacting profession before he joined the Government.

My father and I engaged in many a friendly argument, during which each one nevertheless stubbornly stood his ground. I wanted to become a journalist like himself and like my grandfather who had been one from time to time in his career. Like most journalists he was opposed to the idea of the son following in the footsteps of the father and so, having determined that I was to be a banker, he accordingly set me to learn the trade. I fared fairly well at my work and indeed, what with the mounting inflation, the profession was not without its moments of excitement. It was at this time that I met my future wife. She was the daughter of a Hamburg merchant, who every now and then received a payment in foreign exchange. He had not grasped the implications of the inflation, for he frequently sent his daughter to me with the mission of changing twenty or fifty dollars. But I refused to change such "enormous" sums at one time. "Not more than one dollar shall be changed at a time!" I announced on the strength of my status as experienced "banker". In this way I managed to pull my future wife's family through quite comfortably.

All we young people in the firm indulged in every kind of reckless speculation. Speaking for myself, I concentrated exclusively on foreign exchange. The business posed no problems whatsoever, for all you had to do was to place the mark "alabaiss". Whenever I went out with my fiancée I took along a dollar. No matter how late it became, I never failed to return home with a tidy stack of German currency notes. Every once in a while I also contrived to slip a dollar into my mother's hand, naturally without the knowledge of my father. Thus we managed to weather the inflation tolerably. Had I kept my nose on the track, I might have been a prosperous man at the age of twenty-one. But, as it turned out, the resolution I formed was the right one. On the very day that the stabilized mark was issued, I quit the banking business, anticipating that critical days lay ahead for the smaller business enterprises. Now at long last I could join the "Hamburger Fremdenblatt."

My father, however, laid down the condition that I was to first devote some time to acquainting myself with the technical processes of printing. He said that he had always found his lack of adequate experience in this field a drawback in his career. This idea did not appeal overmuch to me, for I felt that my calling lay on a loftier plane; the writing of political editorials represented the

goal of my aspirations. One or the other of my political editorials had already seen the light of print in the magazine published by the association of former cadets. In due course my term of apprenticeship in the composing room and in the rotation press came to an end, as well as a quite interesting spell in the etching room where the photogravure prints were prepared. The "Hamburger Fremdenblatt" was the first German



Mr. Felix von Eckardt likes horses, and his hobby is horse-riding. When he turned 65 on June 18, his eldest son, Mr. Peter von Eckardt who accompanied Chancellor Kiesinger during his visit to India last winter, wrote this about his father, in an article carried in the leading Hamburg daily "Die Welt": "I esteem and respect him as a friend. As my father I love him".

paper to daily publish a full-page copperplate photogravure print, because the publisher, Albert Broschek, was a great expert in this art. He was also the man who first introduced photo-telegraphy. The "Fremdenblatt" caused a sensation by publishing the first photographs of the launching of the airship "Graf Zeppelin", which had taken place at Lake Constance in the morning, in its four o'clock afternoon edition that very same day! Just imagine, a photograph from Lake Constance appearing in print in Hamburg in a matter of hours!

At last the day arrived when I joined the Local News Department and was entrusted to the care of O.E. Kiesel, who was expected to make a journalist of

me. He was a rather blunt and outspoken type, but his rough demeanour concealed a tender heart. The third person in the office was an elderly editor, called "Veddel-Hartmann", because he lived in the part of the city known as Veddel. It was the task of this warm-hearted man to edit innumerable scraps of local news daily, while I was generally chased around town by the "boss". He demanded that I haul in the "catch", by which he meant all the latest local news. In this way I learnt to make a "reportage". I owe a deep debt of gratitude to O.E. Kiesel, for it was he who taught me how to collect facts and then present them to the reader in a clear and intelligible way. No genuine journalist can afford to dispense with a course of training of this kind. He also taught me that a news report must in the first place contain clear indications as to time, place and event. The "commentary" was something entirely apart from this. We got along splendidly together, except in one respect. Being plagued by insomnia, he was in the habit of making his appearance in the editor's office at a criminally early hour each morning. But after all I frequently happened to have something on my agenda in the evenings and sometimes even during the night. Therefore in his opinion I always arrived too late. Whenever I showed up later than 8.30 a.m., he would greet me with a stream of invectives in the purest Hamburg dialect: "Well, there you are, you boozy, good-for-nothing pig! Take this for a punishment! Go on, sit down on your bottom and write an editorial!" But you could not write an editorial for the local news page without some kind of inspiration. Thus under this friendly guidance I learnt to make critical glosses out of minor items of local news.

Things went on like this for a while, until a change of environment was recommended. I was sent to Munich, where I joined the staff of the "Munchener Neuesten Nachrichten". The choice of my new environment was determined to a considerable extent by the fact that my sister Isabella, who since my babyhood had acted as a kind of second mother to me, worked there in the archives of the newspaper. My sister was no child of melancholy and so we moved together into a cosy flat. My work with the newspaper at first proved to be a disappointment. Once again I was attached to the local news department, where, however, things were far from being as lively as they had been in Hamburg. I had to spend part of my working time in editing and arranging

the livestock reports. Very often, pigs were quoted as being "dull" and my mood was certainly no better. Mercifully, Munich as a city did not prove dull by any means. I enjoyed a few weeks of good fun at Carnival celebrations, beer parties, etc.

But then came the turning of the tide. One day I was ordered off regular duty and deputed to describe and photograph the gliding feats of the famous war pilot Udet for the "Münchner Illustrierte", a periodical issued by the same publishing house. This was no simple matter, for Udet had undertaken—as was his wont whenever he found himself in dire financial straits—to take off from the Zugspitzhaus on the mountain and glide over the ridge of the Zugspitze, which lay at a much higher level above it. When he arrived at the top of the peak, he did not at all like the looks of what he had committed himself to. If the expected up-winds failed to arise, there was little hope of success. If he managed to escape from the flying stunt with nothing more serious than a few broken bones, he would have reason to count himself lucky. I was not enraptured with the project either, for as an enthusiastic photographer I knew that there would not be much to see on the photos. But all the same, we decided to settle down and make ourselves cosy for the time being at least. Udet was a most entertaining companion. I wrote contributions for the feuilleton, making them as funny as I could and adding caricatures of Udet. But nothing happened. By and by I began to receive rather impatient telephone calls from the publishing house, inquiring when the great event would take place. But Udet continued to stave off his gliding feat and as for me, my fund of material for suitable articles showed signs of running out. It was only when the situation got really hot that Udet pulled himself together, downed a couple of large pegs of brandy, had himself towed to the appointed spot and sailed off. Five minutes later he had actually skimmed over the ridge with the help of up-winds and landed safely in the valley below.

For me this episode brought about a major change. The publishing house to which I belonged, Messrs. Knorr and Hirth, also issued, in addition to the papers I have mentioned, an evening edition of the "Münchner Neuesten Nachrichten" under the name "Telegraph-Zeitung". The man in sole charge of this publication, which consisted of four to six pages, was a Viennese journalist, Dr. Bittner, a man with a rich store of experience behind him. That I had put the endless days on the Zugspitze to good journalistic use had apparently appealed to him, for he arranged for me to become his assistant. Under this man I learnt a great deal, for he let me try my hand at all branches of journalistic work; ultimately, I was also permitted a fling at politics. After some time, he took the risk of entrusting me with the sole management of the paper for a few days, as he had to go away on a journey. I spared no effort and even wrote a short political editorial. When Bittner returned, he was satisfied with



Gustav Stresemann, the German statesman whose dazzling personality and brilliant oratorical gifts Mr. Felix von Eckardt knew well as a young journalist

my work. Finally he succeeded in making it possible for me to take a trip myself. First I was sent to Berne to interview President Motta, for Switzerland at that time was considerably plagued by Soviet agents who were stirring up trouble in the country. I entered the villa of the President with palpitating heart, but was at once reassured by the sight that greeted my eyes, for a flock of innumerable children swept through the house, pursued by the head of state, who roundly scolded the fleeing horde in a torrent of Italian.

Motta supplied me with every information I could possibly wish for. Every now and again he kept running to the door in order to hush the children, who were creating an infernal noise. My account of the interview was approved of by my paper. A further rewarding experience was a meeting with the distinguished German ambassador Dr. Müller. From Berne my itinerary took me to Geneva. Here I was required to write an article on the International Labour Organisation. The head of this organisation, the Frenchman Albert Thomas, similarly gave me a long and detailed interview. It turned out to be a most successful round trip.

Thereafter I advanced by leaps and bounds. Dr. Bittner succeeded in procuring permission for me to attend the meetings of the Council of the League of Nations and the General Assembly four times a year in the capacity of reporter. My assignments in Geneva provided strenuous political and journalistic training, for the conferences were attended not only by the foremost politicians but by the pick of journalists as well. On these assignments it was imperative for a journalist to be present at all the events to ferret out pieces of information that nobody else knew anything about and in addition to write a commentary on each item of news

that he could manage to obtain. Competition among the journalists was keen, but fair. I received much invaluable help from many of the older journalists, above all from the best representatives of the great Berlin publishing houses of Scherl, Ullstein and Mosse. I formed friendships with many who were twice as old as I was and whenever I was faced with a problem I could not cope with, I was not left in the lurch. In Geneva I came in contact with the world of journalism on both national and international levels and established connections with the European delegations, taking care to always start with those all-important people, the secretaries. At that time I discovered that a journalist can frequently obtain better information from the man second or third in rank in a delegation than from ministers and secretaries of state. I shall never forget those memorable days when I first witnessed the diplomatic battles waged across the council table of the League of Nations by such personalities as Aristide Briand, Sir Austin Chamberlain, the Belgian van der Velde, the Hungarian Count Apponyi, the Rumanian Titulescu, etc.

For the journalist, the Geneva conferences afforded unique training. Every day news reports, confidential information and commentaries had to be communicated to head-office by telephone. I learnt how to collect the news material and examine it more than once to test its real significance before dispatching the messages by telephone. But there were also some "great" days. When Germany, after an unsuccessful attempt, was at last admitted to the League of Nations, the jubilation in the assembly was genuine and impressive. On that occasion Stresemann, whom I subsequently had the privilege of knowing more intimately both in his political capacity as well as in private life, made a brilliant speech which was repeatedly interrupted by applause. It was this speech that admitted him to the front rank of European politicians. For some years the trio composed of Briand, Stresemann and Chamberlain represented the authoritative power in the League of Nations. Stresemann was supported principally by Briand. I had the opportunity of seeing this dazzling personality, with his unique oratorical gifts, pacing the speaker's platform in front of the General Assembly, with no written notes in his hand and yet perfectly composed and self-assured. And his audience, consisting as it did of hard-headed politicians and diplomats, nevertheless fell irresistibly under the spell of the warm and vibrant cello-like timbre of his voice. But then all of a sudden he halted and ended his mighty peace speech by booming out the words "A bas les canons! A bas les mitrailleuses!" in a voice that resounded through the hushed hall. Rapturous ovation greeted this great wizard of the word and of the voice.

This was the heyday of the League of Nations. Every evening, after the day's work was over, statesmen and diplomats, journalists and camp-followers formed a custom of gathering together in the tavern "Bavaria". Political bonmots flew from table to table.



The "Hamburger Fremdenblatt" caused a sensation by publishing the first photographs of the launching of the airship "Graf Zeppelin". The event occurred in the morning at Lake Constance and the Hamburg newspaper carried the pictures within the next few hours.

The walls were—and are to this day—plastered with brilliant caricatures drawn by the Hungarians Kelen and Derso. These evening sessions in the tavern rarely ended before one or two o'clock in the morning.

I have preserved a caricature by Kelen showing Count Apponyi, who at that time was the oldest statesman at the conferences, with me, the youngest journalist in Geneva. The occasion for the drawing was an interview I had with the Hungarian count. This was the question I posed to him: How long was the "political eternity" supposed to last? Expressed in more precise terms this meant: How long does a treaty that has been concluded to remain valid for all time remain binding? The eighty-six-year-old statesman, who incidentally travelled four times a year from Budapest to Geneva in a third-class train compartment in order to save his poor country expenses, reflected a while and then answered: "Fifteen years!" I leave it to the reader to reckon out for himself, making due allowance for the circumstances, of course, how right history proved the old gentleman's words to be.

During my term in Munich a political event took place which demonstrated to me, a young journalist, what terrible consequences can follow on internal political dissension. The setting for this gory showdown did not lie in Germany, but in Austria. On the 15th July 1927 I was standing in the composing room of the publishing firm Knorr and Hirth trying, with the collaboration of an extremely original com-

positor, to make up as attractive a first page as possible for the "Telegramm-Zeitung". When we had some leisure at our disposal, this old man, whose hobby was opera, and I used to frequently play a game which nobody except us understood. I would call out the name of an opera or the opening line of an aria and he would search among the news items that had already been set in type, trying to find those that bore some relation to the opera mentioned. In the midst of this game we were interrupted by the ringing of the telephone. At the other end of the line was our representative in Vienna. "Revolution in Vienna . . . the Palace of Justice in flames . . ." he reported in broken sentences. Then with a click the line suddenly went dead and all efforts to revive the connection proved futile. The whole country was paralyzed by a general strike. No closer information of any kind was to be obtained from any news agency. After a brief consultation with the chief editor and the publishers, I was deputed to go to Vienna by car and report on the events. It turned out to be an adventurous trip.

I had hardly reached the border when my troubles began. Finally I was permitted to cross into Austrian territory. Next a dense fog arose. Again and again, men in civilian clothes with red bands encircling their arms somehow materialized out of the thick volumes of mist and called the car to a halt, demanding to see our papers. After what seemed an endless journey through the night, we — my driver and I — at last trundled through the suburbs of

Vienna just as day was breaking. With the exception of a few patrols, regular police on one occasion and men with red arm bands on another, the city was as deserted as a ghost town. At the hotel "Bristol" I was informed that the employees, too, were on strike. I was allotted a room, but it had not been tidied, the bed of the previous occupant had not been made and no breakfast was available. The telephone lines remained dead.

The only information that could be elicited from the Press and Public Relations Office of the Austrian Federal Chancellor was: "The Council of Ministers is sitting in session sine die!" After painstaking inquiries and investigations I managed to piece together the following picture: Leftist Socialists and Communists had organised a rebellion against the Government and set the Palace of Justice on fire as a signal for the revolt. In the working-class districts, violent street battles raged between the revolutionaries and the police. In the district called Hernals I witnessed a fierce gun battle. The street was littered with corpses, and pools of blood bore evidence of how virulent the fanaticism was that thus found a vent in the savagery I witnessed. The Government had set up some light artillery in a new housing colony for the working class. I had witnessed more than one violent clash between the Government and the Spartacists during the German revolution, but I was horrified at the brutality that exhibited itself in the Austrian Civil War. There was nothing whatsoever to be discerned of the "golden Viennese heart."

I tried as best as I could to form a picture of the course of events. Except for the stereotyped communiqué "The Council of Ministers is sitting in session sine die!" no further information was forthcoming from the Press and Public Relations Office. Those few days in Vienna made me realize how helpless a journalist is without a telephone. With the limited resources at my command, I tried to compile a report each day on the events that had taken place. Then I used to drive to Pressburg, since all the telephone connections from Vienna to other countries had been cut off. Every now and then, I was lucky enough to be able to contact my Munich office from Pressburg via Prague. Very often the most I could do was to give a hurried sketch of the events of the day in a few disjointed sentences, but at least it was something. The few telephone lines that Pressburg could boast of were besieged by representatives of the international press. Currency notes of all denominations flowed into the pockets of hall porters and telephone operators in the hotels. The daily trip back to Vienna had to be made by night. Sleep became a luxury I could not afford to indulge in. The fact that the bed linen used by the previous occupant of my hotel room still remained untouched was now immaterial to me. Finally the Government was able to bring the situation under control by mobilizing all the forces at its command. But I was not satisfied with my journalistic work. I lacked a coherent account of what had really taken place. After racking my brains, dulled through days of wakefulness, I at length called to mind a man whose acquaintance I had made during a previous visit to Vienna: the ambassador Baron Seidler. After frantically driving around in circles trying to discover his whereabouts, I finally succeeded in tracking him down in the spa Baden near Vienna. Being an experienced diplomat, he had withdrawn from the scene of action and found a quiet corner for himself in the country. He knew even less about the "revolution" than I did, but when I mentioned that it was impossible to obtain an interview with Schober, the Superintendent of the Vienna Police Force, he exclaimed: "Ah yes, Schober—why, he's an old pal of mine!" I was given a letter of introduction to Schober. Armed with this credential, I presented myself before the secretary of the Police Superintendent and succeeded in persuading her to take it and lay it before this all-powerful personage in his private office. I sat down on a chair to await the outcome of this experiment and promptly fell asleep. I was jolted out of my nap by the secretary's voice saying: "The Herr Superintendent will now see you!"

The scene that followed could have taken place only in Vienna. I found Schober, a short man of stocky build, sitting behind his desk. The impression I received of this "murderer of workers", this "butcher of Vienna" as he was called by the revolutionaries, was that of a genial, kindly soul. Looking at him, it was hard to believe that he was capable of the harsh severity he had shown in crushing the revolt. He declined to

GERMAN SPORT



Germany beat Brazil 2-1 at Stuttgart in the third encounter between the two national football teams. Picture shows Doerfel of Germany (right) after beating Claudio, the Brazilian goalie, and scoring a goal.



Perfect gracefulness and harmony in movement were demonstrated at the German Gymnastics Festival in Berlin. Picture shows pupils of the Medau School performing gymnastic exercises with Indian clubs.

give me an interview, explaining: "To be frank with you, Herr Baron, I'm simply too tired!" I was equally exhausted. He pondered on how he could help me. Suddenly he formed a decision: "Look, here is my report to the Government. I haven't revised it yet. Now take it, make yourself comfortable in the hall outside and copy out whatever you want from it!" Beside myself with joy, I took the report, which was about twenty or thirty pages long, and marched off to the hall to commence my work. But I made no progress, for every few minutes my head fell forward on my chest and I dropped off to sleep. Finally I mustered up enough courage to go back to the lion's den and request him to let me take the copy of his report away with me, as I was so drowsy that I could not even read properly any more. For a moment the Superintendent of Police gave me a flabbergasted stare and then said in a weary voice: "Do what you like with the rot! As far as I'm concerned, I did not give you the

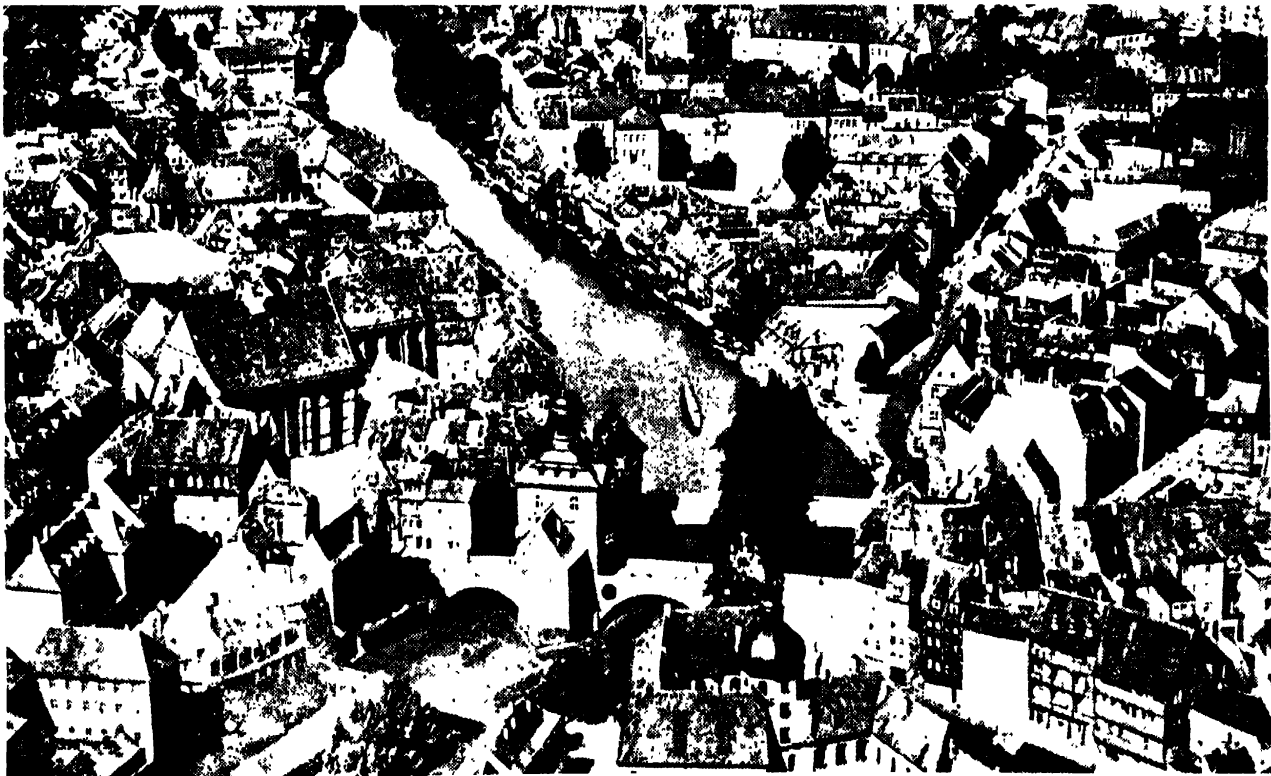
report, understood! And now, sir, I wish you a very good day!" I made a beeline for our editorial office in Vienna, which in the meanwhile had started to function once more. Placing the report on the table, I gave instructions for it to be edited and then transmitted to Munich as my report. My car was waiting outside the door. I directed the driver to take me to the railway station. I then advised him to get a good night's sleep and then come to Munich. For a vast sum of money and an equal portion of trouble I managed to get a sleeping compartment. I slept like a log until I was called at the Central Station in Munich. "My" report filled several pages and was a magnificent journalistic success, though admittedly a somewhat unmerited one. But a stroke of luck every now and then is one of the essential ingredients of success in this profession. The same holds true for generals and politicians. Without "luck" all effort is in vain.

Translation from German : Shamm Smetacek



MARK THE CONTRASTS

Famous works of architecture and the only papal tomb in Germany—that of Pope Clement II—make the city of Bamberg, in the south-eastern part of the Federal Republic of Germany, a centre of interest to both tourists and art historians. The upper picture reproduces in original an aerial photograph of a crowded part of the city with the River Main flowing through it, while the lower picture incorporates 15 changes.



IN SHORT

"The German people's will for reunification of their fatherland cannot be broken whatever reasons the 'GDR' might invent to impede it" (Federal Chancellor Kiesinger).

East-German border guards shot down within seven hours two persons who were trying to cross the wall into West Berlin.

The German labour market is quite active again. According to a Bonn report, there are some 500,000 jobs lying unfilled for want of workers.

Frankfurt was the busiest last year among the ten airports in the Federal Republic. The number of passengers registered at the station last year was 6.3 million. The figure is expected to rise to 13 million by 1972.

To the question "What do you think of your boss?" 8% of people asked said "not very much", 32% said "so-so" and 55% replied "I have a good opinion of him".

1967 was a record year for German savings. Never since the last war have Germans put aside more money for a rainy day. Banks and savings deposits figures reached the enormous sum of DM 10,500,000,000.

The most spectacular and controversial German art exhibition of 1968, "Documenta-IV", was opened in Kassel on June 27. It dis-

plays the works of 148 artists from 17 countries.

Europe's most modern car-test wind tunnel has been built at the Volkswagen Works in Wolfsburg. Siberian cold, tropical heat and tremendous hurricanes can be simulated there.

Since it was founded in 1963, the German Volunteer Service has sent out 1,600 volunteers to 26 countries. The Service hopes to have 2,000 volunteers by the end of the present year.

The Hamburg paperback series "Ro-Ro" recently brought out its 100 millionth volume. Its novels, launched 18 years ago, cover 864 issues which have sold a total of 82,000,000 copies.

An "Olympic" box of matches is one of the means being employed in Germany for raising funds for the 1972 Olympic Games, Munich. Germans are being asked to buy at least one of these match boxes once a year.

More than one million foreign workers are now employed in the Federal Republic of Germany.

The world-famous Volkswagen Works have perfected a revolutionary new type of fuel injection system. Fitted to latest model 1600 L, fuel is measured into cylinders by a computer.

A well-known publisher in Bonn asks: "What about Ulbricht's numerous infringements

of the law, under which he violates in a flagrant manner year in and year out, the Four-Power status of Berlin?"

This year's Wagner Festival at Bayreuth will be held from July 25 to August 28 under the general supervision of Wolfgang Wagner. Wolfgang Wagner will offer a new presentation of "The Mastersingers of Nuremberg".

Meeting in Reykjavik, NATO Alliance countries condemned the Communist "GDR" (East Germany) as a mischief-maker in the move for detente in East-West relations (German News Agency).

The most respected and esteemed profession in the opinion of the average German is that of the physician. In a recent poll doctors won 84% of the votes for the first place; intellectual professions won the second place followed by engineers, school teachers and atomic physicists.

A specialized exhibition of the requisites for a modern hospital is drawing large crowds of visitors in Munich. The display covers a very wide range of equipment extending from a milk bottle to an ultramodern hospital kitchen run with the aid of a computer.

Sorry, our mistake: "German News Weekly" of May 11 reported that there were in the Federal Republic of Germany 83 doctors for every 1,000 inhabitants.

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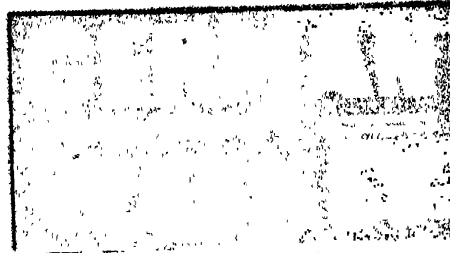
Some of the readers have pointed out that this was an error. The Handbook of Statistics of the Federal Republic of Germany gives the following figures: Density of physicians (1965) per 10,000 of population was—8.5 general practitioners, 6.2 specialists and 5.3 dentists.

Farm co-operatives from 90 countries were represented at their first international congress held in Frankfurt on the occasion of the 150th birth anniversary of Raiffeisen, world-known founder of the cooperative movement named after him and who was also affectionately called "father of the farmers".

"German-Polish reconciliation is a task of historical rank. We are ready to go very far in helping to reduce existing obstacles." (Foreign Minister Brandt).

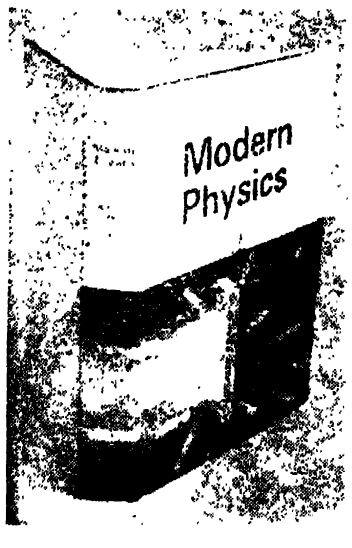
Bulletin of the Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany

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WORLD EXHIBITION

[See page 2]



PHYSICS IN PICTURES

In the presentation of physics, such topics as relativity, atomic and nuclear physics, etc. use a variety of abstract formulae which are essential for a thorough understanding of these subjects but are difficult to explain. In this book Dr. W.R. Fuchs writes about the world of modern physics, using pictures and language in a way that everyone can understand. Formulae are explained clearly and the models describing the physicist's concept of the physical world presented systematically.

Physicists, not being sorcerers, are shown to have obtained only some understanding of the ways of nature through the construction of diverse theoretical models. In this respect we are enlightened although, as the author points out, many of the most fascinating secrets of nature have yet to be revealed.

After receiving a basic training in electronics and precision engineering, Dr. Walter Robert Fuchs (31) studied electro-technology, physics, philosophy, mathematical logic and basic research in Munich and graduated with distinction in 1961. Since 1962 he has been Editor of the Scientific Study Programme of the Bavarian Television Service

Originally published by Droemersch Verlagsgesellschaft Th. Knaur Nachf. Munich and translated from the German by Dr. M. Wilson M. Wheaton

Indian Export Promotion Experts in Germany

A team of specialists in export trade and sales executives from India is now in the Federal Republic of Germany studying techniques for improving the export of Indian engineering products to Germany and other countries of Europe. The visitors, who are

India for stepping up the export of engineering products. The project, being carried out in co-operation with the Engineering Export Promotion Council of India, also provides for the practical training in Germany of a number of Indian experts and businessmen



being taken care of by the Indo-German Society, Stuttgart, are holding discussions with German export-import firms, trade organisations and business enterprises. The visit has been organised in addition to the Vollrath Project of German assistance to

in trade techniques with reference to selected engineering products and their marketing. Picture, taken in Stuttgart, shows the visitors along with their hosts. The Vollrath Project has been welcomed in India as a practical measure of German assistance in export promotion.

World Exhibition 1970

EXHIBITION pavilions are now-a-days setting the pace for newer and newer styles of architecture and methods of building construction. "Expo '67", the World Exhibition in Montreal, presented diverse types of construction in which the skill and ingenuity of architects and engineers from various countries found scope for successful experimentation. The German pavilion in Montreal, which was made of transparent plastic material stretched out over tall poles, was one of the main centres of attraction.

At the World Exhibition 1970, to be held in Osaka, the Japanese are planning a display which will be held under halls supported by large balloons filled with hydrogen. The Fair will, therefore, rep-

resent another technique of construction. In harmony with this style, the Krupp pavilion at the Fair will be in the form of a giant shell supported by hydrogen balloons. Designs and data for the pavilion are already under preparation and the model of the pavilion (picture on cover page showing the model held in the hands of three pretty girls) has roused keen interest among laymen and technical people alike.



Model of the Krupp Pavilion

TWO THOUSAND WORDS...

Some of our readers have requested us to report, from time to time, an article from the German Press. We are glad to accede to this request and are publishing today an unabridged article by Dr Marion Countess Doenhoff, Chief Editor of the leading Hamburg weekly, "Die Zeit", and author of several important books

Irritated by the statement of a Professor from Prague that the Communist party of Czechoslovakia represented a minority, the "Berliner Zeitung" in East Berlin commented that this statement might be intended as an argument for the abdication of the Communist party from its leading political role. The paper indignantly asks: "Whoever has come to the conclusion that the leading role of the Communist-Leninist party is dependent on having the majority of the citizens as party-members?" "The vanguard of the working class is not identical with the great mass of the people, but the objectives pursued by the Communist 'minority' are the concern of the majority", the paper continues. In common usage this means: The will of the majority is utterly unimportant since whoever does not belong to the Communist party is a blockhead anyway and does not count. Only the elite, assembled in the Communist Party, that is, a minority, is competent to assess and articulate the interests of the majority. This is admittedly a most authoritarian and reactionary conception of democracy even by Eastern standards, as is proved by the example of the CSSR.

The special feature of events in Czechoslovakia is that it was the Communist party which started the revolution and not some discontented Liberals or "counter-revolutionaries", to quote the Eastern jargon. The initiators of the insurrection were not angry workers revolting against a rise in work norms as on June 17th 1953 in the "GDR", or students and workers rising against oppression and the deprivation of their freedom as in 1956 in Hungary. There never would have been a revolution in the CSSR if the party pseudom the very top of the CP had not itself realised that the Novikov regime constituted a perversion of everything Marx and Lenin had envisaged Communism to be. For their conception did not exclude humanism and freedom.

Last week the newspaper "Rude Pravo" published the answers to a questionnaire submitted by the central organ of the CP to 38,000 subscribers in the country. Sixty



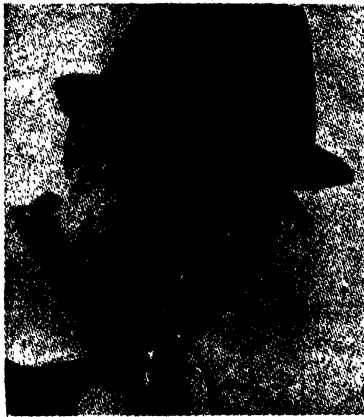
Countess Doenhoff (59) took a doctorate in Economics in 1935. In 1946 she joined the editorial staff of "Die Zeit" of which she became Editor-in-Chief this year. She is also the author of several books. Two years ago she was awarded the "Theodor Heuss Prize", a recognition of high journalistic merit.

per cent of all party members and 90 per cent of those to whom the questionnaire was sent favoured the discretion to choose from among independent political parties even in a "Socialist democracy".

Question to the "GDR" Is the theory of the SED (Socialist Unity Party of East Germany) that the opinion of the majority is unimportant and that only the minority has the answers also valid for the CP, the "vanguard of the working class"? Then why not rather say: The smallest minority, in fact the only one -- let us say Stalin or Ulbricht or whoever he may be knows best what is good for the people and that he alone should make the decisions for all. In

Prague, as we have seen, people think otherwise. Since the publication of the "Manifesto of 2,000 words" in "Literarny Listy", the organ of the Czech authors' organisation, calling upon everyone to accelerate the process of democratisation and if the need arose, to expel the Stalinists from the party machinery, the workers everywhere are expressing their solidarity with the demands of the intellectuals.

A week earlier, the formulation of important laws had been decided upon, marking another decisive step towards democratisation. These laws, which have since been implemented, are the law for the rehabilitation of unjustly prosecuted persons and the law abolishing Press censorship. Foreign Minister Hasek, who, recently at a Press conference discussed his talks in East Berlin, said that he had explained to his colleague Winzer that the "GDR" should not count on a curtailment of the freedom of Press, prevailing at present in Czechoslovakia. Meanwhile Prague officials, the high functionaries and the National Council, have confirmed that under no circumstances would the CSSR leave the Socialist camp. This decision is shared by a great majority of the people, as the Czechoslovaks are quite aware of their economic dependence on the USSR. And one thing more. They are united in their aversion to capitalism. It would be tragic if the Soviet Union doubted this basic solidarity and risked losing it by emotionally reacting against Prague. Last week, for a day, work in Moscow was disrupted in 21 factories with a view to holding meetings to encourage the Czechoslovak people to fight against the "intrigues of the reactionaries" in their country. The mass rallies, organised in the Soviet Union in criticism of events in the CSSR and at which freedom of the Press is severely denounced, prove the erroneous judgment of the situation by the USSR.



Prof. Messerschmitt

A world-record in speed dating back to 1939 and unsurpassed even today; the building of the first commercial aeroplane; and the construction of the prototype turbo-jet—these are only some of the many pioneering ventures which brought fame to Prof. Messerschmitt, now 70.

During the four-and-a-half decades since he established a small aircraft construction firm 45 years ago, Messerschmitt has influenced and guided decisively the development of modern aviation as very few others have done. He achieved success chiefly through his creative work in the field of aeronautical technology.

In 1939, at the then famous international aviation conference experts conceded the superiority of his "Me 109" which had won the competition as the fastest plane. And after 1945, as a partner of the Messerschmitt Corporation Prof. Messerschmitt played a significant role in the reconstruction of the Messerschmitt group of firms. The reconstruction of the destroyed Messerschmitt works in Augsburg was mainly due to his initiative. Later, in the solution of problems connected with the licence-production of the Lockheed F-104 G-star fighter in Germany, this pioneer's advice and wealth of experience were irreplaceable.

A droof of the efficiency of the aircraft built by Prof. Messerschmitt is the fact that the world speed record of 755.11 km. per hour for propeller planes is still unbroken today, as it was in 1939 when this record was established by his "Me 109". Professor Messerschmitt's successes included his work in the minimization of air resistance and weight and in ensuring simplicity of construction which has influenced aircraft building for all time to come. In recognition of these significant achievements, the Bavarian State decorated Prof. Messerschmitt, in 1964, with the "Bavarian Order of Merit".

Dancing Shiva at Cologne Art Exhibition

A thirteenth-century bronze sculpture of Shiva is an outstanding work of art among 700 exhibits that constitute display "2,500 Years of Art in Cologne". The collection represents various epochs of art in different parts of the world and embraces masterpieces loaned by sixty private persons or bodies. The exhibition is noteworthy also for a 2,000-year-old bust of Plato in marble surrounded by Greek vase paintings including the "electricron", which is rarely exhibited, European illuminated manuscripts and religious statuary.



Vilayat Khan Sets Bad Godesberg in Raptures



Some were enraptured and many Indians among the audience felt themselves transported back home to India at a concert given by sitar virtuoso Ustad Vilayat

Khan in Bad Godesberg, near Bonn. The maestro, regarded as the musician's musician, was on a tour of Europe. Manik Rao provided the tabla accompaniment.

"Miniatures of Musical Inspiration"

"Miniatures of Musical Inspiration" is the title of a recent book by Prof. and Mrs. E. Waldschmidt of Göttingen. The volume, a publication of the Museum of Indian Art in Berlin, deals with Indian miniature paintings of the Berlin collection which visualize musical modes in various personifications. These "Ragamalas" of the Western Himalayas are described and interpreted by the authors, Prof. Dr. Waldschmidt being one of Germany's seniormost Indologists. The English version of the book printed in Germany has been jointly published by Messrs Harrassowitz of Wiesbaden and Messrs Popular Prakashan of Bombay. Picture above shows a miniature depicting the Ragaputra "Lalita" of the Raga Bhairava family.



"BLITZ"

TILL now we have maintained silence when "Blitz" incited its readers against Germany. We maintained silence because serious-minded Indians assured us, time and again, that what "Blitz" writes need not be taken seriously. If we make an exception today and voice our opinion about an article by "Blitz" on the Federal Republic of Germany, it should not be taken to mean that we have changed our attitude. We are doing this only to point out to our readers how much the Indian image abroad suffers because of such misrepresentations. The article in question is "Bonn plot to reconquer former African colonies" by Mr. Kunhanandan Nair in "Blitz" of July 6, 1968, page 10.

According to Mr. Kunhanandan Nair, the Germans have a "long-term plan" in Africa. "This plan" is aimed at making West Germany the premier neo-colonialist power on the African Continent. As "proof" in support of its thesis "Blitz" offers the following four points:

1. "The economic arm is 'Development Aid' and 'Deutsche Bank'."
2. "The military arm is a secret gun-running mission to African tension areas, and open military aid to colonial armies."
3. "The political arm indulges in diplomatic undermining of progressive national states, a job personally handled by 'Socialist' Foreign Minister Willy Brandt."
4. "The cultural arm consists of institutions for ideological subversion, like the Goethe Institute, the Adenauer Foundation and other philanthropic missions which, in the name of spreading literacy, flood Africa with hostile propaganda."

To these statements, which are completely without foundation, we would like to reply as follows:

1. It is a fact that the Federal Republic of Germany gives development aid to the African countries in the same way as to the countries of Asia and Latin America. The total development aid given so far by the Federal Republic amounts to about Rs. 6,680 crores which would work out to a contribution of about Rs. 1,100 per head of the West-German population (including children). Can one blame the German tax-payer if he wants to know of what use are all these efforts and troubles when people like Mr. Kunhanandan Nair continue to distort grossly the well-meaning intentions behind development aid and economic co-operation offered by the Federal Republic of Germany?

2. Reports about this are freely invented and are obviously aimed at poisoning the German relations abroad. The Federal Government has repeatedly

and unambiguously declared that it is not supplying arms to areas of tension nor permitting German private firms to do so.

3. Foreign Minister Willy Brandt reaffirmed the peaceful intentions of the Federal Republic when he declared: "Because we want peace we also strive for a solution to the German problem through peaceful means." Whoever is familiar with Bonn's politics and diplomacy knows that the Federal Republic, as a matter of principle, does not interfere with the internal affairs of other countries. Those who, like "Blitz", try to deny this basic fact must accept the risk to be labelled as untrustworthy.

4. Here again it must be stated that Mr. Kunhanandan Nair perverts the truth. For instance, in India the greatly respected Max Müller Bhavans, like the Goethe Institutes all over the world, are not "institutions for ideological subversion", but they substantially contribute to international cultural exchange and nowhere enjoy better recognition than in India.

★

In the same breath with all these completely unfounded accusations, Mr. Kunhanandan Nair suspects leading personalities of the Federal Republic of

being Fascists. Obviously, Fascism is defined wrongly. To prove this we cite four samples of Communist definition of Fascism:

1. Fascism is the "abolition and annihilation of all democratic freedom" (Great Soviet Encyclopedia, 1955).

2. Fascism is the "organisation of trade unions loyal to the Government; suppression of strikes" (J. Seidin, Vice-President of the Supreme Court of the USSR).

3. Fascism is "the establishment of a terrorist regime in the interior" ("Counsel's Opinion" in "State and Law", East Berlin, No. 9, 1961).

4. Fascism is "when the entire social life, by common obligatory rules, is brought on par with the politics of the regime and is subjected to the will of the ruling clique ("Counsel's opinion" in "State and Law", East Berlin, No. 9, 1961).

Whoever is familiar with the living conditions in the Federal Republic of Germany on the one hand and with conditions in the "GDR" on the other

(Continued on page 10)

WEST GERMAN FOREIGN AID

UP TO 31st DEC. 1967 ABOUT Rs. 6,680 CRORES

(DM 4.00=Rs.1.00)

Sector	Total Obligations DM	Previous Payments DM	Outstanding Obligations DM
<i>A. Bilateral Technical Assistance</i>			
Technical aid	1,346,642,830	668,923,810	677,719,020
Education	111,516,300	34,225,800	77,290,500
Training	103,001,430	88,420,930	14,580,500
Social structure	19,507,500	11,557,400	7,950,100
Social education.....	65,791,800	41,847,700	23,944,100
Volunteer service	76,280,100	45,803,100	30,477,000
Church projects	397,594,900	317,837,900	79,757,000
Private projects	11,506,600	8,852,800	2,653,800
Total A ...	2,131,841,460	1,217,469,440	914,372,020
<i>B. Bilateral Capital Aid</i>			
Promotion measures under capital-aid programme	11,477,808,000	7,408,132,000	4,069,676,000
Total B ...	11,477,808,000	7,408,132,000	4,069,676,000
<i>C. Multilateral Foreign Aid</i>			
Asian Development Bank, United Nations Development Programme, World Food Programme, World Bank, International Development Org. (IDA), etc.	4,159,561,000	2,324,288,620	1,835,272,980
Total A to C ...	17,769,211,060	10,949,890,060	6,819,321,000

THE GERMAN BASIC LAW

In response to the request of various readers for information regarding the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Germany, the "Basic Law", that is

the Constitution, is being reproduced in the "German News Weekly", beginning from the issue dated June 29. Following is the second instalment of this series:

ARTICLE 7

(1) The entire educational system is under the supervision of the state.

(2) The persons entitled to bring up a child have the right to decide whether it shall receive religious instruction.

(3) Religious instruction forms part of the ordinary curriculum in state and municipal schools, except in secular schools. Without prejudice to the state's right of supervision, religious instruction is given in accordance with the tenets of the religious communities. No teacher may be obliged against his will to give religious instruction.

(4) The right to establish private schools is guaranteed. Private schools, as a substitute for state or municipal schools, require the approval of the state and are subject to the laws of the "Laender" (states). This approval must be given if private schools are not inferior to the state or municipal schools in their educational aims, their facilities and the professional training of their teaching staff, and if a segregation of the pupils according to the means of the parents is not promoted. This approval must be withheld if the economic and legal position of the teaching staff is not sufficiently assured.

(5) A private elementary school shall be admitted only if the educational authority finds that it serves a special pedagogic interest or if, on the application of persons entitled to bring up children, it is to be established as an inter-denominational or denominational or ideological school and a state or municipal elementary school of this type does not exist in the community.

(6) Preparatory schools remain abolished.

ARTICLE 8

(1) All Germans have the right to assemble peacefully and unarmed without prior notification or permission.

(2) With regard to open-air meetings this right may be restricted by or pursuant to a law.

ARTICLE 9

(1) All Germans have the right to form associations and societies.

(2) Associations, the objects or activities of which conflict with the criminal laws or which are directed against the constitutional order or the concept of international understanding, are prohibited.

(3) Measures in accordance with Articles 12 a, 35, Paras 2 and 3, Article 87 a, Para. 4 and Article 91 may not be invoked against industrial unrest carried on to

safeguard and promote the working and industrial conditions of associations within the meaning of Clause 1.

ARTICLE 10

(1) The privacy of letters as well as of posts and telecommunications is inviolable.

(2) Restrictions may only be ordered on the basis of a law. Should the restriction serve the protection of the free democratic basic order or its existence or the security of the federation or a federal state, the law can decree that it be not communicated to the person in question and that in lieu of the course of law a review is held by an official authority or auxiliary body appointed by parliament.

ARTICLE 11

(1) All Germans enjoy freedom of movement throughout the Federal territory.

(2) This right may be restricted only by law or on the basis of a law and only in cases where an adequate basis for existence is not present and special burdens would arise for the general public or where it is necessary to counter threatening danger to the existence or the free democratic basic order of the federation or of a federal state to combat the danger of epidemics, natural catastrophes or particularly serious accidents, to protect young persons from neglect or in order to prevent criminal offences.

ARTICLE 12

(1) All Germans have the right to select freely vocation, workplace and place of training. Vocational practice can be directed by law or on the basis of a law.

(2) No person can be compelled to do a particular job except within the framework of normal general public service obligation applicable to all persons.

(3) Forced labour is only permissible in the case of detention ordered by a court of law.

To be Continued

"BLITZ"

(Continued from page 9)

knows that none of these characteristics of Fascism is applicable to the Federal Republic. However, they very correctly describe the situation in that part of Germany which is ruled by a minority of Communists, the "GDR".

Recently, when the Indian Public Relations Association held its first big conference in Delhi, one of the subjects for discussion was: "India's image abroad". Half-a-dozen speakers earnestly

tried to find ways to improve India's image abroad. How this image cannot be improved but, on the contrary, is even trampled upon, has been exemplified by "Blitz" in its article of July 6. What Mr. Kunhanandan Nair has written is devoid of any truthfulness and sense of responsibility and contains that very element of incitement which tarnishes India's image abroad.

The root of the evil can be found in what the great French historian Taine, a disappointed man, had to say of his own generation 100 years ago: "Reason complains in vain that prejudice rules the world".



MARK THE CONTRASTS

"Kiel Week", also known as the "Festival of Sails", makes the famous Baltic port of Kiel a rendezvous of yachtsmen in June every year. Beflagged warships from many countries are honoured guests at the Festival and the hundreds of yachts that participate in the international

regatta, the main event of the week, provide an exciting spectacle of gleaming white sails. The upper picture reproduces in original the photograph of a number of boats lining up at the start of the competitions, whereas the lower one incorporates fifteen changes, as usual.



IN SHORT

India is receiving from the Federal Republic of Germany a fresh credit of Rs. 47.15 crores for her economic development plans during 1968-69.

415 persons fled from the "GDR" and East Berlin to the Federal Republic of Germany in the first half of 1968—26,798 since the erection of the Wall (1961).

An Indo-German agreement for duty-free entry of donated goods was signed in New Delhi on July 24. It will facilitate the entry into India of relief supplies from charitable institutions in West Germany.

"India" is the principal theme of the photographic exhibition at a Museum in Hamburg.

Last year, the output of Mercedes cars for the first time amounted to 200,000 units compared with 191,000 during the previous year. Nearly half the production was exported.

"Research, development and technology in West Germany are in good shape and I have no worries about the future" (Prof. H. Goeschel, Director of the firm of Siemens).

Five million Germans are enthusiastic camping-fans while 300,000 others have chosen water sports for their hobby.

The Federal Minister of Economics, Prof. Karl Schiller, has founded a "German Industrial Film Prize". It is to be awarded in recognition particularly of

short films which "provide generally valuable information on the social and economic structure of the Federal Republic", treating themes from industry, social life, science or technology.

The new "NSU Ro 80," motored by the Wankel rotary engine was judged "car of the year" for 1967 by an international panel of journalists.

"What does the mouse think on Thursdays?" This is the title of a book for which a young German author, Joseph Guggemos, has been awarded a prize.

Three thousand publishing houses from 56 countries are participating in this year's International Book Fair, Frankfurt, which is to be held from September 19 to 24.

"A 'Soviet Germany' was Ulbricht's dream": This is the headline of an article by the German News Agency.

The Indian arts organisation "Calcutta Art Council" has bestowed its annual award "Arts and Age" on the 86-year-old German stage actress Tilla Durieux. The award consists of a silver plaque and a silk sari.

The longest water conduit in the world is being drilled through the Swabian Alps, from the Lake of Constance to Stuttgart, by a powerful, fully automatic tunnel-excavator. The excavator, a mechanical monster operated by a

single man, and guided by laser rays, grinds through the hardest rock layers at 6 meters per hour.

The German Automobile Club has initiated a helicopter emergency rescue service in the Munich area. The project is being sponsored in co-operation with the Red Cross and the local police authorities.

"Even by most Communists in Eastern Europe the Federal Republic is regarded as the true German State" (Carl Gustav Ströhm).

"A meeting with Mr. Nehru" is the title of a 20-page chapter in the third volume of Adenauer's Memoirs.

"In spite of Moscow's negative attitude to the renunciation of force, the Federal Republic will continue to work towards the lessening of tension in Europe. But she is not prepared to give up those interests which are detrimental to her existence nor will she submit to capitulation" ("Die Welt", Hamburg).

Foreign Minister Brandt has been awarded the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws of St. Andrews University in Scotland in recognition of his services in "restoring democracy to Germany and of his work as Governing Mayor of Berlin".

A giant, 43-metre-high plastic factory chimney designed and built at Ludwigshaven weighs 63 tons and can be assembled in less than two hours.



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Composed of six elements, it is storm- and hurricane-proof and needs no external reinforcements. It is made of a special new synthetic material ideally applicable to a wide variety of uses.

In the Ruhr district of Germany, a "robot" bricklayer lays more than 3,000 bricks an hour. It negotiates corners, cavities and protrusions and ensures symmetry. It saves 30 per cent of the costs of construction and can be suspended from a crane for use in raising high buildings.

"From the film point of view this has been a German week-end", wrote the film critic of "The Statesman", Calcutta, reviewing a lecture given by Mr. Carsten Diercks, German TV expert and a film show by the Calcutta Cine Club.

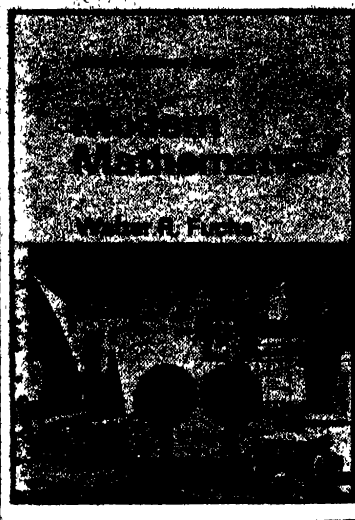
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GERMAN NEWS WEEKLY

23



REPORT: CONFRONTATION IN GERMANY



Fascinating

Modern mathematics follows methods which everyone can understand. It shows that mathematics is anything but boring and contains nothing esoteric or secretive. What seems incomprehensible and complicated to the layman at the start, can be understood when it is explained step by step; all that is needed is readiness to participate in the thinking.

This book by Dr. W.R. Fuchs frees the reader from his fear of mathematics and shows him how modern mathematics is a fascinating game of thought. Some 179 illustrations, mostly in colour, help to transform the abstract game of thought into a real game.

In this way the book promotes understanding of a science which is full of superb achievements and which is destined to control our future to an extent at which we can only guess.

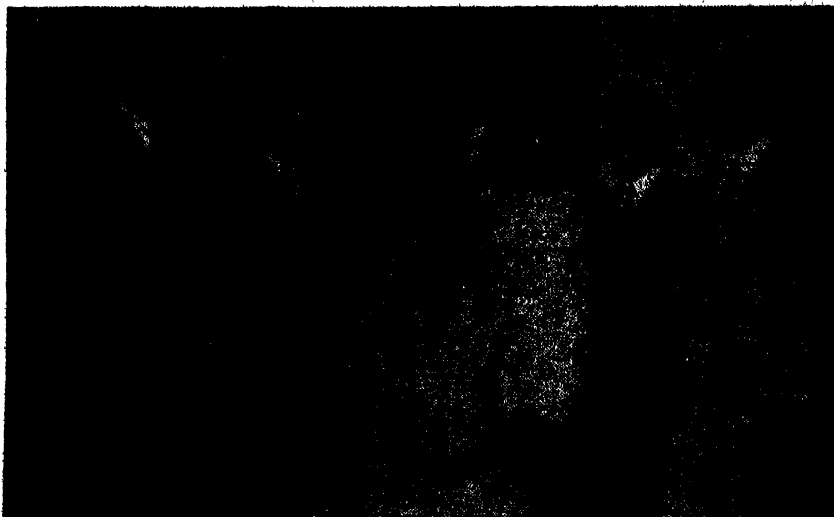
After receiving a basic training in electronics and precision engineering Dr. Walter Robert Fuchs (31) studied electrotechnology, physics, philosophy, mathematical logic and basic research at the Munich Institute of Technology and at Munich University. He graduated with distinction in 1961. Since 1962 he has been Editor of the Scientific Study Programme of the Bavarian Television Service.

Originally published by Droemersch Verlagsgesellschaft Th. Knauer Nachf. Munich. Translated from the German by Dr. H. Holstein.

German Students Get To Know India

A group of seven German students is now in India on a three-month work-cum-study tour sponsored by the German foundation "Study Circle Continents and Contacts", an academic society promoting among students international relations and studies in foreign countries. The Society follows the aims and ideals of the United Nations. Its programme comprises seminars and international

tional institutions or on special research or study projects. The remaining time will be devoted to a study trip during which they will visit universities, industrial and social projects and historic sites. They propose to stay at Osmania University, Hyderabad, for about ten days where they will have the opportunity of moving closely with Indian students. After returning home, the students will



During a brief visit to Delhi the students called on Prime Minister Indira Gandhi.

working groups, besides work-cum-study trips to the countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America.

The student-visitors, one of whom is a girl, went through a thorough orientation course on India before leaving Germany, and will spend six weeks in this country on voluntary work with social and educa-

keep themselves active in the "international clubs" at their respective universities where they will help in advising fellow students on topics relating to the countries they have visited. Also, the experience gained from the tour will equip them for special tasks abroad after they complete their studies.

"Hearts are not made of Concrete"

Recently in the Bosnian newspaper "Odjek" appeared a poem by the Yugoslavian poet Vuk Krnjevic which deals with the wall in Berlin. An English translation of the poem, entitled, "Hearts are not made of concrete", is reproduced below:

"In cold Prussia, in Berlin — in the middle of the city — there is a wall of concrete which runs between the houses.

Mercilessly, as in a real war, it separates the same people into two, separates one brother from another.

One is on this side of the wall, the other is yonder; they look at each other, these two brothers who are separated; their hearts suffer in silence.

Hearts are not made of concrete, and blood is no colourless water. Therefore, hearts would like to weep, even if this were to mean death.

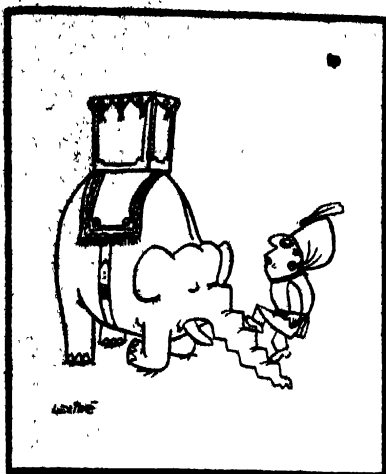
The heart weeps deeply, the heart weeps with every beat, the divided heart is weeping, the heart is weeping to destroy the wall which looks like a dagger plunged into the breast; but the wall is dead, cold is the barbed-wire in front of the houses.

The wall cannot move even if it wanted to for it is too heavy; Grievously it looks into the faces of the mourning brothers.

But it did not create itself, this calamitous work, this gaoler. It was created by men, this calamitous work.

But the wall stands there guiltily although it cannot be held responsible for everything.

Hasn't it, without weeping, taken the cup of hatred and drunk it?"



Indo-German Ventures

Indo-German joint ventures in India have great scope for expansion and such joint projects would enable both India and Germany to meet increasing demands from third markets, observed Mr. G.L. Hada, leader of the visiting trade delegation of the Engineering Association of India, in Düsseldorf on July 17.

The delegation had talks in Bonn on the same day with the Association of German Chambers of Industry and Commerce. While attention was focused on the need to increase Indian exports to Germany, it was felt that direct trade links between the two countries were necessary. For this would facilitate India's purchase of German machinery and equipment for the further development of Indian industries.

The purpose of the delegation's visit to Germany was to study the latest technological developments and cost structure of German engineering industries and to explore the possibilities of exporting India's engineering goods and services to Germany. During the tour of the country the delegation met representatives of German engineering and industrial firms, chambers of commerce and industry, foreign trade organisations, banks and shipping.

The delegation also tried to expand contacts between India and Germany in various engineering industries. The leader of the delegation said India's engineering industries were now exporting DM 50 million worth of goods to West Germany alone. This was indica-

tive of the goods and services India could offer even to advanced countries of the world. Millions were being invested in Indian engineering industries and future prospects were bright indeed.

The quality of Indian products was of high standard and prices of Indian items were competitive on world markets, he said, adding that India had the capacity and technical manpower to join Germany in partnership for turn-key jobs in third countries.

Two Letters

Yesterday we read two letters, the one from Warsaw, the other from Prague. The letter from Warsaw, addressed to the Government of Czechoslovakia by the participant states of the Warsaw Conference, that is to say, the Soviet Union, Poland, the so-called German Democratic Republic, Hungary and Bulgaria, contained a reference to the Press. It said that the mass media—radio, television and the Press—ought to be "controlled by the party". In other words, these nations demand that the freedom of the Press, which in India, for instance, is guaranteed by the terms of the Constitution, be entirely done away with.

But a wholly different attitude was adopted by the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party in its reply to the five participant states of the Warsaw Conference. The following passage appears in this letter: "The overwhelming majority of our people from all

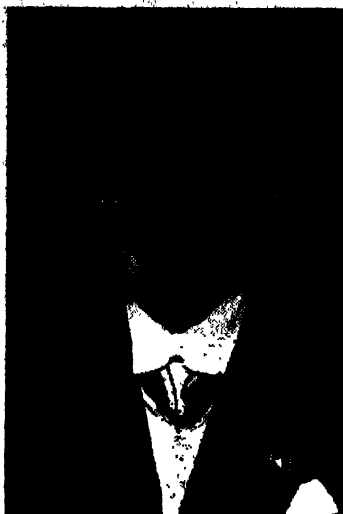
classes of society advocate the abolition of censorship and vote for freedom of expression."

These two letters have given us much food for thought. They have led us to ask ourselves why it is that the Communists try to suppress the freedom of the Press and yet at the same time persistently claim to represent the only progressive force in the world. For instance, everybody who knows Germany and is familiar with conditions in the country is well aware that the overwhelming majority of citizens in both East and West Germany favour the principle of Press freedom. But in the so-called German Democratic Republic this freedom is still being denied to the 17 million Germans by a small Communist minority.

Minister Eppler

A 41-year-old former school teacher is to become the Federal Republic's new Minister for Economic Co-operation. He is Dr. Erhard Eppler, whose previous appointment has been that of the Social Democratic Party's parliamentary spokesman on foreign affairs. He is to succeed Mr. Hans-Jürgen Wischnewski, who has taken over as the Social Democratic Party's executive secretary.

Erhard Eppler, born in Ulm, has been a member of the Bundestag since 1961. He is an expert on Eastern Europe, where he has travelled widely. Eppler has made a great impression in the Bundestag as his party's spokesman on foreign affairs.



Professor Otto Hahn†

Nuclear science has lost a pioneer in the death of Professor Otto Hahn, Nobel Prize-winner. He was 89.

Although he was the first scientist in the world who succeeded, in 1938, in splitting the uranium nucleus, Otto Hahn was strongly against the use of nuclear energy for destructive purposes. In August 1945, when the first atomic bombs exploded over the Japanese cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, he was deeply distressed at this application of his discovery. Worried about the now possible self-destruction of mankind, he repeatedly appealed for an exclusively peaceful use of nuclear energy.

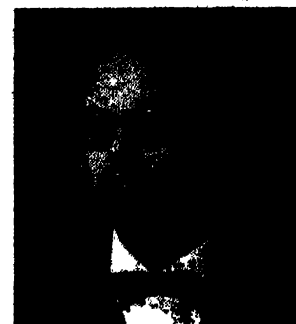
Born in 1879 in Frankfurt, Otto Hahn studied chemistry at Munich and Marburg. After the turn of the century he worked in England with Sir William Ramsay, Nobel Prize-winner of 1904 who found the young German very talented. Then Otto Hahn carried on his scientific work under the guidance of Sir Ernest Rutherford, at that time the best known scientist on radio-activity. Otto Hahn was awarded the Nobel Prize for chemistry in 1944 while he was in internment in England. After the last war he was President of the Max Planck Society for the Promotion of Science from 1948 to 1960.

Mr. H. H. Kahle, New Economic Counsellor

Mr. Hans H. Kahle (48) is the new Counsellor for Economic Affairs in the German Embassy, New Delhi.

Born in Giessen, Mr. Kahle received his schooling in Bonn and began studies of oriental languages at the university there. Having emigrated to England in 1939, he continued his studies at London and Oxford Universities and received the degrees of Bachelor and Master of Arts from Oxford. He worked in the City of London and after the war studied English law in London.

Returning to Germany in 1950, Mr. Kahle studied Economics at Bonn University and joined the Foreign Service in 1951. He worked in the German Embassy in Karachi from 1952 to 1957, and from 1958 to 1961 was Counsellor in the German Embassy, Baghdad. Returning to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in 1961, he was for two years Counsellor for Economic Affairs relating to Africa and from 1963 to 1967 Counsellor for German cultural institutions abroad. Last year Mr. Kahle was a fellow of the Center for International Affairs, Harvard University, USA.



German Students Meet Delhi Newspapermen



A group of seven German students who are now in India on a three-month work-cum-study tour were in New Delhi on a brief visit before proceeding to different centres in the country. Speaking to newspapermen, they showed their keen interest in

India and her problems and said they were looking forward to a useful and rewarding stay. Picture shows the students addressing the Press conference, with Mr. Hermann Ziock, Press Counsellor of the German Embassy, presiding.

The Moving Spirit Behind Indo-German Society

As the Gandhi Centenary celebrations in Germany are drawing near, Minister Dr. A. Seifriz, Chairman of the Indo-German Society in Stuttgart, is stepping up the arrangements for the event. And with its thirty branches throughout the Federal Republic of Germany, this Society will be the most active agency in organising the celebrations for which a country-wide executive committee has been formed with Chancellor Kiesinger as chairman. In this connection it may be recalled that Dr. Seifriz, who is 66, has been the most indefatigable worker in promoting goodwill for India in Germany. A lawyer by profession, Dr. Seifriz worked in the State Government of Baden-Wuerttemberg for many years. For some time he was a member of the State Parliament and is now Minister for Federal Affairs at Stuttgart. Dr. Seifriz is closely associated with various educational and welfare activities in Germany. A founder-member of the Indo-German Society, Minister Seifriz is the moving spirit behind innumerable efforts to promote Indo-German relations. (Also see Page 7).





An agreement for a new German credit to India for 1968-69 was signed in New Delhi recently. Picture shows Mr. Y. T. Shah (left), Joint Secretary, Union Finance Ministry, signing the agreement on behalf of the Government of India, and Ambassador Baron von Mirbach (centre) for the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany. At extreme right is seen Minister Dr. G. F. Werner.

GERMAN CREDITS TO INDIA TOTAL RS. 845 CRORES

WITH the signing of an agreement for a credit of Rs. 46.875 crores for economic development measures during the year 1968-69, the value of the economic assistance extended to India by the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany so far totals Rs. 844.72 crores. The latest agreement, which was signed on July 25 by Baron D. von Mirbach, German Ambassador, for the Bonn Government and Mr. Y.T. Shah, Joint Secretary in the Union Finance Ministry for the Government of India, fulfils Germany's pledge made at the meeting of the Aid India Consortium held in Washington in May 1968.

Expressing his satisfaction over the signing of the agreement, Ambassador Baron von Mirbach said that a new feature of this year's aid was the allocation of a large amount for debt relief. This brought down and also postponed India's repayment liabilities, thereby giving her free foreign exchange and increasing the liquidity of her balance of payments. An important part of the present credit, he pointed out, took the form of commodity and non-project aid designed to help India finance necessary maintenance imports, especially imports for Indo-German ventures. The negotiations for this credit, Baron

von Mirbach recalled, took place only recently in Germany, and thanks to the efforts of Mr. Y.T. Shah who visited Bonn for the purpose, and Mr. E. Elson, Joint Secretary in the Bonn Minis-



Baron von Mirbach (right) and Mr. Y.T. Shah (left) exchanging documents

try of Economic Affairs, the agreement was reached in two days.

Within the total assistance of Rs. 46.875 crores, the following are the main allocations:

- Rs. 19.125 crores: commodity aid for the purchase of goods and services. Of this amount Rs. 2.25 crores will be utilised for the purchase of ferti-

lizers and Rs. 6 crores as liquidity assistance for meeting India's import requirements from any source.

- Rs. 10.988 crores: assistance towards deferment of certain repayment of principal in respect of earlier German credits maturing between April 1968 and March 1969.
- Rs. 11.25 crores for projects to be mutually selected and agreed upon.

Of the remainder, Rs. 3.638 crores are earmarked for utilisation towards reduction of interest payment falling due during 1968-69 and Rs. 1.875 crores for loans to small and medium undertakings.

In this connection it may be recalled that the important industrial development projects in India undertaken with German assistance are the Rourkela steel works, the Rourkela fertilizer plant, the Neyveli mining, briquetting and fertilizer scheme, the Durgapur Power Station (fifth unit), expansion of the Mysore Iron and Steel Works and its conversion into an alloy and special steel plant, the New Government Electric Factory, Mysore, expansion of the Kalinga Pig Iron Plant, the Kargali Coal Washery Extension, the Sawang Coal Washery and the Telco Tool Room Factory.

YOUR REPORTER IN BONN



MANHATTAN ON THE RHINE

The skyline of Bonn is continually changing. Only 100 meters away, as the crow flies, from the 18-storeyed office building where the international press corps and 800 employees of three ministries work, a new building for MPs is now being raised on the banks of the Rhine. Nicknamed "Tall Eugen" after its initiator, Dr. Eugen Gerstenmaier, President of the Bundestag, the 30-storeyed building will be the tallest in Bonn and will give the Federal capital a touch of Manhattan. It is expected to be ready for occupation by the end of next year.

6,800 CRORES . . .

The Federal Republic of Germany and private West-German firms have so far furnished development aid totalling more than DM 36,000 million (over Rs. 6,800 crores) to the economies of Africa, Asia and Latin America. With this contribution, West Germany stands among the leading aid-giving countries of the world. Her contribution makes the Federal Republic a close fourth to third-place France, with Britain ahead and the United States in the lead. Of the DM 36,000 million, around 21,000 million are from German Government sources and 15,000 million from private sources — mainly industrial firms or groups.

INDEPENDENCE DAY GREETINGS

HIS EXCELLENCY,
THE PRESIDENT OF INDIA
DR. ZAKIR HUSAIN

ON THE OCCASION OF THE INDEPENDENCE DAY OF THE INDIAN PEOPLE I CONVEY TO YOUR EXCELLENCY MY MOST CORDIAL FELICITATIONS AND THOSE OF THE GERMAN PEOPLE. I AM CONFIDENT THAT THE FRIENDLY COOPERATION BETWEEN INDIA AND GERMANY WILL CONTINUE TO DEEPEN TO THE MUTUAL BENEFIT OF OUR TWO PEOPLES. I AVAIL MYSELF OF THIS OPPORTUNITY TO EXPRESS TO YOUR EXCELLENCY MY SINCERE WISHES THAT GOOD HEALTH WILL ENABLE YOU TO FULFIL ALSO IN FUTURE YOUR HIGH OFFICE IN THE SERVICE OF THE GREAT INDIAN NATION.

DR. HELMUT LEMKE
PRESIDENT OF THE BUNDES-RAT
FOR THE PRESIDENT OF
THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

Indian Ambassador Visits Hoechst

India's Ambassador to Bonn, Mr. Khub Chand, and Mrs. Khub Chand received a warm welcome when they visited the Farbwerke Hoechst, the famous German chemical and pharmaceutical firm. They were accompanied by the Indian Consul-General in Frankfurt and his wife, and Mr. Proessdorf from the State Government of Wiesbaden. Mr. Reintges, Member of the firm's Board of Directors, showed the visitors round the various units of the firm, including the manufacturing and storage plant for pharmaceuticals, one of the most modern units of its kind in Europe. The film "It began with colours", showing the growth and scope of Farbwerke Hoechst, was screened for the guests.



Picture shows Ambassador Khub Chand (extreme right) and Mrs. Khub Chand with senior officials of the firm of Hoechst

GANDHI CENTENARY IN GERMANY

The German Bundestag (Lower House of the German Parliament) will observe a commemoration hour on October 2, 1968, marking the beginning of preparations for celebrating the Gandhi centenary in the Federal Republic of Germany. A special session of

the Gandhi Centenary Celebrations Committee will be held earlier under the Chairmanship of Chancellor Kiesinger. The country-wide celebrations programme includes the issue of a Gandhi memorial stamp next year by the Federal Ministry of Posts.

The Indo-German Society, Stuttgart, under its chairman, Minister Dr. A. Seifriz, is closely associated with the programme. Following are some of the details, announced by the Society, regarding the arrangements for the celebration:

I

A special session of the German Executive Committee for the Gandhi Centenary celebrations will be held in September 1968 under the chairmanship of the Federal Chancellor, Dr. Kurt Georg Kiesinger. The proceedings will be covered by the Press, Radio and Television.

II

A commemoration hour will be observed by the Bundestag (Lower House of the Federal Parliament) on October 2, 1968.

III

The main public functions will be organised at the beginning of October in Berlin, Bonn, Hamburg and Stuttgart. The principal speakers will be Mr. Wilhelm von Pochhammer, Consul-General, retired, and Professor Dr. Gustav Mensching. Other lectures during the Centenary celebrations, the dates of which will be fixed after discussion with the heads of the branch offices, will be organised at the following cities and towns: Bremen, Darmstadt, Düsseldorf, Erlangen, Nuremberg, Esslingen, Frankfurt, Freiburg, Hanover, Brunswick, Heidelberg, Heilbronn, Kaiserslautern, Karlsruhe, Kassel, Remscheid, Reutlingen, Saarbrücken, Wiesbaden/Mainz, Kiel, Cologne, Constance, Lübeck, Mannheim, Munich, Ravensburg, Wuppertal, Uelzen, Lüneburg and Celle. In addition to the lectures at the cities and towns mentioned, there will be public meetings at about 50 other places where lectures will be



Mahatma Gandhi at the charkha

organised on Gandhism and its significance. Names of the speakers will be selected by the Indo-German Society and forwarded to the regional committees which will collaborate with State Governments, Peoples' High Schools, the YMCA, the Kolping Family (community of young workers), the Catholic and Protestant Women's Organizations, the Rotary and Lions Clubs, etc. Eminent members of these organizations will be included in the regional committees.

IV

According to information received from the Indian Embassy in Bonn and Mr. R.R. Diwakar, Secretary of the Gandhi Centenary Committee, it is expected that the Gandhi film, now being produced in India, will be screened before German audiences. This picture will be shown at the places mentioned already as well as in

other towns of the Federal Republic by arrangement with the Peoples' High Schools.

V

(a) A special number of "Indo-Asia", the quarterly edited by Dr. G. Wirsing, will be issued in English.

(b) A "Gandhi Memorial Volume" will be published by Messrs Erdmann Publishers, Tuebingen, with messages and excerpts from writings about Gandhi by prominent German thinkers and leaders.

VI

The Federal Postal Ministry will issue a special Gandhi memorial stamp in 1969.

VII

The main subject in 1969 for the weekend seminar on philosophy,

Continued on Page 8

YOUR QUIZ

Question

What are the particulars regarding the condensed M.B.B.S. course after the B.I.M.S. in Germany?

Answer

There are no such courses in Germany. The study of medicine at a German university is undertaken after the abitur stage (age 19-20). Students have to undergo a 2-3 year premedical course with an examination at the end. This is followed by 3 to 4 years of studies concluding with the State examination in medicine. After this a thesis is submitted for obtaining the degree of "Dr. med." Then one year has to be spent as "intern" to get the State approbation which enables one to practise medicine. The training for a specialist in Gynaecology, Pediatrics, etc., takes another 5-6 years.

Question from Mr. Vinod Kharbada.
New Colony, Gurgaon, Haryana.

GANDHI CENTENARY

which is held annually in collaboration with the Academy of Bad Boll and the Academy of Hohenheim, will be Gandhian thought and philosophy. Gandhi seminars will be held at the bigger branch societies as well.

VIII

Television and Radio, as well as the Press, will be contacted for special broadcasts and publication of articles on Gandhism.

IX

The Indian Embassy will make available a selection of paintings, which will tour the Federal Republic, as a travelling exhibition.

X

The German Book Bank will be contacted for exhibition of Gandhian literature in book stores.

XI

The Cultural Ministers' Conference will advise all schools to draw attention in the classes to the significance of Gandhi's life and work.

THE GERMAN BASIC LAW

At the request of various readers the text of the Constitution of the Federal Republic, the "Basic Law", is being reproduced in the "German

News Weekly", beginning from the issue dated June 29. Following is the third instalment of this series. The second instalment appeared in the last issue.

ARTICLE 12-a

(1) On attaining the age of 18 men can be conscripted for service in the Armed Forces in the Federal Border Guard or in a civil defence unit.

(2) A person refusing to do war service under arms for reasons of conscience can be conscripted for alternative service. The duration of this alternative service may not exceed that of military service. Details are decreed by a law laying down that the freedom of conscience may not be violated and providing for the possibility of alternative service which is not connected with units of the Armed Forces or the Federal Border Guard.

(3) Persons liable for military service not conscripted for service according to Para 1 or 2 can be conscripted in a state of defence by law or on the basis of a law for service as civilians for the purpose of defence including the protection of the civil population in working conditions; duties in service conditions under public law are only permitted for safeguarding police functions or such sovereign functions of public administration which can only be performed in service conditions under public law. Work conditions according to Clause 1 can be established in the armed forces in the sphere of supplies for the civilian population and are only

permissible to cover its vital requirements or secure its protection.

(4) Should it be impossible in a state of defence to meet requirements for civilian services in civilian first-aid and hospital treatment as well as in permanent military hospital organisation on a voluntary basis, women who have attained the age of 18 years up to 55 years of age can be conscripted by law or on the basis of a law for such services. They are not permitted under any circumstances to serve under arms.

(5) For the duration of a state of defence duties in accordance with Para 3 can only be justified under the terms of Article 80 a, Para 1. Preparatory to services in accordance with Para 3 for which special knowledge or skills are essential, persons can be conscripted by law or on the basis of a law for participation in training arrangements. Clause 1 is not applicable in this respect.

(6) Should it be impossible in a state of defence to meet requirements for labour for the spheres listed in Para 3, Clause 2 on a voluntary basis, this requirement can be secured by a restriction by law or on the basis of a law of the freedom of Germans, the pursuance of vocation or the relinquishment of a place of work. Para 5, Clause 1, applies accordingly before the onset of a state of defence.

To be Continued

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Dear Editor,

I agree with your proposal to convert the "German News Weekly" into a twelve-page fortnightly from weekly. Its exhaustive and comprehensive literature will prove to be a cementing factor for the development of understanding and friendship between India and Germany and will add to the betterment of Indo-German relations.

Avtar Singh

Chandigarh

Dear Editor,

From the time of the introduction of "Mark the Contrasts", I am not able to trace out my copy of the "German News Weekly" as my two children, one doing the Higher

Secondary and the other just admitted in the kindergarten, snatch the copy from the postman and begin finding out the changes. This aspect is amusing both to me as well as the children.

The information that is being given is quite useful and extensive.

G.S.J. Saecri

Vishakhapatnam

Dear Editor,

It is a pleasure for the students of political science to find that you are publishing in the "German News Weekly", the text of the Basic Law, the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Germany.

B.K. Karmakar

Village Nabadhal
24-Parganas.

OUR SHORT STORY

WEDDED TO THE TYPEWRITER

By Thaddäus Troll

THE only thing that my good old typewriter cannot tolerate is a hang-over. Whenever I happen to be recovering from even a mild drinking bout, it reacts like a vindictive old matron and avenges itself for my very moderate lapses into intemperance with a rapid succession of typing errors. Whether this reaction is prompted by its offended moral sense or whether it is just plain jealousy that lies at the root of this unusual behaviour, I cannot say. Does it expect me to spend every single evening in its company? I suppose so, for it normally never takes anything amiss and for years now has patiently put up with whatever I have inflicted on it. And that has been quite a lot.

Of late my typewriter has become somewhat rickety. But then, many have been the storms that have swept across its innocent keyboard. With the stoical calm of a veteran war horse it rattles its way through the theatre season, produces natty little feuilletons, drags tax declaration forms through its roller, gnaws its way through the heaps of correspondence piling up from day to day and every now and then spits out an advertising slogan or two into the bargain. It is the ideal working partner: patient, unprincipled, thick-skinned and discreet. It knows my favourite words, my style, my faulty punctuation and my threadbare excuses. I have never yet pestered it for a "favour", for I simply cannot stand the word. But if ever, on a balmy May evening, I were to make use of it to compose a sonnet to Miss Gütermann, I am sure that it would never let Barbara into the secret.

I just cannot bring myself to share the sentiments of that eminent author who is reported to have remarked recently that the best thing about his success was that he could now once again afford to indulge in the luxury of writing in long-hand. After all, who can boast these days of a handwriting bearing his personal stamp? That distinction has quite gone out of fashion and at most would create confusion. Whoever continues to insist on trumpeting forth a stock-list of his dormant tendencies by indulging in queer upstrokes and extravagant twirls and flourishes at best succeeds in gaining for his handwriting a reputation for illegibility. As for the hopeful candidate aspiring to calligraphic laurels, he must need forfeit all claims to being credited with even a spark of originality.

This being the sorry state of affairs, I had much rather retreat behind the keys of a typewriter, where I am safe from graphological black-outs. Yet the cultural philosophers make it their business to analyze typescript and accordingly interpret the universal characteristics of the typewriter! Surely there



The German Research Association, Bad Godesberg, near Bonn, has donated a set of 25 volumes in the German language to the National Library in Calcutta. The books were handed over to the Chief Librarian, Mr. D. R. Kalia, by Mr. H. Rentrop, Consul in the Consulate-General of the Federal Republic of Germany, Calcutta. The publications are mostly on Indian philosophy, art, architecture, politics and religion. The book "Indische Weisheiten und das Abendland" deals with philosophical and religious ideas of the East and West; "Mamallapuram und die Welt der südindischen Kunst" is on South Indian art and architecture, and "Hinduismus" and "Die Apokryphen des Rigveda" are studies on Hinduism and the Vedas.

exist more valuable clues than the way I cross my t's!

Well if my old typewriter isn't getting a fit of the sulks! Just as I was typing, it again tried to put the second letter before the first. Apparently, it also has its objections to having a peeping

"Thaddäus Troll", is the pseudonym of Dr. Hans Bayer (54), who is the author of several books published since 1954. He is also well known as a short story writer, essayist, novelist and as the author of radio plays. In 1962 he was awarded the Theodor Wolff Prize, a high recognition of literary merit.

Tom prying into its secrets. Just keep cool dear typewriter. You're not here to help me write, you're just supposed to help me type!

My typewriter doesn't lead a bad life at all. At times I feel like chopping it to smithereens with an axe, but then I recall its price and decide to vent my rage on Barbara instead, either for oversalting the food or for deciding to paint her nails at the last minute, just as we are about to go out. My typewriter and I go on long travels together. In the car it has its own special place under the bonnet. Whenever I cross the border into foreign lands all details about it are meticulously entered in my passport, lest I upset the international balance of tariffs and duties by not declaring the presence of my typewriter. In summer it often accompanies me to my little cabin in the Swabian Forest. Whenever I want to be all alone

with it, I take it along to the quarry or sit down on a tree stump somewhere in the middle of the forest. I think it rather enjoys these sessions in the open, for I find it much easier to write there and no typing errors occur. Whether the nature-loving lizards and the fidgety badgers are enthralled by this intrusion of rattling civilization, I cannot say. So far they have been discreet enough to keep their opinions to themselves. But I am rather inclined to think that they give us a wide berth. I should imagine that the gay abandon with which my good old typewriter launches into its clamorous click-clack is enough to put even a wildboar to headlong flight.

But despite all this, my typewriter and I lead a happy wedded life. Together we have built up a modest income and over the years our union has been blessed with innumerable literary offspring. After all, that kind of thing creates bonds. Recently my daughter Minz took her first literary steps on its keyboard. But never again shall I tolerate such an experiment. I feel it has been trying enough an experience for it to become accustomed to my style without on top of that having such sentences as: "Yoo ar a donki" inflicted on it. I feel that some consideration is also due to the capacity of a typewriter for jumbled letters. And should I one day find myself unable to resist the allurements of the gleaming chrome-plating and elegantly subdued tones of a brand-new typewriter, I shall nevertheless always cherish the memory of my faithful old companion.

Translated from the German by Shamim Smetacek

GERMAN SPORT

GERMANY'S rowers are well prepared for Mexico: at least the Eights and the Coxed Fours can be counted amongst the favourites for the Olympic Rowing Regatta. The preparations for the Olympic Games demand great sacrifices from the rowers of the German Rowing Association. The rowers often travel by aeroplane to Hamburg and cover the rest of the journey to Ratzeburg by express train.

During the pre-Olympic competitions held last year in Mexico City, an "Improvised Four" was formed by taking two rowers from the Constance Club and two from the Wetzlar Rowing Club. This Four combination reigned supreme over all competitions. Until the Spring of 1968 the two duos of this Coxed Four, which was formed by coincidence, trained as two entities. When they met again and took to the water for the first time this year each member brought with him a marvellous condition. The first difficult tests under this year's programme were the meetings at Mannheim and Duisburg-Wedau. The strongest boats of the European countries were also on the starting-line.



The German Coxed Four who won the pre-Olympic competition

Both of these tests ended in clear victories for the German Four.



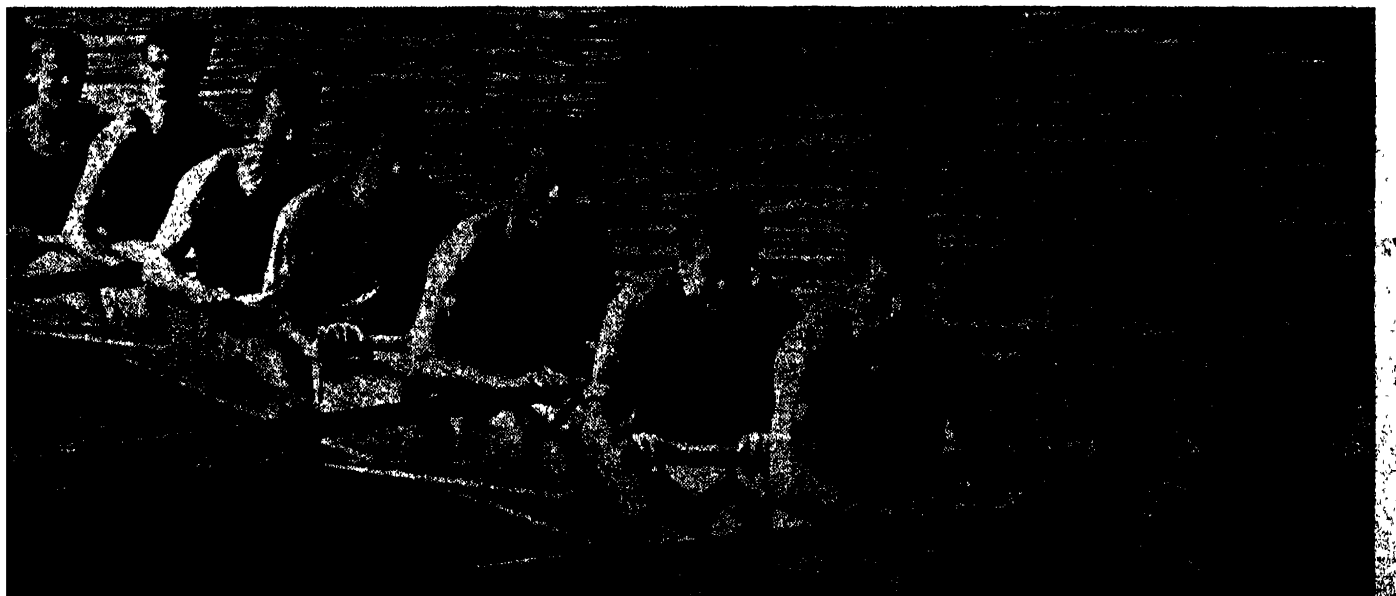
Jochen Meissner of Mannheim the German single sculls champion

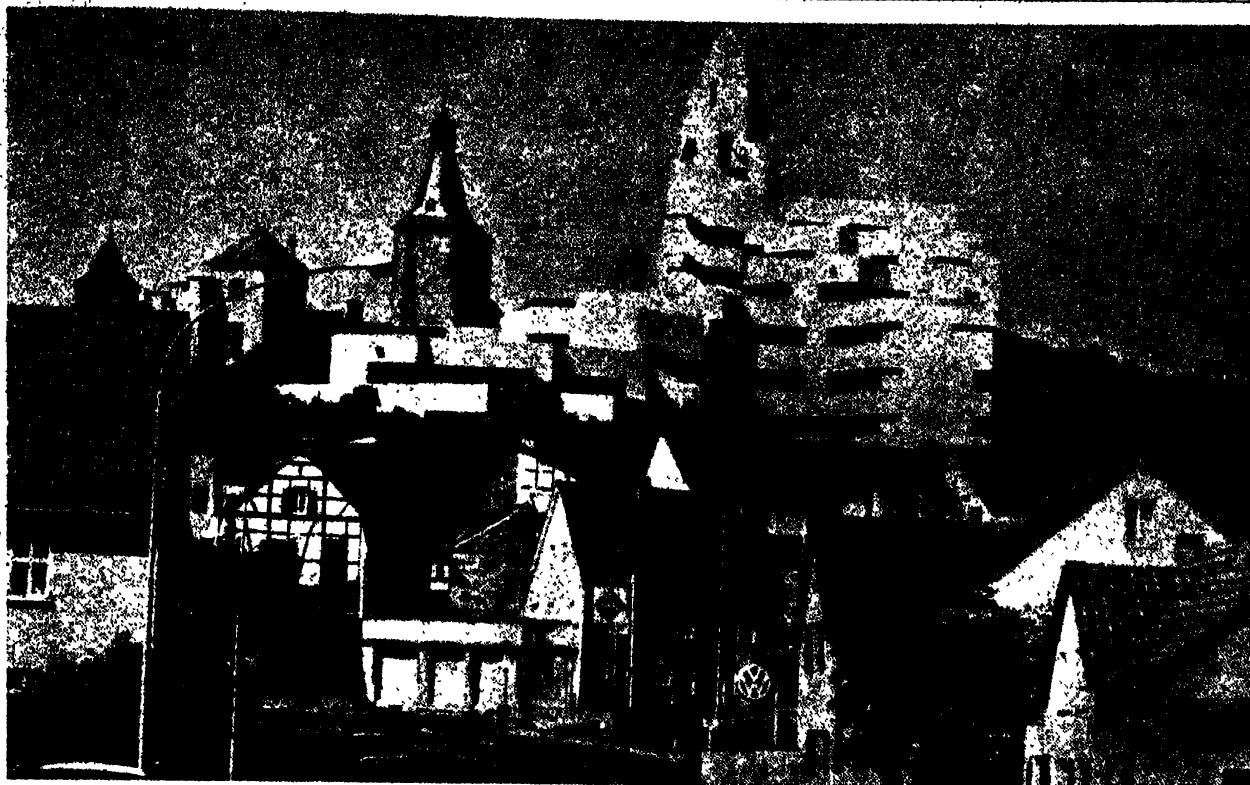
Hopes are centred on 25-year-old Udo Hild (Mainz) and

on 24-year-old Wolfgang Glock (Frankfort) in the Double Sculls and on the Single Sculler, Jochen Meissner (Mannheim), the earlier European Champion.

In the competitions against Holland and Denmark, at international regattas and finally at the German Championships on the 9th and 10th of August many rowers from the legions of the up-and-coming youth can still qualify for the Olympic Games. As the final preparation for Mexico they will have a long period of high-altitude training on the Silvretta Lake in the Alps. Then on the 16th of September the rowing team will fly to Mexico.

The "German Eight" who are training hard for the ensuing Olympics are (from left): Horst Meyer, Dirk Schreyer, Rüdiger Henning, Ulrich Luhn, Wolfgang Hottenrott, Egert Hirschfelder, Jörg Slebert, Roland Boese and Coxswain Gunther Tiersch. Meyer, Hottenrott and Hirschfelder already took part in the 1964 Olympic Games in Tokyo.





MARK THE CONTRASTS

The new town hall at Bensberg, near Cologne, has been described as an attempt to recreate a castle in free architectural style. In fact, the five-storey, semi-circular building stands on the ruined site of a

13th-century castle. The picture above reproduces in original a photograph of the town hall and the locality immediately around it, whereas the lower picture incorporates fifteen changes as usual.



IN SHORT

The most important employer in the Federal Republic of Germany is the government. Out of every 10,000 persons on the payrolls, 1,125 are in the public service.

The highlight of this year's Book Fair at Frankfurt will be the presentation of the Peace Prize of the German book trade to Leopold Sedar Senghor, President of the Republic of Senegal.

"The age of chivalry has ended. The age of intellectuals, of economists, and of mathematicians has begun." (Economic Affairs Minister Schiller)

"The 'three essentials' for West Berlin are security, accessibility, and viability." (J. F. Kennedy).

There were 4,500 cinema houses in the Federal Republic of Germany last year, 2,600 fewer than in the boom period of the German cinema in 1959.

Thirty-five million citizens in the Federal Republic of Germany read a daily newspaper, and an equal number of people read a weekly magazine.

Wuppertal in the Ruhr will be the first city in Federal Germany to have an underground power station. To be built over the next ten years under a hill in the centre of the city, it will have a 75-mega-watt capacity and ope-

rate between 200 and 260 feet under the ground.

The maritime city of Hamburg in Germany will have Europe's longest tunnel when the second Elbe Tunnel is completed. Work on the project has begun and the tunnel, 8,700 feet long, will be an essential segment of the international highway from Scandinavia to Southern Europe.

At the invitation of the Federal Government, Mr. S. Rangarajan, Assistant Editor of "The Hindu" Madras, is now on a brief visit to the Federal Republic of Germany.

Between 1962 and 1967 the production of plastics in West Germany rose by 100 per cent to 2.5 million tons. American experts forecast that the world production rate will increase seven-fold by 1980.

Of the 60 million people in the Federal Republic of Germany 20 to 30 million watch television. Radio audiences are smaller, however, and more select.

Increases in the cost of living expenses in Germany have decelerated to rates below those in other countries. They were up a mere 0.4% since last year and compare favourably with the increases in Denmark (+10.2%), Finland (+6.7%), and Canada (+4%). They are also the lowest recorded

within the Common Market.

The Federal Republic of Germany's Merchant Navy is growing in size. It has now reached the grand total of over 6,500,000 GRT (1967). This is a rise of 8.3% over the figure for the year before and means an increase of 500,000 tons in 12 months.

In Germany 18.5 million families own radio sets and 14 million families TV sets.

14.5 million cars have been built by the Volkswagen Works in its home-plant and foreign subsidiaries since the company was re-established after the last war. Total turnover during the period was 80 thousand million Marks. Over 7,000 million Marks were invested.

About 66,200 persons attended the German language courses organised by the Goethe Institute outside Germany during 1966. Of the total number of students 37 per cent were in Europe, 23.5 per cent in Asia and 22 per cent in Africa.

The famous firm of Zeiss at Oberkochen in West Germany has built a planetarium projector capable of producing a realistic replica of the night sky at any period of time. A projection of the sky in the year 6 BC reveals the grouping of planets in which the potential star of Bethlehem

GERMAN WEEKLY

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figures prominently. This has led to the suggestion that Christ may have been born six years before his time.

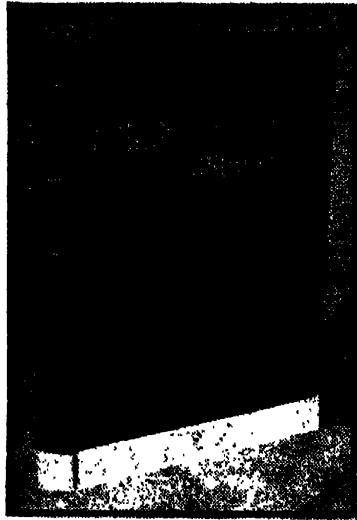
In Germany the bigger industrial firms tend to invest more in equipment and plant, according to a recent survey. Firms with over 1000 employees invested on an average DM 3,677 per worker in 1966. The investment in smaller firms was on an average DM 2,649 per worker.

A notebook-sized folder produced by a German firm contains a twelve-element selenium cell solar battery. Capable of powering portable transistor sets, the solar batteries, initially designed for space travel, offer buyers permanent battery services for their radios. They cost a modest DM 26.40 for a twelve-cell unit.

Regd. No. D-1045

GERMAN NEWS WEEKLY

MUNICH
[See page 2]



A collection of 27 articles on the Federal Republic of Germany, this book, edited by Dr. Girija Mookerjee, is a testimony to the life which is pulsating in that country which was in ruins twenty years ago, and an assessment of the achievements during this period. The articles, all by writers of acknowledged standing, describe (1) the political structure, (2) social order and social sciences, (3) researches, (4) humanities and fine art, and (5) international relations.

In his introduction to the collection, Dr. Mookerjee points out that what the German scholars and scientists have achieved since the last war is all the more impressive because the benefits accruing from it will help also people other than the Germans. Although the other West-European countries have also made strides in science and economics, the progress in Germany, Dr. Mookerjee reminds us, is more interesting because the Germans had to start from scratch. Belying prophecies of gloom, both Germany and India have succeeded in creating the grass-roots of solid and sound democratic political systems. In the case of Germany, Dr. Mookerjee points out, this is particularly praiseworthy because this result has been achieved in spite of difficulties and pressures.

Publisher: United Asia Publications,
12, Rampart Row, Bombay-1

CARSTEN DIERCKS SAYS GOOD-BYE

"IN spite of its limitations in both funds and personnel, All India Radio's Television Studio is producing programmes of the highest technical standard in South-East Asia", said Mr. Carsten Diercks, German Television expert, on the eve of his leaving New Delhi after six years' stay in this country.

A reconnaissance pilot in the German Air Force during the last war, Mr. Diercks

he worked with the German TV studio in New Delhi, now merged with the Studio in Hong Kong. Since the setting up of the A.I.R. TV studio, the equipment of which was presented to India by the Federal German Government, Mr. Diercks worked as Programme Consultant there.

Mr. Diercks' regret was that he had to take leave of his many Indian friends with whom he had had friendly relations. A



Mr. Carsten Diercks (left) checking with Mr. S. Gupta, chief cutter of All India Radio's TV team in New Delhi, the rhythm of editing of a picture under production

(46) joined the German TV in 1951 as a cameraman—correspondent. Recipient of three successive German awards for the "best documentary of the year", he has covered for the German TV numerous events of momentous significance all over the globe, including the revolution in Cuba, the war in Korea, the Vietnam war and the Sino-Indian conflict in 1962.

He came to India first in 1959 when he made a series of TV pictures on India and her culture. Returning two years later,

frequent visitor to the Film Institute, Poona, where he had been a guest-lecturer, he had warm praise for this Institute. "Most of the young men working at the All India Radio TV Centre are products of this Institute which is providing on a large scale the basic training for careers in film-making and in TV. We in Germany do not have an institute of its type although we have felt the need for it. The Institute in Poona is working very well and I congratulate India on it", Mr. Diercks said.

Munich: Looking Forward To 1972 Olympics

As the preparations for the Olympic Games to be held in Mexico City six weeks hence are nearing completion, Munich, the German city is already getting ready for its role as the host of the Summer Olympics, 1972. Munich is famous for its palaces, music halls and glittering modern theatres as well as for its imposing town hall and the "Church of Our Lady" (see cover page) with its 320-ft-high towers. On the outskirts of the modern city will arise the "Olympic Village" with numerous new buildings, the sports centre,

the spacious sports hall, the enclosed swimming pool, etc. Existing roads leading to the site of the "village" are being widened and new roads are being laid. Plans for the "village" and the many buildings are almost ready, and those in charge of the arrangements are determined to do a grand job.



Town Hall and "Church of Our Lady" in Munich

NO RIFT IN BONN COALITION...

"The division of Germany is a serious obstacle to a peaceful settlement in Europe"

In his article "West Germany — Dilemmas of Willy Brandt", which appeared in a Delhi newspaper recently, Mr. Iqbal Singh presents a picture of West Germany's Foreign Policy, which calls for a correction in several

aspects. Especially the central assumption in Mr. Singh's article, viz. that the German Foreign Minister, Dr. Willy Brandt, is isolated in his efforts to achieve an East-West détente is completely untenable. Hence our reply:

As to possible divergences within the present Grand Coalition, it holds true that, in a free democratic country, there are also differences on foreign policy likely to arise: they will naturally be settled through compromises. It is, however, erroneous to see the German Foreign Minister isolated in his policy towards a détente, a policy which, by the way, was already introduced by the preceding cabinets. The Coalition Government, headed by Federal Chancellor Kiesinger and labelled by the author casually as reactionary, led the path towards détente expressly in its declaration of the Government on December 14, 1966 and has ever since plainly given its support to Mr. Brandt in his many efforts to promote détente on a large-scale basis. Furthermore, other concrete steps for a lasting détente have been taken lately: the offer of an exchange of formal declarations on the renunciation of force between the Federal Republic of Germany and the East European countries which should also have effect in regard to the other part of Germany, without thereby recognising the "GDR". The fact that the Soviet Union has not yet responded favourably will not affect the continuing efforts of the Federal Government in this direction. It is not evident how this policy should—as the author views it—set up new obstacles to real understanding. The strict policy of non-intervention pursued during the recent crisis in Czechoslovakia which induced the German Government even to cancel manoeuvres planned long before the crisis started, emphasises better the endeavour to reach détente than the massive manoeuvres which other countries had set up on the territory of Czechoslovakia and along her borders during the critical period. Finally, the stand that the Federal Republic could achieve

German reunification only by means of direct or indirect aggression cannot be accepted. Only insane brains could believe in ag-



Foreign Minister Willy Brandt

gression as a way to re-establish German unity. Even if there were—as the author seems to believe—a prevailing desire in Germany "to establish German hegemony over Central and Eastern Europe", multilateral engagements as well as the mere factors of power would easily check such aspirations. The offer to sign non-aggression pacts with East European countries, which includes the other part of Germany, does not fit into the picture of the alleged aggressiveness behind the German policy of détente.

The division of Germany is—as long as it lasts against the will of the entire German nation—a serious obstacle to a peaceful settlement in Europe. The recognition of a regime which is not based on free elections and which consequently does not and cannot represent the will of the people would only perpetuate the division. It is and remains the German policy to do everything that serves the cause of détente and helps us arrive at inner-German arrangements which will preserve the human, economic and spiritual relations between the people

in both parts of Germany. Now, as before, the Federal Government sets no preconditions for the opening of talks between the two parts of Germany, irrespective of which level. The readiness to discuss all aspects of common concern without any preconditions also does not fit into the picture of aggressiveness.

It is by no means the intention of the German Government to interfere with the interests of the Soviet Union in Eastern Europe or to loosen the ties between them and Moscow. But it is our strong desire to develop and to maintain good neighbourly relations with our Eastern European neighbours. The Federal Government had initiated steps in this direction with all Eastern European countries simultaneously. If it succeeded first with Rumania and Yugoslavia, it only proves that it was easier to settle open problems with these countries. With regard to Poland, the Federal Republic of Germany wants to find a solution recognised by both nations. This will certainly come about in a definite form in an eventual peace treaty, but what should keep us from talking about possible solutions already earlier or at present? And therefore, it repeatedly has expressed its ever readiness to discuss all issues without any restrictions and preconditions.

Foreign Minister Brandt and with him the great part of the German people do not regard the results of the Government's policy of détente as negatively as Mr. Iqbal Singh does. The first steps towards détente have been taken and the results are encouraging enough to believe in further success of this policy for the benefit of peace in Europe and the world.

HERMANN ZIOCK

Press Counsellor of the Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany



"Miss Bundestag"

She is petite and blonde. They call her "Miss Bundestag". She is, in fact, one of the female members of the German Parliament in Bonn.

Annemarie Renger (picture above), Social Democrat (SPD) in politics, is travelling the length and breadth of the Federal Republic of Germany along with her colleague Elfriede Eiler. "Germany needs more women in politics" is their message.

The "Bundestag", the popularly elected House of Bonn's two-chamber legislature, has at the moment fewer female legislators than it once had. In the fourth Parliament since the Republic was founded in 1949, there were 43 women (8.3 per cent). Now, in the fifth, chosen in 1965, there are only 36 (6.9 per cent). In 1957 fully 9.3 per cent of the legislators were women. And this recessive tendency prevails in a land where there are more women than men, and more women voters (54.6 per cent or 21 million) than male voters.

A survey shows that although 66 per cent of West German and West Berlin women claim to be uninterested in politics, 86 per cent of them are, in fact, engaged enough in public affairs to cast a vote on election day. Yet the women seem not to be well informed on the details of political issues. Only 10 to 18 per cent of them show that they are, according to the survey. A total of 20 per cent say they get involved now and then in political activity. But 60 to 70 per cent say that politics is "something for the men".

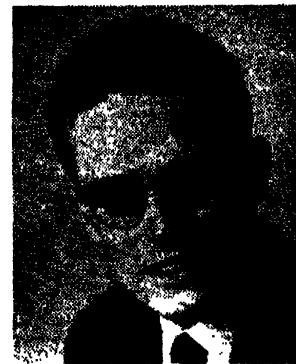
Seeing this situation, the Social Democrats are waging a three-month campaign to interest women in politics generally and, where possible, in the SPD in particular. "Miss Bundestag" is not the only person engaged in it. Men, too, are out to interest the women politically.

By law, the Federal Republic of Germany has guaranteed equal treatment of the sexes. In effect, however, this so-called "Gleichberechtigung" will come fully into its own only when more women take to the hustings in political campaigns.

Dr. G. F. Schmiedel, Agriculture Attaché

Dr. G. F. Schmiedel, expert adviser, Federal Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Forestry in Bonn for the last two years, has now taken over as First Secretary, Agriculture, at the German Embassy, New Delhi.

Born in 1926, Dr. Schmiedel studied agriculture and took his doctorate in the subject from Bonn University in 1957. He was attached to various agricultural institutions in Germany until 1963 when he joined the Chamber of Agriculture in Northrhine - Westphalia as Expert Adviser. He held this position for three years and then went over to the Ministry of Food and Agriculture in Bonn. Dr. Schmiedel first visited India in 1961 as the German delegate to the International Rural Youth Conference, New Delhi. He was again in this country a few months ago as member of a delegation that studied the progress of the Indo-German package project of agricultural development in Himachal Pradesh.



Europe Rocket's Third Stage

The third stage of the Europe rocket, built in the Federal Republic of Germany, recently passed a major test. All three of the unit's engines were run on the test stand at Heilbronn while all the on-board systems were in operation; the rocket's in-flight behaviour was simulated by a computerised programme.

The test showed that the rocket stage is capable of performing the necessary in-flight functions in the correct sequence and with the required effect. Picture above shows the main engine of the 11-foot-long rocket stage.



Madras Max Mueller Bhavan's Theatre Group

The Theatre Group of Max Müller Bhavan, Madras, staged the play "Begegnung im Balkan-expreß" by Wolfgang Hildesheimer before a select gathering while bidding farewell to Dr. and Mrs. D. Angelroth on their transfer to the newly-opened branch of the Goethe-Institute in Bombay.

A satire dealing with an art-forger fattening himself on the ignorance of society, the play, with its fund of crisp dialogues primarily meant for the radio, owed its success at the performance to the very able direction of Mr. K. Bechtloff, Lecturer in German at the University of Madras. The major roles were played exceptionally well. Credit was also due to the fact that the entire cast worked as a close-knit unit. This, enhanced by the simple but effective stage-settings and costumes, was able to strike an immediate rapport with the audience. Picture above shows a scene from the play.

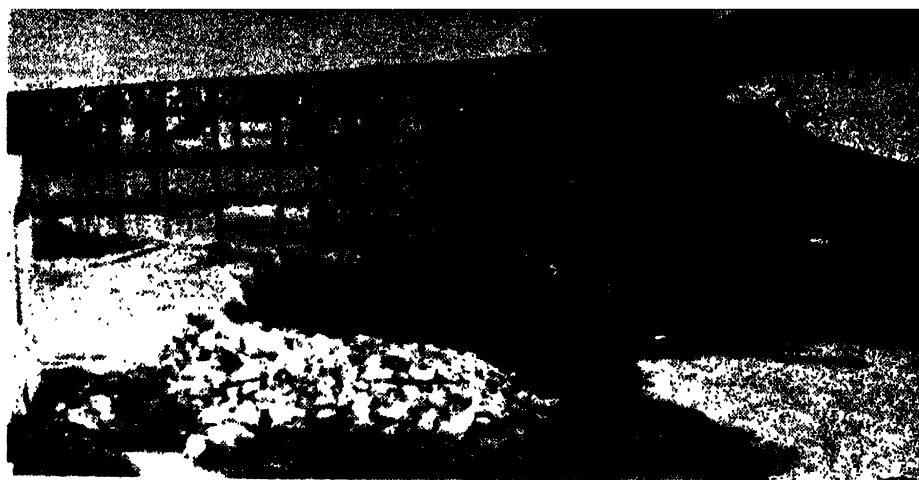


MANDI NEW TYPE OF STOREHOUSE

WEDNESDAY, August 7 marked a further milestone in the progress of the Indo-German Agricultural Project in Mandi district, Himachal Pradesh. On that day, Mr. Sukh Ram, Development Minister of the State, inaugurated near Sundernagar a godown at the Experimental Farm associated with the Project.

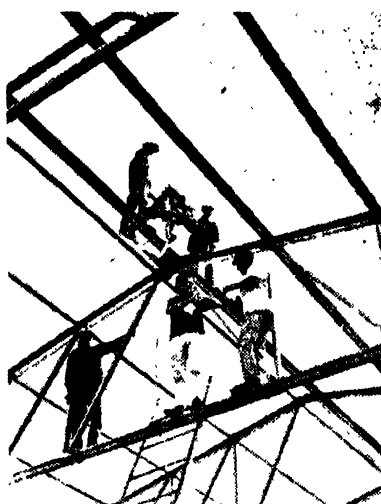
What makes this godown different from others of the same kind is that it has been specially designed and fabricated at the mechanical workshop set up at the farm in 1963, when the project went into operation. The godown is the first of 10 large ones to be built in various parts of the district to store grain and other farm produce, fertilizer, pesticides, seed and other inputs. It has been designed to hold 1,200 tons of goods at a total cost of about Rs 60,000 — several times less than it would have cost had it been constructed by some other agency, said a project official belonging to the Himachal Pradesh Government.

The godown has a steel frame, walls of hollow brick lined with masonry and an asbestos roof, all prefabricated at the workshop by Indian workmen trained there in the last few months. One of the features of the godown is that it has no verandah, thus conserving space for storage



Work in progress on the construction of the spacious godown at the Experimental Farm.

and cutting down construction costs. Vehicles for loading and unloading can come right up to



German technicians celebrating the completion of the framework of the godown.

an opening in the wall for this purpose, thus reducing the movement of goods to the minimum. Several smaller godowns of the same pattern are to be built for cooperative societies in the dis-

trict. Construction costs are to be met partly from the counterpart funds available from the sale of ready-mix fertilizer imported from the Federal Republic of Germany and sold through the cooperatives to farmers in Mandi. Under a supplementary protocol negotiated between the Indian and German Governments, Rs. 13 lakhs from the counterpart funds are to be allocated for this purpose.

The main function of these godowns is to store fertilizer, for which there is an increasing demand from farmers throughout the district. Five years ago, before the project started, the total quantity of fertilizer used in the district was about 250 tons a year. Today, the farmer is so fertilizer-conscious that the demand is around 8,000 tons a year, thanks to the persistent efforts made under the integrated farm development programme to popularise its use.

Under the Government of India's rural warehousing scheme, Mandi district has so far been sanctioned 31 godowns for primary agricultural societies, four for marketing unions and two for the district cooperative federation. The total storage capacity of these units will be 3,050 tons and their cost Rs. 460,000. The godowns to be provided under the Indo-German Agricultural Project will increase considerably the storage capacity available to farmers in the district. Besides, because of their superior design they will ensure better protection from the elements and insects and other pests.

Minister Sukh Ram inaugurating the storehouse. Dr. H. von Huelst, leader of the German Agricultural Assistance team, is seen second from left.



YOUR REPORTER IN BONN

PARTNERS IN PROGRESS

SO far, 59 countries of Africa, Asia and Latin America have announced their intention to participate in this year's "Partners in Progress" exhibition which is due to be held from September 26 to October 6.

The world's biggest fair for developing countries, now to be held for the sixth time, this Exhibition has also become an international rendezvous of major significance for intensifying economic development and commerce. This interdependence of nations will be emphasized by the participation of the European Economic Community (EEC) in the programme; the EEC will have a special representation linking it with 19 associated states of Africa.

The Exhibition, will have a new face this year. Hitherto only countries as a whole were able to sponsor exhibitions. This year, for the first time, private firms and economic or trading organizations supported by chambers of commerce or similar organizations will be eligible. This widening of the scope for participation has met with enthusiasm on the part of developing countries as it offers additional possibilities for displaying their products. It appears as of now that nearly 300 firms will present exhibits of the most varied



Nine young scientists from India were among the Humboldt scholars and a large number of other guests at a reception given by the Federal President, Dr. Heinrich Lübke, on the occasion of the Alexander-von-Humboldt Foundation's annual meeting recently. Picture shows President Lübke chatting with Dr. Nirja Awasthi who is studying Geology at Göttingen University.

sort. There will be three kinds of representation: (1) by governments, (2) by private firms, and (3) mixed representations.

Partly as a result of the liberalized rules for participation, there will be a considerably wider array of goods on display this time. There will be raw materials, industrial products, semi-

processed goods, handcraft articles, foods, beverages and related items. The assortment will range from prefabricated wooden houses to portable household sewing machines and from genuine handcraft carpets to synthetic wall decorations. All told, some 60 categories of goods covering various branches of production are to be represented. Some exhibitors will be able to offer exclusive rights of representation in one country or another.

The sponsoring organization in Berlin, known as the ADB Exhibition Service, is promoting the "Partners in Progress" exhibition with a major informational campaign. The campaign emphasises the fact that the event offers the participants the following advantages among others:

- A survey of goods available from 60 countries "at a glance".
- Possibility of increased profit through imports from countries offering goods at lower prices.
- Exclusive rights of importation, including such rights also for medium-sized and smaller firms.
- Direct contact with overseas groups offering goods.
- Cost-cutting by being able to examine goods and conclude contracts in Berlin—that is, without going to far-distant continents.



Mr. Khub Chand (second from left), India's Ambassador to Bonn, and Mrs. Khub Chand (second from right) were among the prominent guests at the opening in Cologne of an "Exhibition of World Art", embracing a wide range of private collections representing various epochs. Mr. Robert Gedon, the well-known Munich collector who has brought together many rare pieces of Indian art, is seen at the extreme right.

MY OPINION ABOUT STUDENT UNREST

Nearly 300,000 young men and women are studying at the universities in the Federal Republic of Germany. In recent months, in Germany, as in several other countries, unrest among the students who are generally disciplined, has led to demonstrations which have raised a controversy over the

causes of the malady and the remedy for it. In the following article, reproduced with the kind permission of "Thought", the popular weekly published from Delhi, Salvador de Madariaga, the well-known European political writer, discusses the problem and offers his own opinions on it.

DURING an electoral meeting in England, the candidate was heckled by a child of six who, standing on a chair, shouted at him: "How about our old age pensions?" This story, told or made up by Douglas Woodruff, comes to mind on reading that students of ancient universities run about barricaded streets, closed fists on high, shouting "Down with the consumers society". It does not sound natural, somehow. Young men in their early twenties should devote their spare time to more frivolous pastimes than taking sides on matters of political economy; and the fact that they sacrifice their youth to such a boring and faithless goddess, suggests that there is something wrong not so much with society as with themselves.

The Ford Foundation has apparently decided to organize a special enquiry into students unrest. The news is welcome; and from the outset, at least four lines of study offer themselves to the enquirers: the universal and simultaneous character of the 1968 troubles; the attitude and state of mind of the students themselves; the ills of the universities with the cures suggested for them; and the depth and genuineness of the anti-liberal attitude of the students often camouflaged under anti-capitalist slogans.

It would be hard to deny that the first half of 1968 was shaken by a wave of student unrest of a singular consistency and unity. The whole world and the same time. News travels swiftly nowadays, and man's tendency to imitation is strong; so that no hasty conclusion should be drawn as to a possible organized and centralized if secret leadership. But the advanced professional technique in the well-organized disorders, the similarity of the slogans, the perfection of the barricades and the tactical skill of the street warfare, when considered together, acquire a concrete significance. Things often happened as if a well-trained, skilful and bold minority who knew what they were doing were leading a foolish and generous majority of youngsters with more blood than judgment, to whom Shakespeare's line would apply: "our thoughts are ours, their ends, none of our own".

This situation would explain the confusion that prevails in the attitude of the students. Assuming that they have grievances against the shortcomings of education in their respective countries, why bring in the "consumers society" and "capitalism"? Are all the students of all the universities adepts of Marxism? When they shout "Liberty!" while throwing a brick at a policeman, do they attach to the word "liberty" the same meaning as does the Prague student who

shouts "liberty!" on seeing a Russian officer? How is it that these students, who by definition have still to acquire their knowledge, know already that the capitalist exploits the worker, when so many workers in their own countries no longer think so?

And why do they imagine that a situation as transitory as theirs provides a ground strong enough to dogmatize on society? For a worker is a worker for good, and so is a banker, a technician, a professional or a bureaucrat. But what is a *student*? Nothing permanent, anyhow; and nothing complete. A human being in a transitory and unfinished state. How could he then claim to be enabled



Attentive students at a German university

to control or manage or decide or dogmatize? Let him have his say, by all means, and let this say be carefully considered; but let him say it with the modesty due to his half-baked, inexperienced and transitory state.

The more so as, in most cases, modern students are handicapped by the very privileges they enjoy. This is a delicate subject, as shown by at least two of its aspects: The first was well put long ago by George Bernard Shaw. A clever lad nowadays will rise from the primary school to the top of the university without costing a penny to his family. In most cases, this system will foster clever men rather than men of character; for there has been no struggle in the ascent. This kind of education, therefore, is one-sided, for it favours the intellect at the expense of the will. I am not solving the problem; I am stating it. Liberal

societies must solve it. It is still challenging them.

The second aspect is no less delicate, because it brings in that most complex and misunderstood of our concepts: class. It is not true that the university is the privilege of the upper classes. Most countries today see to it that lack of means does not prevent the poor family from educating its young. But what is the effect of it all on the class system? By easing the way up for the clever students, the modern State pumps talent out of the less fortunate classes: since everywhere in the world a university degree gives access to the upper classes. Again, I am not solving the problem; I am stating it. One does not gather the impression that the students—whether the passive chorus or the revolutionary protagonists—are aware of these delicate problems.

That there is much to be put right in the universities of the world is no doubt a fact. But a point can be raised here which should be studied alongside the striking universality and simultaneity of the student unrest we noted before, namely that while there was unrest everywhere, and at the same time, the causes of the unrest were apt to be different in substance, tendency, gravity and urgency. There was then coincidence in time and in space but by no means in the actual motive or pretext for the quarrel.

It is pretty certain that the worse run universities are those of the Latin countries and the best run the Anglo-Saxon, German, Dutch and Scandinavian. The absentee professor who owns his chair instead of the chair owning him, is the great disease of the Latin universities. But the students who tried to meet the trouble by violence were betraying their own vocation; and it is no excuse to allege that violence has forced the State to consider the problem, for no one would deny that burning one's neighbour's house would allow one to fry some eggs. That kind of stuff is not arguing.

The outbreak of violence is also indefensible on pragmatical reasons. One of the chief troubles of the French university is lack of space (land and buildings), and of teaching staff—all translatable into money. Now France before May was a prosperous country whose economy would have been able to meet this challenge had it been put to its public opinion by a students and teachers congress well organized, prepared and united in its determination to reform the university without political or ideological purposes. It is therefore ridiculous to suggest that the extravagant and costly revolt of May was anything

(Continued on page 8)

STUDENT UNREST

but a disastrous failure of intelligence. But why should intelligence fail? Probably through the meeting of a pre-existing proclivity with a provocative occasion; as when a fire is lit by applying a match to inflammatory material such as wood or paper. The match was there in the form of small activist groups; and the pre-existing proclivity may well have been a psychological imbalance in the students. Many commentators have laid the blame on our modern society and spoken of "alienation" and such like things. Our society is not what it should be—none ever was or will be. But the remedy for its shortcomings is by no means violence and destruction. This craze for destruction and violence suffices to prove that the trouble lies in the psychic condition of the students—probably a lack of confidence in their own selves seeking compensation in over-masculine action.

A greater share in the government of the university is a far less revolutionary idea than it sounds. In the fifteenth century the students of Salamanca elected the rector and the professors. Not always with good results. Would they be much better in our day? A bigger share in the administration and daily management of the university, particularly of those services more directly connected with the welfare and leisure of the students, seems reasonable provided the chief rule be kept predominant; that the main task of the student is to study, which is a whole-time job. The idea that the student should have a share in deciding what and how to study is nonsensical. It amounts to leaving the management of factories not merely to the workers but to the 'prentices.

As for declaring, as the French revolutionary students do, that the university must be ready to take the side of the workers against the capitalist who exploits them, this is pure hot air unworthy of a student who wants to be taken seriously. The university requires an objective and impartial stand, not prejudices on this or that side. One of the worst errors of Marx was to interpret the relations between classes in a mechanical and not in an organic way. There is no class war; there is a class tension; and tensions are indispensable for life. A person may suffer from too high or from too low blood pressure, but some pressure there must be if the person is to live. The inhuman abuse of the poor by the rich in the days of Marx was only instrumentally due to economic causes. Essentially it was due to spiritual reasons; and it was modified not because, as Marx thought, the workers emancipated themselves, but because the bourgeois, under the influence of better spiritual leaders (including Marx himself) modified and raised the spiritual level of Socialism as a whole. The students of Paris who go about close-fisted singing the Internationale see themselves as the men of tomorrow; they are the men of the day before yesterday. The men of tomorrow are the students of Prague.

THE GERMAN BASIC LAW

At the request of many readers the text of the Constitution of the Federal Republic, the "Basic Law", is being reproduced in the "German

News Weekly", beginning from the issue dated June 29. Following is the fourth instalment of this series. The third instalment appeared in the last issue.

ARTICLE 13

- (1) The home is inviolable.
- (2) Searches may be ordered only by a judge or, in the event of danger in delay, by other organs as provided by law and may be carried out only in the form prescribed by law.
- (3) Otherwise, this inviolability may be encroached upon or restricted only to avert a common danger or a mortal danger to individuals, or, pursuant to a law, to prevent imminent danger to public security and order, especially to alleviate the housing shortage, to combat the danger of epidemics or to protect endangered juveniles.

ARTICLE 14

- (1) Property and the rights of inheritance are guaranteed. Their content and limits are determined by the laws.
- (2) Property imposes duties. Its use should also serve the public weal.
- (3) Expropriation is permitted only in the public weal. It may take place only by or pursuant to a law which provides for kind and extent of the compensation. The compensation shall be determined upon just consideration of the public interest and of the interests of the persons affected. In case of dispute regarding the amount of compensation, recourse may be had to the ordinary courts.

ARTICLE 15

Land, natural resources and means of production may for the purpose of socialization be transferred into public ownership or other forms of publicly controlled economy by a law which provides for kind and extent of the compensation. With respect to such

compensation Article 14, paragraph 3, sentences 3 and 4, apply *mutatis mutandis*.

ARTICLE 16

- (1) No one may be deprived of his German citizenship. Loss of citizenship may arise only pursuant to a law, and against the will of the person affected it may arise only if such person does not thereby become stateless.
- (2) No German may be extradited to a foreign country. Persons persecuted for political reasons enjoy the right of asylum.

ARTICLE 17

Everyone has the right individually or jointly with others to address written requests or complaints to the competent authorities and to the representative assemblies.

ARTICLE 17a

- (1) Laws concerning military service and alternative service may, by provisions applying to members of the Armed Forces and of alternative Services during their period of military or alternative service, restrict the basic right freely to express and to disseminate opinions by speech, writing, and pictures (Article 5 paragraph (1) first half-sentence), the basic right of assembly (Article 8), and the right of petition (Article 17) in so far as it permits to address requests or complaints jointly with others.
- (2) Laws for defence purposes, including the protection of the civilian population, may provide for the restriction of the basic rights of freedom of movement (Article 11) and inviolability of the home (Article 13).

To be continued

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Dear Editor,

It is my conviction that your great country and India are amongst the nations which want to preserve peace most. They have the greatest stake in the maintenance of peace. This is a point of great unity between these two countries. Another point which establishes a common bond between these two countries is the need for rapid economic development in India and the capacity of the Federal Republic of Germany to help developing countries. The way your country has developed after the great

devastation of the Second World War is nothing short of a miracle and I am sure there are numerous opportunities for India and the Federal Republic of Germany to co-operate in this field.

New Delhi

B.P. Jain

Dear Editor,

I am glad that your bulletin has helped me much in acquainting myself with the German politics, the great German people and their ways of living.

Laloor, Kerala State.

T.K. Varghese



The Hydraulic Engineering and Steam Laboratory at the I.I.T., Madras

President Lübke laying the foundation stone of the I.I.T. in 1962

A front view of the library building at the I.I.T., Madras

SUCCESS THROUGH WORK

INDIAN INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, MADRAS

By Professor C. V. SETHUNATHAN

The Indian Institute of Technology at Madras—

सिद्धिर्भवति कर्मजा

("Success Through Work") is its motto—the largest educational development project sponsored by the Federal Republic of Germany is a shining example of what can be achieved by combining the dominant characteristics of a scientifically and industrially advanced nation with the conditions and challenges of the recipient country's needs in its technological growth.

The Sarkar Committee of the Government of India formulated in 1946 the establishment of a chain of higher technological institutions in the four regions of the country anticipating the building up of an industrial complex. In the year 1956, the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany made a gracious offer of help in organizing a modern engineering institution in India. A Technical Mission, headed by the German Minister of State Dr. August Rucker, visited India and, after gaining first-hand knowledge of Indian conditions, recommended the establishment of a higher technological institute that would place considerable stress—on the German pattern—in imparting manual skills and development of design-consciousness in its programme of training, with a dynamic body of Faculty-members fostering continual research and interested in solving the live problems of the Industries.

Against this background, the first Indo-German Agreement for technical collaboration was signed in Bonn in August 1958. The Agreement envisaged assistance by way of the services of twenty German Professors, and five Foremen, German scientific and technical equipment for DM15,000,000 (Rs. 2.00 crores) and training facilities in Germany for twenty Indian teachers.

The Government of Madras graciously offered a site of 630 acres of land adjoining the Raj Bhavan and the Deer Sanctuary inclusive of 300 acres of lovely wooded land and 100 acres of irrigation-tanks. The third in the chain of five higher technological institutes came into being, an institute with its massive buildings and modern

scientific equipment, nestling amongst avenue trees, bushes and pools of water in an ideal, sylvan setting proclaiming Bonn-Madras-Delhi collaboration. The Institute was inaugurated in July 1959 and was declared an institution of national importance in 1961 by an Act of Parliament.

The first seven years, coinciding with the operative part of the first Indo-German Agreement, have been full of fruitful and vigorous activity on the part of the Indian and German members of staff working shoulder to shoulder on this technological enterprise. The Institute has six Engineering Departments in the fields of Civil, Mechanical, Electrical and Chemical Engineering, Metallurgy and Applied Mechanics and Aeronautics, three Science Departments in Physics, Chemistry and Mathematics and a Department of Humanities and Social Sciences. The Institute has organized five-year degree courses leading to the Bachelor's degree in the main Engineering fields, Master's Degree courses and Doctoral Programmes in Science and Engineering. Four convocations have been held so far and, with the fifth convocation in August 1968, 961 students with B. Tech., 91 with M.Sc., 148 with M. Tech., 19 with Post-graduate Diploma in Industrial Engineering and 25 with Ph. D. would have gone out of the portals of the Institute holding its torch high.

The Second Indo-German Agreement was signed in June 1966 providing for the continuance of the aid for a further period of five years with the emphasis shifting to consolidation and intensification of the work of the twenty established laboratories and further aid by way of setting up five new laboratories, services of more German Professors, both short-term and long-term, supply of scientific and technical equipment as may be needed to consolidate the twenty laboratories and the setting up of five new laboratories; services of twenty German Senior Scientific Assistants and training facilities for sixty Indian teachers in Germany.

During the first phase, the Technical University at Braunschweig served as the springboard for planning at the German

end. In the second phase, a consortium of Technical Universities at Berlin, Aachen, Braunschweig and Stuttgart is actively contributing to the planning and the further development of the Institute. An influential committee of German Government officials and German Professors drawn from the participating agencies and institutions—designated as the Madras Committee—is now the Central Planning Organization in Germany for the Institute. The members of this Committee and also a few other distinguished German Professors have visited the Institute in recent times to gain first-hand knowledge and to make an on-the-spot appraisal of significant problems. These visits have been most fruitful for mutual understanding and a meaningful acceleration of the aid programme under the Second Indo-German Agreement.

The primary objective during the initial years was to develop a strong integrated curriculum leading to the B. Tech. degree in the various Engineering disciplines and to make available to the country efficient and well-trained young men to fill the ranks of engineering occupations and help appropriately in the various spheres of nation-building activities. That this objective has been well accomplished is borne out by the good impression created by our *Alumni* wherever they have gone and by the favourable reports we have been receiving from individuals and organisations both in India and abroad, who have examined them, employed them and assessed them. This has been possible because the Institute is fortunate to have two most valuable ingredients for orderly growth and progress in the field of education: an earnest, competent and disciplined student-body and a band of qualified, dedicated teachers, Indian and German, with a creative outlook and an awareness of current problems in Industry, Science and Technology. In all aspects of the work of the Institute, there is a strong imprint of some outstanding German characteristics—thorough prior planning, attention to details and a mental attitude that makes no compromise with

(Continued on page 10)

I. I. T. MADRAS

anything that is sub-standard and accepts nothing but the best.

A feature that distinguishes this Institute from the other institutes is the emphasis that it places on a comprehensive scheme of workshop-training for its students. On this foundation, the methodology adopted in prescribing, for each individual student 'project-work', when he has attained a certain level of proficiency in his area of study, is an attempt to infuse realism into the educational programme and produce thereby a class of engineering graduates who have confidence in their manual skills and ability to handle basic tools and machinery and who have cultivated already the useful habits of self-study, observation, experimentation and improvement. A distinctive German contribution to the pattern of laboratory facilities established at this Institute is the organization of workshop-type laboratories to fulfil special needs in areas such as steam-engines, internal combustion engines, turbo-machines, hydraulic machines, fluid-mechanics, chemical engineering and metallurgical processes. These are not conventional laboratories with routine equipment that permits standard experiments to be performed, but work-spots where unconventional set-ups may be built up as need arises, where tools and apparatus may be fashioned to meet unforeseen situations and where problems on pilot plant scale may be simulated and studied. In these laboratories, one of the long-range objectives of the technical aid programme is being realized—a spirit of self-reliance triggered by close association with the minds and appurtenances of an advanced technology.

The Institute has at present 1926 students, of whom 1389 are pursuing undergraduate courses and 537 post-graduate and research programmes. In the second phase of development of the Institute, there is an emphasis on changing the ratio between the post-graduates and undergraduates from 1: 2.6 to 1: 1.7. With this in view new M. Tech./Diploma/Research programmes are being started in areas such as Polymers, Metal-forming Technology, Tribology, Propulsion, Nuclear Power Engineering, Bio-Engineering, Semi-Conductor Technology, Desalination, Air and Water Pollution, Fine-Instrumentation and the like.

The Institute is keenly alive to the need for a close relationship between the academic disciplines and the live problems of Industry. Significant steps have been initiated in this direction by deputing students for carefully-planned in-plant training programmes in the several Industries. Students have been encouraged to acquire experience in handling industrial problems on a small or semi-production scale. Staff members are expected to devote their talents to the solution of problems posed by Industry, either through individual consultancy work or through institutional consultancy work.

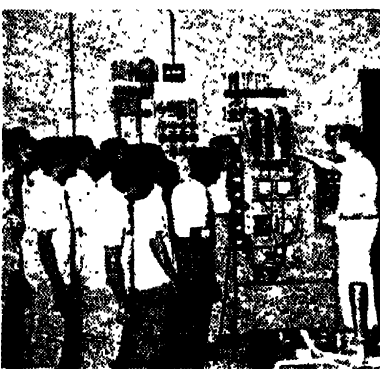
From the beginning, the Institute has striven for a distinctive way of life and for the promotion of conjoint efforts in achieving its cherished goals. The staff and students live together and continually act and react on each other in their daily lives. As they come from different parts of India,



Prof. L. Narjes, Head of the Steam Power Laboratory, explaining a point



Students browsing through periodicals and magazines in the I.I.T. Library



Demonstration of meter controls by a German specialist

there is a healthy urge and motivation for national integration and scope for the building up of a cosmopolitan attitude of mind. On account of the German association, there is an international outlook on education and scientific development.

Truly can it be said of the Indian Institute of Technology at Madras that its 'foundations' have been well laid for its solid contribution to the technological progress of India, with the noble pledge,



Visiting Professor Dr. Bassler giving a lecture on hydraulic engineering



A section of the audience at a special lecture by a visiting professor

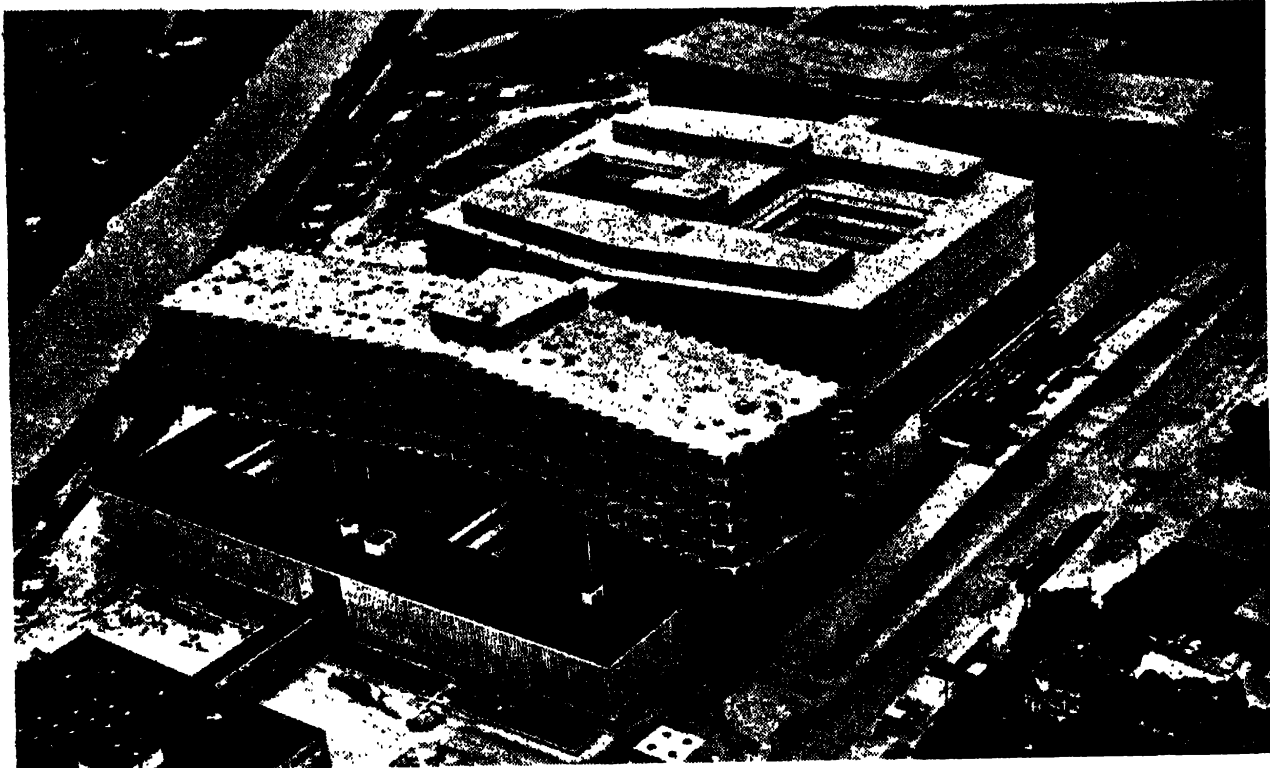


Students selecting books for specialized study

सह नाववतु सह नौ भुनक्तु सह वीर्यं करवावहे
तेजस्विनाव धीतमस्तु मा विद्विषावहे
ओम् शान्तिः शान्तिः शान्तिः

May He (Brahman) protect us both together;

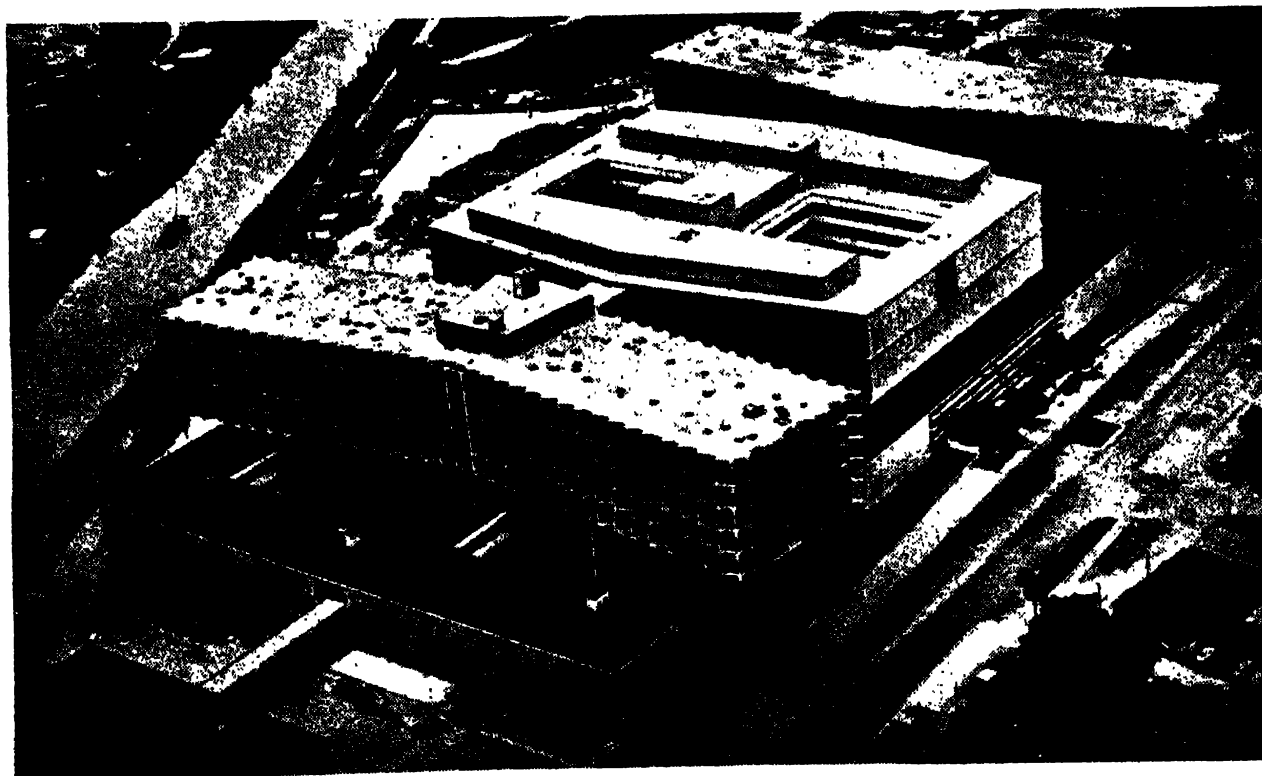
*May He nourish us both together:
May we work conjointly with great energy;
May our study be vigorous and effective:
May we not dispute (or hate any)
Let there be peace, peace and peace.*



MARK THE CONTRASTS

THE Free University Clinic's new buildings in West Berlin bring together under one roof some 1,450 hospital beds, various Institutes of the University's Faculty of Medicine, research laboratories, a polyclinic, all the

latest facilities for the diagnosis and treatment of diseases as well as lecture-rooms. The picture above reproduces in original a model of the new buildings; the one below incorporates, as usual, 15 changes.



IN SHORT

On March 13th, 1939, Hitler's troops marched into Czechoslovakia and thus sealed the fate of a small democratic European country.

On August 21st, 1968, communist East German troops, in a joint operation with the armed forces of the Soviet Union, Poland, Hungary and Bulgaria, marched into Czechoslovakia.

A message broadcast by Radio Prague on Aug. 21 contained this appeal: "... Comrades, protest against this unprecedented violation of socialist internationalism."

West German leaders described the Soviet intervention as a "clear violation of the Czechoslovak sovereignty and interference in the internal affairs of that country".

"The principle of non-interference by one country in the internal affairs of another constitutes the very basis of peaceful co-existence" (Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, in her statement to the Lok Sabha on August 21st, 1968).

"There is no and there cannot be any peaceful co-existence in the field of ideology, as there can be no class peace between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie." ("Pravda", August 21st, 1968).

"The most cruel and incredible part of the 'fairytale of the 20th cen-

tury' has been the slow adaptation of man to his own prison — until he even did not notice it any more — the revaluation of words and concepts. All these deformations, the crimes against humanity, have taken place under the cover of camouflage-concepts like the fairytale words of humanity, freedom and socialism" (A Czechoslovak writer from Pressburg).

"Our aim is to pave the way for a European peace arrangement. We direct our peace efforts to all our neighbours in the East" (Federal Chancellor Dr. Kurt Georg Kiesinger).

"Relaxation of tensions, improvement of relations with our neighbours and preparatory steps towards a European peace order are the building blocks of our foreign policy." (Federal Foreign Minister Willy Brandt).

"The world's ugliest construction..." (French journalist confronting the Berlin Wall).

A German firm has just produced the world's most powerful microscope. Working with electron beams, the instrument can magnify an object 280,000 times. This means roughly that looked at in a similar scale, a tall building would appear to be some 10,000 miles high.

The German Friedrich Ebert Foundation plays a large part in promo-

ting adult education, research and teaching and in training projects being carried out in developing countries. Last year it gave aid in the form of 423 grants and scholarships.

Satish Kumar, a 31-year-old Indian writer and revolutionary, has renounced a Soviet literary prize awarded to him in 1965. He said that he was dismayed at the treatment and imprisonment of Soviet writers, including Sinyavski and Daniel. In a letter he added: "It is illogical and incongruous for the Soviet authorities to make such awards to some foreign writers like myself while at the same time depriving Soviet writers of their right to write." ("Thought", New Delhi)

In the Federal Republic of Germany, ten trains, including the TEE long-distance express trains, are provided with facilities for passengers to make telephonic calls while the trains are in motion.

Germany is sending some 260 athletes to Mexico City for the forthcoming Olympic Games. They will include forty to fifty field and track athletes as well as teams of gymnasts, wrestlers, weight-lift champions, swimmers and divers, besides four riders and six horses for the horsemanship events.

To construct a new super highway, German engineers have

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had to level and build over the crater of an extinct volcano. This required the moving of 8,000 tons of material, the shifting of fifteen million cubic yards of earth and the construction of six bridges of an aggregate length of 2.2 miles.

The International Monetary Fund's principal creditor is the Deutsche Bundesbank. The Fund, according to figures issued recently, has borrowed 533.5 million dollars from the German Bank.

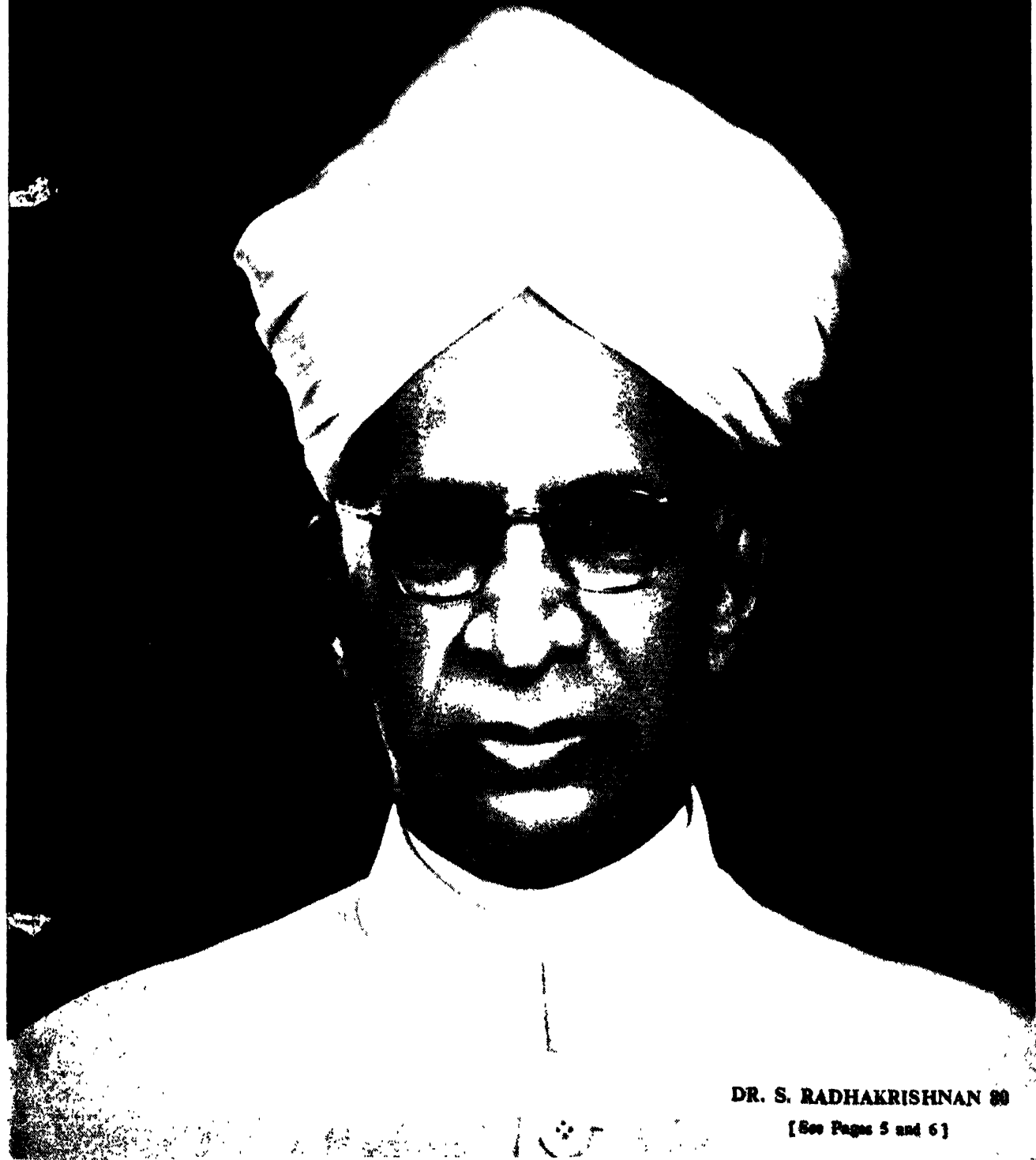
Reacting to East German charges that the Federal Republic of Germany was preparing to make nuclear weapons in co-operation with South Africa and Israel, a Bonn Foreign Ministry statement said that the accusations "lack all foundation".

regd. No. D-1045

GERMAN WEEKLY

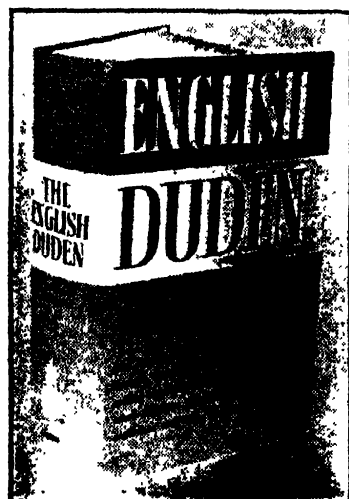
Bulletin of the Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany

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DR. S. RADHAKRISHNAN 80

[See Pages 5 and 6]



WHAT is a glider? What is engraving? What are wireless valves? These are typical of the thousands of questions that occur to both adults and adolescents alike. "The English Duden", a pictorial dictionary, gives the technical expressions used in describing the main parts of the objects or processes involved, supported with illustrations.

The first English version adapted from the German edition of the Duden pictorial dictionary was an immediate and sensational success. As the technical and scientific vocabulary is constantly expanding, a number of international experts co-operated in revising the edition. The result is the present up-to-date dictionary in which all those words which lend themselves to pictorial representation are found, and found in their proper context. In this way, the book, which contains some 25,000 words and which is illustrated by line drawings and eight plates in full colour, takes the place of a whole library of specialized dictionaries. Its user can refer direct to the pictures or to the index, and find quickly the word he wants. Teachers, students, translators, interpreters and philologists, in fact, every one using the English language will find "The English Duden" a very useful work of reference.

Publisher: Bibliographisches Institut, Mannheim.

DR. P.M'S PRAISE FOR ROURKELA

PARTICIPATING in the 12th annual meeting of the Indo-German Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, Mr. Morarji Desai, India's Deputy Prime Minister, referred to German collaboration in building the Rourkela steel plant and said that, in spite of difficulties, this plant would prove the most profitable one among the public sector steel plants.

Dr. G. F. Werner, Minister in the German Embassy, assured India that the Federal Republic was keen to equalize the balance of trade with this country and would do everything possible to promote Indian exports.

Mr. A.N. Khilachand, Chairman of the Chamber, presided. The guests included Chief Minister V.P. Nayak and several other Ministers of the Maharashtra Government, Dr. R. Kunisch, German Consul-General, Bombay, and a number of German and Indian industrialists.

In spite of various problems, Dr. Werner said, the picture of economic development in both India and Germany gave reason for cautious optimism this year. The Federal Republic had been able to allocate last year 1.26 per cent of its national income for development aid, thereby exceeding the target of one per cent fixed by the Second UNCTAD. The medium-term finance planning and the reform of the budget law would permit the Federal Republic to adopt measures for a long-term disposition of aid.

After referring to the Indo-German agreement signed two months ago for a German credit of Rs. 46,875 crores to India for development measures during 1968-69, Minister Werner disclosed that the Indian and German Governments were attempting, through credits and guarantees, to augment India's merchant shipping by purchasing more ships, at first to the extent of Rs. 18 crores. With the development of German investment activity in India, with the increase in the number of joint ventures and with the augmentation of investments, Minister Werner pointed out, certain problems were likely to arise. If suitable solutions were, however, found and if the present administrative impediments and the proposed reform of the patent law did not have a negative effect, the scope for new investments would be widened.

Recalling the Federal Republic's effort to help the expansion of Indian exports, Dr. Werner told the meeting that the Vollrath team, which had

assessed the export potential of 200 Indian engineering enterprises, had already submitted its first report. This embodied positive conclusions designed to intensify exports from various branches of India's engineering industry, such as the electro-technical industry. During the second phase of its work the team would pay particular attention to



Dr. G.F. Werner, Minister in the German Embassy, greeting Mr. and Mrs. A.N. Khilachand (right). Dr. R. Kunisch, Consul-General of the Federal Republic of Germany in Bombay, is seen at left.

questions regarding research, achievement of the optimum capacity of industrial enterprises, export subsidies, export institutions and the training abroad of Indian personnel from the export trade.

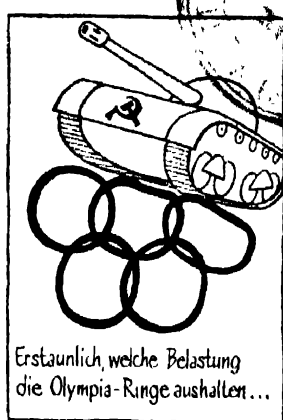
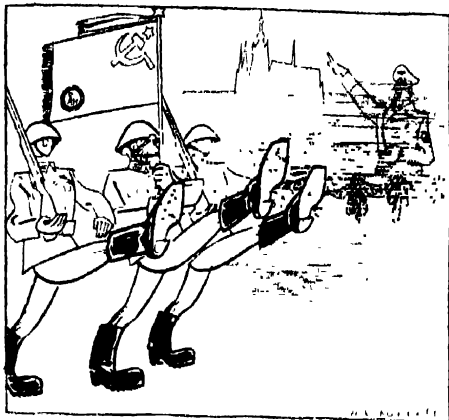
Dr. Werner acknowledged the Indo-German Chamber of Commerce's valuable help in promoting mutual efforts to intensify trade relations and wished the Chamber continued success.

DELHI-BONN TIES

Mr. Morarji Desai, Deputy Prime Minister, expressed the hope in Bombay that the relations between India and West Germany would be strengthened and that India would export finished goods to Germany in large quantities.

Mr. Desai, who was inaugurating the annual general meeting of the Indo-German Chamber of Commerce, said that India's relations with West Germany were very friendly. "I hope they will be improved further. India has benefited to a great extent by her economic relations with West Germany which has helped us in our development programme", Mr. Morarji Desai added.

"Northern India Patrika", Allahabad.



In response to repeated requests from our readers we publish today three political cartoons which have appeared in German newspapers. The caricatures at left and right are from the "Frankfurter Allgemeine". The one at left shows Mr. W. Ulbricht, the East German dictator, and his troops, with

Adolf Hitler in the background, and that at right the Soviet bear growling at the small lion of Czechoslovakia. The cartoon at the centre, from the "Die Welt" Hamburg, carries the caption: "Amazing, how much stress the Olympic Rings can take!"

To Lasting Peace

ON 28th August the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany discussed the situation in Czechoslovakia and made the following statement. "The unlawful invasion of Czechoslovakia constitutes a serious violation of that country's sovereignty and has caused a grave international crisis. This crisis can, therefore, only be ended if the sovereignty of the Czechoslovak people is completely restored and the invasion reversed. The Federal government hopes that the realization of this will ultimately prevail also among the leadership of the Soviet Union. The security of the Federal Republic of Germany is guaranteed by the North Atlantic Alliance, which is able to defend effectively the freedom and security of all its members. The events in Eastern Europe have shown that it is more than ever necessary to replace unscrupulous power politics by a durable peace system guaranteeing security to all European states. The Federal Government will, therefore, continue its realistic and unillusioned work for a European peace system. The pursuit of this policy without dangerous risk and with any prospect of success will be possible only on the firm foundations of the European community and the Atlantic Alliance. The Federal Government will make efforts to ensure that these foundations of German, European, and allied

policy are strengthened. The Federal Government reaffirms its determination to seek, in its efforts to achieve a peace system, a solution of all controversial problems exclusively by peaceful negotiations and to refrain from using force".

Two Comments

THE fact that East Berlin's Communist ideologists—who have been calling the Federal Republic of Germany "aggressive" and "interventionist"—ordered young East Germans to march into Czechoslovakia, along with troops of the Red Army, evoked widespread comment in Germany and abroad. The following are two samples:

- The British historian and philosopher, Arnold J. Toynbee, in an interview on August 24 in "Die Welt", Hamburg: "I believe the Soviet Union acted from fear and panic, and that (East German Communist leader) Walter Ulbricht was the motive force.... He was afraid of the effects of the liberal ideas from the neighbouring state."

- Dieter Cycon in the "Stuttgarter Zeitung", August 22: "The German troops that again have invaded a neighbouring country are not those of the Germany defamed as a reactionary stronghold of militarism and imperialism. Instead they are the troops of the allegedly peaceful and progressive state of the German workers."

Communist Interventions

TIME and again since World War II the Communists have shattered the hopes of the people under their control by resorting to force:

1953

The revolt of workers in Central Germany is crushed by Soviet tanks on June 17.

1956

The Poles and the Hungarians rebel against the leadership of their pro-Stalin communist parties. While the Russians are satisfied with the assumption of power by Gomulka in Warsaw, they intervene militarily in Budapest after Imre Nagy had announced the withdrawal of his country from the Warsaw Pact.

1961

The stream of refugees from the German Democratic Republic, which increases by leaps and bounds in the summer months, is stopped on August 13 by the construction of a wall right through the middle of Berlin. Earlier, the Russians had allowed the SED-regime to violate the status of Berlin.

1968

Eighteen days after the conference in Preßburg, at which the five partner-states had, under the leadership of Russia, assured Czechoslovakia that they would not interfere in internal matters, troops of the Warsaw Pact countries occupied Czechoslovakia.

From "Christ und Welt", Stuttgart



Katinka Hoffmann

Miss Katinka Hoffmann, a promising actress on the German stage, is perhaps also the only woman theatre-owner-director in her country. Daughter of the late Kurt Hoffmann, one of the most distinguished character-actors in recent times, she has distinguished herself in plays by Shaw, O'Neil, Max Frisch and Pavel Kohout.

An American writer once described her in the following words: "There is something peculiarly appealing about Katinka Hoffmann, a strange blend of professional and tenderfoot, a student, rallying call and an uncertain trumpet. In a way she symbolizes the present state of Germany's post-war fledgling theatre: high hopes underscored by disappointment and self-assurance floundering bravely in swamps of self-doubt". Although many might not completely agree with this estimate, undoubtedly, Katinka has had her share of the trials and tribulations of the theatrical revival in post-war Germany. Her father came to Bonn from the East as a refugee. As a tribute to his eminence as an actor, Bonn's Frederick William University helped him found the Contra-Kreis Playhouse, a small but influential stage where Hoffmann could produce those works of the contemporary and classical theatre that carried the humanistic message to which he dedicated his last days. Miss Hoffmann succeeded her father as the manager of the Contra-Kreis Theatre.

Dedicated to an exposition of the humanistic philosophies, this theatre has been presenting to the audiences in Bonn, a large proportion of whom are students, some of the world's foremost modern works and classical philosophical works. Miss Hoffmann has already successfully staged such sophisticated plays as Arthur Miller's "All My Sons", Carl Sternheim's "The Snob"; the controversial Frank Marcus play "Sister George Must Die", Luigi Pirandello's "Henry VI", Christopher Ivy's "The Lady is not for Burning" and Harold Pinter's "The Caretaker".

Baron Mentzingen, Counsellor For Political Affairs

Baron Franz Mentzingen, from the Federal German Ministry of External Affairs, is now Counsellor for Political Affairs at the German Embassy, New Delhi.

Born in July 1932 in Trier, Baron Mentzingen studied law at Munich and Heidelberg. He received practical training in legal work in Brussels, Belgium, for a short time before he joined the German Foreign Service in Bonn in April 1957. During the years 1958 and 1959 he served as an Attache, first in the German Embassy, Cairo, and then in London. Returning home in 1960, he worked for a few months in the Foreign Office and then proceeded to Colombia where he worked for four years in the German Embassy, Bogota. In 1964 he returned to Bonn and served again in the Foreign Office until his transfer to the German Embassy, New Delhi.



Baron F. Mentzingen

German Machinery For Nilgiris Project



During a recent visit to the project farm under the Indo-German Nilgiris Development Project, Sardar Ujjal Singh, Governor of Madras, showed keen interest in the agricultural machinery received from Germany. Picture shows the Governor (wearing a turban), Dr. B. K. Genting (left), German Project leader, and Mr. J. H. S. Ponniah (behind the Governor), Project Officer.

Bonn Donation For Flood Relief In W. Bengal



The Federal Republic of Germany recently gave a donation of Rs. 30,000 towards the relief of distress in the flood-stricken areas of West Bengal. The Consul-General of the Federal Republic of Germany in Calcutta, Mr. Elgar von Randow, called on the State Governor, Mr.

Dharma Vira, and delivered to him a cheque for this amount. Picture above shows the Consul-General handing over the cheque to the Governor.

DR. S. RADHAKRISHNAN 80

A PHILOSOPHER WHO HAS TAUGHT MANKIND KINDNESS AND TOLERANCE

DR. Sarvapalli Radhakrishnan, India's great statesman-philosopher, celebrated his eightieth birthday on September 5th. In Germany this event found wide recognition throughout the country. Federal President Dr. Heinrich Lübke, Secretary of State in the Foreign Ministry Georg Ferdinand Duckwitz, and the Head of the Federal Chancellor's Office, State Secretary Professor Karl Carstens, sent telegrams of congratulation.

Dr. Radhakrishnan is widely known in the Federal Republic through the German editions of his books which have found a wide and avid readership, especially among the youth of the country. The presentation of the Peace Prize of the German Book Trade Association to Dr. Radhakrishnan in 1961 highlighted Germany's appreciation of his work for peace and understanding in the world. Former

German Ambassador to India and present Secretary of State in the Foreign Ministry Georg Ferdinand Duckwitz voices the feelings of many when he writes in his telegram of congratulation: "Whosoever had the privilege to meet you personally, will be with you in his thoughts and good wishes this day".

Secretary of State Professor Carstens in his message, stresses the achievements of Dr. Radhakrishnan for India and the world at large: "As a politician and educator you have done a great deal for India. As a philosopher you have taught mankind kindness and tolerance", he says.

The German News Weekly in a humble tribute to the distinguished octogenarian, presents today a pictorial flash-back of important meetings between Dr. Radhakrishnan and German dignitaries.

Following is President Lübke's telegram of Congratulation to Dr. S. Radhakrishnan

ON THE OCCASION OF YOUR 80TH BIRTHDAY, I AM CONVEYING YOUR EXCELLENCY MY HEARTY GREETINGS AND THOSE OF THE GERMAN PEOPLE. YOUR UNTIRING EFFORTS TOWARDS PEACE AND UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN THE NATIONS EVOKES GRATITUDE IN ALL PEOPLE OF GOOD-WILL. MY BEST WISHES AS WELL AS THOSE FROM YOUR FRIENDS IN GERMANY COME TO YOU ALSO IN APPRECIATION OF YOUR CONTRIBUTION IN FURTHERING INDO-GERMAN INTELLECTUAL RELATIONS AND THE FRIENDSHIP BETWEEN INDIA AND GERMANY

MAY YOU BE GRANTED MANY MORE YEARS OF INTELLECTUAL ACTIVITY FOR THE BENEFIT OF ALL MANKIND

HEINRICH LÜBKE
PRESIDENT OF THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY



President Radhakrishnan receiving on July 30, 1963, the German President's letter of credence from Baron von Mirbach, German Ambassador.



Dr. Radhakrishnan with the Federal President Dr. Lübke, in Frankfurt (1961)



In a lively discussion with Mr. Willy Brandt in New Delhi (1959)



Greeting Dr. Kiesinger and the late Prof. H.v. Glasenapp (centre) in Stuttgart (1961)



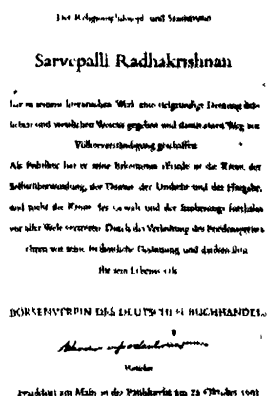
Receiving Ambassador Duckwitz at the Independence Day reception (1964)



Dr. Sarvapalli Radhakrishnan exchanging greetings with members of the Indian community on his arrival at Frankfurt in 1959 to participate in the International PEN Congress where he also received the Goethe Medal.



Receiving the German Peace Prize (1961) before a gathering which included the late Prof. T. Heuss



Citation (in German) accompanying the award of the Peace Prize in 1961. See English translation below



With Indian students during the visit to the Federal Republic of Germany in 1959

SARVAPALLI RADHAKRISHNAN, THE RELIGIOUS PHILOSOPHER AND STATESMAN

has given a profound interpretation of the Eastern and the Western character in his literary work and has thus opened up the path for understanding between the peoples. As a politician he has fearlessly advocated before the entire world the realization that "peace is the crowning

point of self-conquest, of humility, of reform and of devotion and not the crowning point of force and of conquest". By means of the award of the Peace Prize we honour his freedom-loving spirit and thank him for his life-work.—Association of the German Book Trade (Frankfurt).

PEACE! PEACE! PEACE!

Chief Indian Delegate Shakes Hands with Mr. Brandt as Gesture of Approval

Addressing the plenary session of the conference of the non-nuclear States in Geneva, the Federal Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Willy Brandt, explained the German policy of securing peace in the world. It was the first speech, during the last 35 years, of a German Foreign Minister at an international forum of this type. The speech was acclaimed with prolonged applause.

As a gesture of approval of the speech, the chief delegate of India shook hands with Foreign Minister

Brandt. A large number of other delegates, in particular those from Latin America, also expressed their approval.

Since a massive communist propaganda is being carried on these days against the Federal Republic of Germany, we would like to cite Foreign Minister Willy Brandt's speech as a positive proof of the fact that the Federal Republic is very anxious to do everything it can for preserving peace in the world. Following is the full text of the speech.

"This assembly hall has been a witness to many hopes and many disappointments of the nations between the two world wars. It is the home of a conference which by its nature and purpose can even today be called historic, on the one hand because an overwhelming majority of states are meeting here to seek their common interests, in spite of different social systems, political standpoints, and other shades of orientation. What unites us all is the will to forgo the atom as a weapon. What unites us all is also the conviction that this self-imposed restriction

must not lead to any degradation of our nations, but that it must serve the peace and advancement of mankind. This conference can be termed historic also because it makes us realize that it is not sufficient to prevent atomic chaos in order to ward off the dangers to the independence of states and the inviolability of their sovereignty. There is no evading this experience.

"The States which do not possess any nuclear weapons wish to know how they can obtain more security. They want to discuss how the arms race can be limited and brought under control in order to make peace more secure. This is not an

academic subject. We cannot solve these problems in thin air but can solve them only with our feet firmly on the ground in the reality of the world we live in. Without confidence in certain fundamental rules of the

from small ones. In other words, it will also be necessary to define the obligations to which the nuclear-weapon States have to submit themselves. It would be sheer madness were we to strive to acquire the

same destructive potential for all. But it is reasonable and necessary to try to achieve that equality of rights and opportunities for all States without which we cannot face our peoples, nor the younger generation, nor history.

"My delegation have not come here for any other purpose than to make a positive contribution. For the cause of the peaceful



In an interview with Indian journalists Inder Malhotra (centre) and Sen Gupta (left) during their visit to Bonn recently, the Federal Foreign Minister, Mr. Willy Brandt, restated the German Government's policy for securing peace in the world.

common existence of States there can be no control of the destructive forces inherent in nuclear energy. Unless there is such confidence there can be no international order. Signatures are worth nothing if they are not based on a minimum of reliability. Whoever possesses power, and especially nuclear power, does not necessarily have morality on his side, nor wisdom. To me the task of this conference is not to organize unproductive resistance against those World Powers on whom history has placed a gigantic burden of responsibility which I do not envy them. The great dangers to mankind emanate from great Powers, not

use of nuclear energy we extend our hand in partnership and co-operation. On the question of security we wish to participate in the efforts to come closer to positive results.

"Everyone in this assembly hall knows that the threat of force and fear of force are not abstract matters. Everyone knows that nations fear for their independence and that there is deep concern for the future of mankind. The rules of international co-existence and the work of restoring mutual trust that appeared to have been achieved, in spite of setbacks, in the years after the Second World War—all that is once again

Continued on page 8

PEACE! PEACE! PEACE!

Continued from page 7

at stake. No matter what one may understand by the "sphere of interests of a great nuclear power", it does not alter the fact that the universal rules of general international law that are also bindingly embodied as principles in the United Nations Charter, and remain unrestrictedly valid, must not be violated. Those principles are sovereignty, territorial integrity, nonviolence, the right of self-determination of nations, and human rights.

"We shall not be able to discuss security guarantees, disarmament, and the perspectives for the peaceful use of nuclear energy with any prospect of success unless a common will and joint proposals put right the rules of order which the community of nations urgently needs. The progress and the outcome of this conference will, logically, determine how the States assembled here will continue their work."

*

"The Federal Government has given an undertaking to its allies not to manufacture nuclear weapons and has subjected itself to appropriate international controls. It does not seek any national control over nuclear weapons nor national possession of such weapons. It reaffirms that position. Its security lies in an alliance. At the same time, being one of the non-nuclear States, we identify ourselves with the general demand for the exclusion of pressure and of the threat of force. It is still a long way from the Security Council resolution of 19th June, 1968 and the declarations by the three nuclear-weapon States related to it, as well as from the exclusion of force contained in the last sentence of the preamble to the non-proliferation treaty, to a well-balanced security system. Let us be realistic. As long as nuclear weapons are not universally abolished they cannot be eliminated as a means of deterrence and collective self-defence. It is obviously not enough to ban nuclear aggression or the threat of it in order to safeguard the security interests of the non-nuclear States and to comply with their legitimate desire to develop in dignity and independence. There is no doubt that a nuclear State can endanger the security and independence of



When, after the Warsaw Pact troops' invasion of Czechoslovakia, the Soviet Ambassador to Bonn, Mr. S. Zarapkin (left), vainly claimed that the Czech Government had sought intervention, Chancellor Kiesinger asked why every leading political body in the country had protested against the occupation. He stressed the fact that the Federal Government was strictly following a policy of non-interference in the Czechoslovakian crisis.

a non-nuclear State by using conventional weapons: there would not even be any need to threaten to employ its nuclear potential. Hence the demand that States should mutually undertake not to use force: the non-nuclear States to each other and the nuclear powers to the non-nuclear States. The only legitimate exception would then be the right to individual and collective self-defence pursuant to Article 51 of the United Nations Charter. Only a general prohibition of force admitting of no other exception, which is one of the principles contained in the United Nations Charter, can be conducive to peaceful relations between States. It is, therefore, not admissible to confine the renunciation of force to specific States. As far as we are concerned, I would add that we concede to no one the right of intervention.

"The question arises whether the overriding principle of the renunciation of force is not the indispensable criterion on which this conference could base a resolution or a convention on the security of the non-nuclear-weapon States. The German delegation are prepared to submit their own proposals and to help in the elaboration of pertinent proposals made by others. We will try to achieve a prohibition of any aggression with nuclear, biological, chemical and conventional weapons,

as well as of the direct or indirect threat of such an aggression, as a breach of the generally valid principle of non-violence that is also laid down in the principles of Article 2 of the United Nations Charter. The renunciation of the use and threat of pressure and force, in any form, which might menace the territorial integrity and political independence of States should be generally renewed. States should reaffirm their obligation to shape their international relations on the basis of sovereign equality and the self-determination of peoples and to settle by peaceful means any differences that may arise. They should agree upon the greatest possible measure of international co-operation with the aim of implementing the principles of the United Nations Charter in the fields of disarmament and arms control, thus taking a step to free mankind from fear. The Federal Republic of Germany welcomed the treaty on a nuclear-free zone signed by the Latin American countries just as much as it welcomed the decisions taken by the Organization of African Unity which could lead to a nuclear-free zone in that continent, too. Europe is not in the happy position of being free from nuclear weapons. It will be a hard task, and one that cannot be solved quickly to remove existing nuclear weapons without danger-

PEACE! PEACE! PEACE!

ously changing the overall equilibrium, in other words, by taking into account the security interests of all concerned.

"The Federal Government has advocated that Europe should be made into a zone of détente as a preliminary step towards a lasting peace order. It has proposed the elimination of the confrontation, reciprocal renunciations of the use of force, normalization of relations with the countries of Eastern and South-Eastern Europe, a *modus vivendi* in Germany, and facilitated exchanges in the cultural, economic and scientific fields. These efforts have now been dealt a severe blow. We are, nevertheless, still prepared to work for "European zone of peaceful neighbourliness", which would gradually lead to constructive co-operation and in which the dangerous confrontation can be diminished. We, therefore, continue to support a balanced, mutual reduction of troops, which could go hand in hand with an appropriate settlement of the problem of the nuclear weapons stationed in that region. This, incidentally, has several points of contact with the well-known Polish proposals. In December 1967, in a speech before the German Bundestag, I pointed out that we are prepared to help conclude an agreement which, in the course of a balanced reduction of all armed forces, would also lead to a step-by-step decrease of nuclear weapons in the whole of Europe. This we are still prepared to do.

"I do not wish to hide the fact that in the present world situation my Government can look upon security measures in the form of resolutions, declarations or conventions only as supplementary supports for its security. The world must succeed in removing the major causes of the insecurity of the non-nuclears step by step; in other words it must press on towards real nuclear disarmament together with the dismantling of the enormous potential of conventional armaments of the nuclear-weapon States as well. The nuclear-weapon States are called upon to take concrete steps. It is up to us, non-nuclear-weapon States, not to relieve them of their obligations, and to support negotiable proposals for solutions. We should also turn



Joe Bern from Ghana, (in clockwise direction) Mohammed Akacem from Algeria, Sylvie Bras from France, and Vladimir Prontek from Czechoslovakia were among the young persons - students of medicine, engineering, law and other faculties - from 24 countries who attended an "International Work Camp" in the Federal Republic of Germany. Spending a "working holiday" at the invitation of a German organization, the visitors enjoyed German hospitality in Cologne while at the same time working voluntarily as helpers in the wards at the University Clinics in Cologne.

our attention to the removal of certain means of delivery for nuclear warheads. If it comes to negotiations on intercontinental missiles, which is what the United States and the Soviet Union have been preparing the ground for, they should also include the elimination of other long range missiles in the whole of Europe.

"When we speak of the threat of nuclear mass destruction weapons let us not forget that there are also other weapons of mass destruction whose effects would perhaps be even more devastating; I am thinking of biological and chemical weapons. In 1954 the Federal Republic of Germany signed an international treaty by which it renounced the production not only of A but also of B and C weapons. We would appreciate it if other States were to adopt the same attitude. The Geneva

Protocol of 1925 does not define chemical and bacteriological weapons. Should the problem of B and C weapons be discussed, they should be specifically determined. In this respect the definitions laid down when Germany renounced their production in 1954 could be of value. We offer our assistance and support for all efforts aiming - without discrimination - at effectively remodelling the prohibition of B and C weapons with the object of banishing man's fear of them.

"One of the main tasks of this conference is to safeguard and promote the research, development, and use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes. Freedom of research and development is the precondition for promoting the peaceful use of nuclear energy. Nobody and nothing must be allowed to impede or prevent

Continued on page 10

PEACE! PEACE! PEACE!

Continued from page 9

research and development in this field. The Federal Government attaches importance to the statement on this question which the United States Government made in the United Nations on 15th May 1968. Safeguards, too, must be strictly confined to preventing the diversion of fissionable material for nuclear weapon purposes. This could be done by applying the principle of the instrumented safeguarding of the flow of fissionable material at strategic points. We in the Federal Republic of Germany are making considerable efforts to apply this principle. The work we are doing in this field, in which the IAEA (International Atomic Energy Agency) is also interested, is being carried out at the Nuclear Research Centre at Karlsruhe. We should like to give you an opportunity of acquainting yourselves with this work on the spot. On behalf of the Federal Government, therefore, I invite interested delegates to visit our research centre at Karlsruhe, where also the modern fast-breeder technique is being developed. Our nuclear activity is carried out within the framework of the European Atomic Energy Community. This Community has a safeguards system that has been effectively applied for over ten years now and which will have to be retained in the event of the conclusion of a verification agreement with the IAEA.

"Nuclear energy is one of the great hopes of all those nations who do not have any natural resources of their own. How else will they be able to fight mass starvation, which may develop into a catastrophe for the whole of mankind? The Federal Republic of Germany does not intend to keep the results of its work to itself but wishes to co-operate and share its experience with all nations. We are prepared to intensify this co-operation by a wider exchange of information and technical know-how, by allowing others to participate in the programmes carried out by the German nuclear research centres and research institutes, by granting scholarships and by sending experts. We wish to strengthen our recent numerous contacts in every way possible and to establish new ones."



The invasion of Czechoslovakia by Warsaw Pact troops was marked by spontaneous demonstrations of protest in many cities and towns in the Federal Republic of Germany. Picture shows a protest march in Hamburg.

"On 10th September 1926, forty-two years ago, Gustav Stresemann made here the speech by which he brought Germany into the then existing community, the League of Nations. Many of the aims he proposed are still unaccomplished, the tasks unfulfilled. When today, a German Foreign Minister refers to that speech he does so conscious of the terrible price many nations and the German nation itself had to pay because Briand's and Stresemann's warning went unheeded. German foreign policy is exposed to much distortion and even defamation. Nobody can evade distortions entirely, but the defamations I strongly repudiate. I do this as a person whom nobody can associate with the crimes of Hitler and who, in spite of this, bears his share of the national responsibility. We have learned from history. The Federal Republic of Germany is consistently pursuing a policy which aims at establishing a peace order on this continent to replace the balance of terror. There is no reasonable alternative to this. The Germans in the Federal Republic have not sought armaments. Our Federal Armed Forces are not a purely national army; rather they are completely integrated in the Atlantic Defence Alliance. There are nuclear weapons in the Federal Republic of Germany, as you all know, but we do not have any control over them, nor are we ambitious to gain such control. The Government of the

Federal Republic of Germany is determined to pursue its peace policy unwaveringly and regardless of any setbacks it is not responsible for. We not only appreciate the wish of all nations to live within secure boundaries but are prepared to take this into account in word and deed - without treaties, where they can be dispensed with, with treaties where they may serve the purpose.

"Young people in many of our countries do not understand why we, the older ones, cannot cope with the problems of an age dominated by science. Not force, but reason alone can give them an answer. This is not a speech that was conceived weeks ago. It has been prepared in the past few days, and in spite of the past few days. In Central Europe there exists the largest accumulation of destructive military force there has ever been. This goes against reason. It goes against the interests of our peoples. If others show their strength and thus create new, dangerous tensions, it is not for us to reply by increasing the tension. I see it as a chance and a possibility for the non-nuclear States assembled here, and as their duty, to combine their strength of will, their strength of reason, and their strength of morality, to address an appeal to all nations and the responsible statesmen: Let every nation determine its own course, for only then will States join hands and best serve mankind, which still has so many and such big problems to solve."

Neyveli Specialists in Germany

THREE engineers from the Lignite Mining Project in Neyveli (Madras State) are now in the Federal Republic of Germany undergoing special training in the methods of lignite mining. One of them, Mr. C.R. Krishnamurthi, receiving training in the Bavarian Brown Coal Mining Co.'s opencast mine in Schwandorf, Southern Germany, is a specialist in band conveyor plants.

The time is long past when coal and waste were transported from the site of mining by trains and chain roads. In modern opencast mines, this task has been taken over by band conveyors, which carry the coal from the dredger to the transport wagons or the ship in one economical working process. They also bring the waste (earth, clay, loam and stones) from the dredger to the tip, whence this hotchpotch is sorted out and levelled out. There are 164,000 feet of rubber conveyor belt on 15.5 miles of band conveyor plant in Schwandorf, moving at a speed of 8 to 16 feet per second (11 miles an hour). The longest of these band conveyors in Schwandorf measures 8,950 feet, in Neyveli the band conveyor is 5,180 feet long.

Mr. Krishnamurthi says that when he sees the means of assembly used for conveyor belts on the band conveyor plants, it is particularly brought home to him that time is money in Germany. The individual sections, 650 to 980 feet long, are attached to one another by means of hooks. The working time taken is about one hour. In Neyveli, the rubber belts are joined together by vulcanising process; working time taken: 8-10 hours.

In order to familiarize himself with the most modern German processes for 'endless linkages' for rubber conveyor belts, Mr. Krishnamurthi has in the meantime learned in a Munich rubber works how such bands are



Mr. Krishnamurthi (right) with a German engineer

joined together by the cold working process in the Federal Republic of Germany.

Before the end of this year, he will go to Bergheim in the Rhineland lignite area, one of the biggest opencast mines on Germany's western border. His programme for his further training is to study the best and most modern transportation method suitable for Neyveli.

The vulcanising shop where conveyor belts are repaired and tested for strength



The "Victuals Market" in Munich, a centre of attraction particularly to visitors



The control post for band conveyors in Schwandorf



YOUR REPORTER IN **BONN**

ROUND THE WORLD FROM KASHMIR

"INDIA means Peace" was the slogan displayed on a scooter which brought two Indians to Bonn on a goodwill tour. The visitors were Kanwar Bhim Singh, a young lawyer from Kashmir and president of a students' organisation campaigning for world peace, and his friend Mr. J. S. Samayal.

On a trip round the world on their scooter, the young men had already covered 9,000 miles. While at the German Federal capital, they called on the Indian Ambassador, Mr. Khub Chand, who wished them all success in their programmes. German students, to whom Mr. Bhim Singh explained



Ambassador Khub Chand scanning an album of pictures shown to him by Indian goodwill tourists Kanwar Bhim Singh (right) and J. S. Samayal (left)

his mission of promoting world peace, expressed their solidarity with Indian youth. They recognised, Mr. Bhim Singh said, that world fellowship should be promoted first through establishing a brotherhood of youth.

—AID FOR INDIAN SHIPPING—

THE German Federal Government is providing an assistance of nearly Rs. 17.5 crores for augmenting India's merchant shipping.

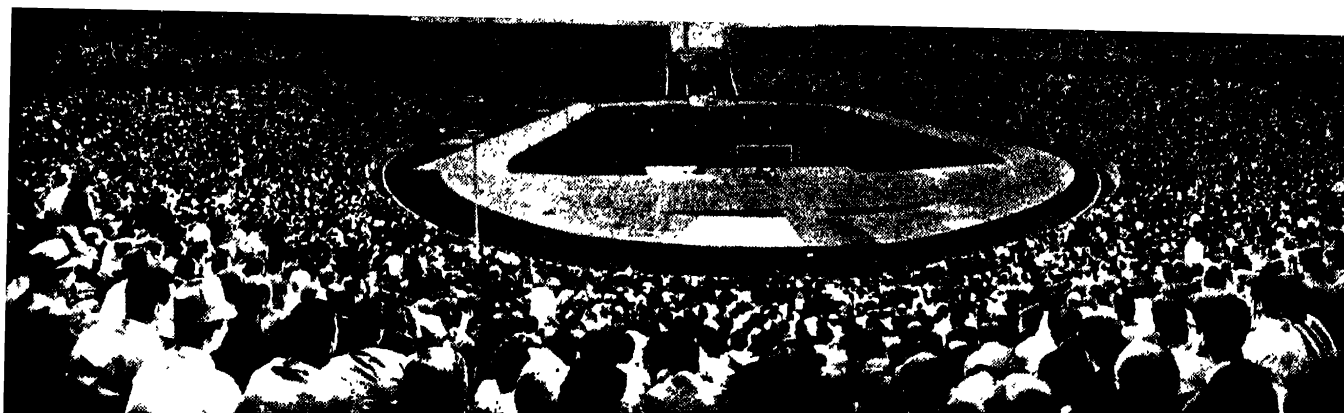
In this connection, the following Press statement was issued in Bonn jointly by the Indian Ambassador, Mr. Khub Chand, and the Federal Ministry of Economic Affairs.

"At the request of the Ambassador of India to Bonn, Mr. Khub Chand, discussions were held recently at the Federal Ministry of Economic Affairs in Bonn with Mr. E. Elson, Joint Secretary in that Ministry, about financial assistance by the German Government towards the building up of India's merchant shipping tonnage. As a result of the discussions, the Federal Government agreed to assist in financing the purchase of ships by Indian shipping firms up to an order value of approximately Rs. 17.5 crores (D.M. 92.4 million) by combining inter-governmental capital aid and long-term suppliers credits.

"Of this amount, nearly Rs. 6 crores (D.M. 31.2 million) have already been utilized, and the terms of utilization of the balance of about Rs. 11.5 crores (D.M. 61.2 million) are presently under discussion."



Mr. Frank Moraes (right), Editor-in-Chief, "Indian Express" group of newspapers, who was on a tour of Europe recently, was received in Bonn by Mr. G. F. Duckwitz (centre), State Secretary in the Federal Foreign Ministry and formerly German Ambassador to New Delhi. At left is seen Dr. von Rhamm, Deputy Chief of Protocol in the Federal Foreign Office in Bonn.



The Olympic Stadium in Berlin, which is literally packed to capacity particularly on the occasion of international football matches

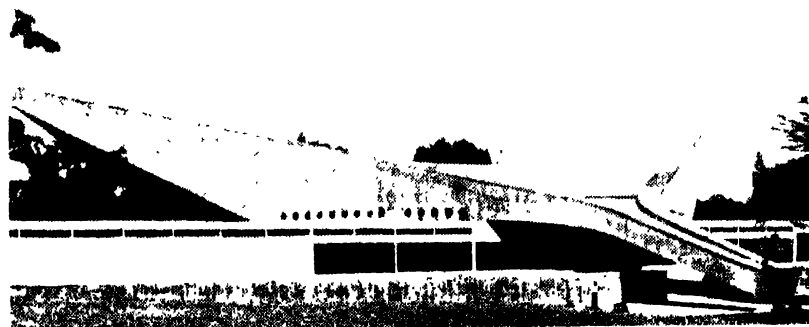
FAMOUS GERMAN SPORTS CENTRES

THE Federal Republic of Germany ranks high among the countries that provide advanced facilities for sports by way of

are regarded as an expression of life in a progressive society.

Responsibility for the provision of sports facilities in Germany is

sidizes building projects which help to raise the standard of achievement in different sports. For instance, it was the provision of funds from the Federal Budget that led to the establishment of "high-proficiency centres" for most branches of sports during the last few years. At these centres the sports organisations give intensive training to their promising athletes. The value of such centres was amply demonstrated at the Winter Olympics in Grenoble for which, unlike previously, speed-skaters had received training under the supervision of experienced trainers at special training centres for ice sports. As a result, German speed-skaters came right to the fore at Grenoble, Erhard Keller winning a gold medal



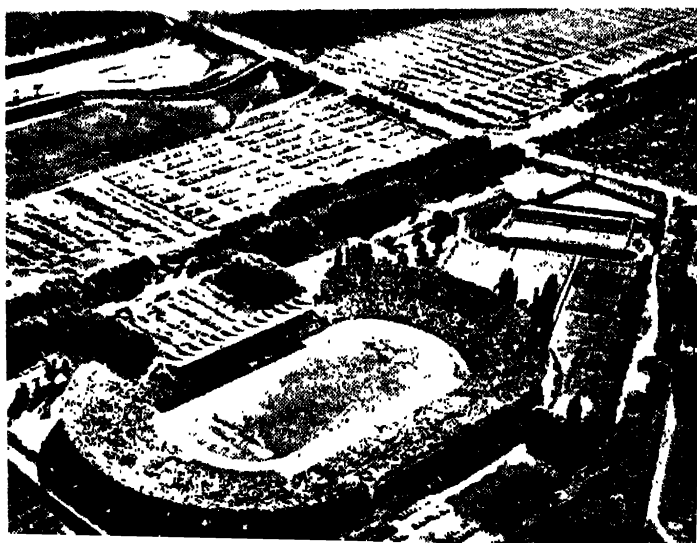
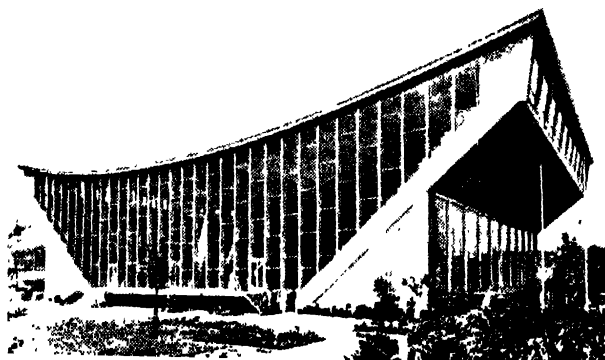
A Rs. 1.5 crore multi-purpose sports hall in Ludwigshafen, its boldly-conceived roof blending harmoniously with the landscape around

modern stadia and special types of sports centres. The country believes that the provision of such facilities, which offer wide scope for initiative to architects and engineers, is a task of cultural value. Moreover, these amenities

divided among the Federal Government, the Federal States, the local authorities and sports organisations. The Federal Government sub-

Stuttgart's Neckar Stadium which accommodates 80,000 spectators. It is known for the special lay-out of its car park which helps the quick flow of traffic after a sports meet.

The "Swimming Opera House", Wuppertal's indoor swimming pool, where Olaf von Schilling, who is to participate in swimming at Mexico City, has had his training



YOUR QUIZ

Questions

1. Is Hindi being taught in Germany and if so are the teachers Indians or Germans?
2. Is there any arrangement for teaching German by correspondence?
3. Are there Indo-German Friendship Societies in India and if so where are they situated?
4. Is there any programme of research in the Federal Republic of Germany on the Vedas?
5. How many people in West Germany have the benefit of TV?
6. Do the films in Germany exert more influence on the people than does TV?
7. Which are the famous news agencies in the Federal Republic of Germany?

Answers

1. Hindi is being taught at all the thirteen Indological Institutes at German universities. Most of the teachers are Indians.
2. A correspondence course is in preparation.
3. There are eight Max Muller Bhavans in India actively promoting understanding between India and Germany through an intensive and diversified programme of cultural work and mutual friendship. They are located in New Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Hyderabad, Bangalore, Rourkela and Poona. Besides, 18 institutions known as Indo-German cultural associations, clubs or societies are functioning in Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Baroda, Bhopal, Bhubaneswar, Bombay, Poona, Varanasi, Chandigarh, Jaipur, New Delhi, Panjim (Goa), Bhavnagar, Guntur and Patna.
4. Yes, special studies and research are being pursued at all the thirteen Indological Institutes at German universities. The foremost Indologist working in this field is Professor Paul Thieme of Tubingen University, who presided over the section devoted to Vedic Studies at the International Oriental Congress held in New Delhi a few years ago.
5. There are nearly 14.5 million TV sets in the country.
6. TV in Germany, with nearly 14.5 million sets, is more influential than the film.
7. The prominent news agencies are the "dpa" (Deutsche Presse Agentur), Hamburg, "Dimitag", Bonn, and the "VWD", Commercial Press Service, Frankfurt

Questions 1-3 from Mr P.S. Acharya, Channaputna, Mysore State question 4 from Mr M. L. G. Pacholi, Jaipur, questions 5, 6 and 7 from Mr Karimkhan Naladhar, Duttapukur, 24 Parganas, W Bengal

THE GERMAN BASIC LAW

AT the request of many readers the text of the Constitution of the Federal Republic, the "Basic Law", is being reproduced in the "German

News Weekly", beginning from the issue dated June 29. Following is the fifth instalment of this series. The fourth instalment appeared in the last issue.

ARTICLE 18

Whoever abuses freedom of expression of opinion, in particular freedom of the Press (Article 5, paragraph 1), freedom of teaching (Article 5, paragraph 3), freedom of assembly (Article 8), freedom of association (Article 9), the secrecy of mail, posts and telecommunications (Article 10), property (Article 14), or the right of asylum (Article 16, paragraph 2) in order to attack the free democratic basic order, forfeits these basic rights. The forfeiture and its extent are pronounced by the Federal Constitutional Court.

ARTICLE 19

(1) Insofar as under this Basic Law a basic right may be restricted by or pursuant to a law, the law must apply generally and not solely to an individual case. Furthermore, the law must name the basic right, indicating the Article.

(2) In no case may a basic right be infringed upon in its essential content.

(3) The basic rights apply also to corporations established under German Public Law to the extent that the nature of such rights permits.

Article 10, Para 2, Clause 2 remains unaffected.

ARTICLE 20

(1) The Federal Republic of Germany is a democratic and social federal state.

(2) All state authority emanates from the people. It is exercised by the people by means of elections and voting and by separate legislative, executive and judicial organs.

(3) Legislation is subject to the constitutional order; the executive and the judiciary are bound by the law.

(4) When other remedial measures are not possible, all Germans have the right to resist any person attempting to overthrow this order.

ARTICLE 21

(1) The political parties participate in the forming of the political will of the people. They may be freely formed. Their internal organization must conform to democratic principles. They must publicly account for the sources of their funds.

(2) Parties which, by reason of their aims or the behaviour of their adherents, seek to impair or destroy the free democratic basic order or to endanger the existence of the Federal Republic of Germany are unconstitutional. The Federal Constitutional Court decides on the question of unconstitutionality.

(3) Details will be regulated by Federal legislation.

ARTICLE 22

The Federal flag is black-red-gold.

ARTICLE 23

For the time being, this Basic Law applies in the territory of the *Laender* of Baden, Bavaria, Bremen, Greater Berlin, Hamburg, Hesse, Lower-Saxony, North Rhine-Westphalia, Rhineland-Palatinate, Schleswig-Holstein, Wurttemberg-Baden and Wurttemberg-Hohenzollern. In other parts of Germany it shall be put into force on their accession.

To be continued

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Dear Editor,

I welcome your issue No. 29, dated 10-8-1968, carrying the picture of the Father of the Nation, a fitting homage indeed. Your briefing on page 7 regarding the centenary celebration in Germany gives a vivid picture showing how the universal preachings of the Mahatma are deep-rooted in the hearts of the people of Germany.

The short-story "Wedded to the Typewriter" by the winner of the Theodor Wolff Prize was interesting, and I trust similar short stories will be a regular feature.

My longing to know about the nuclear scientist, Prof. Otto Hahn,

has been met by your profile on the subject.

Thanjavur

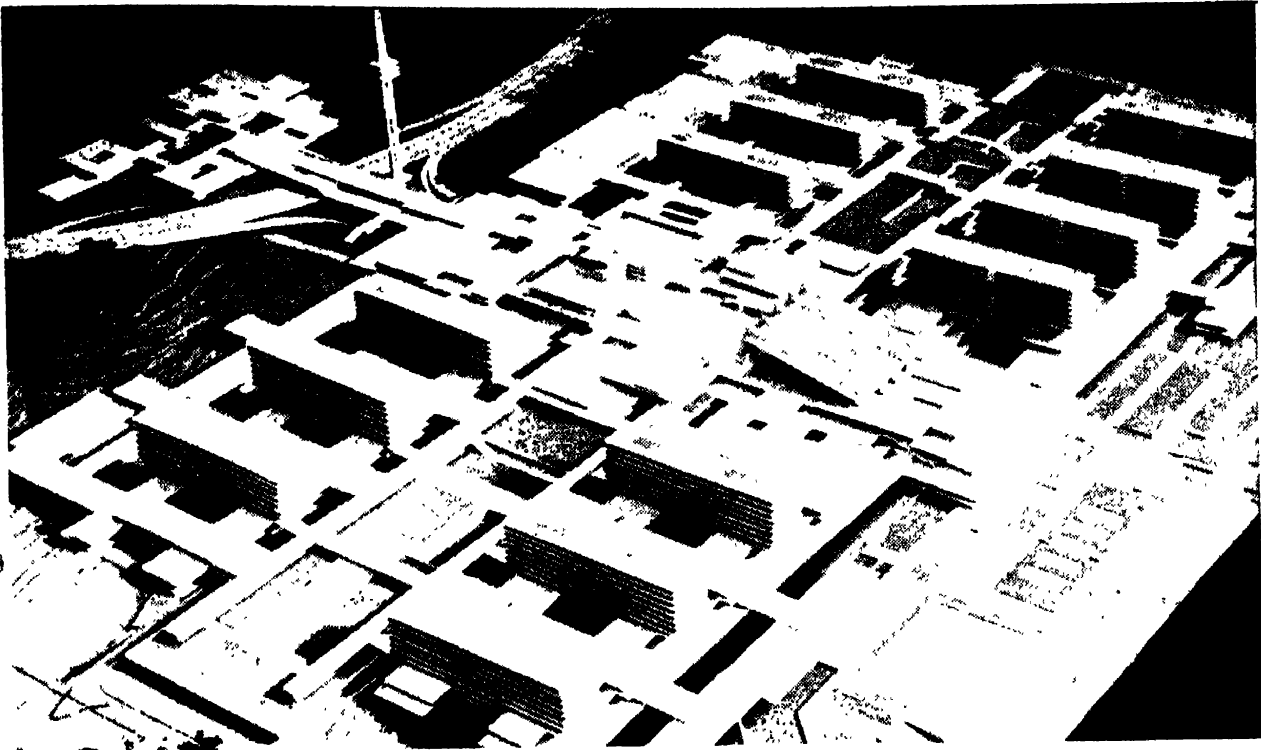
. Krishnamurthy

Dear Editor,

It was a great pleasure to go through the "German News Weekly" dated August 10, 1968, which carried an article on the Gandhi Centenary celebration arrangements in Germany. I was happy to read that Germany would observe a commemoration hour on October 2, 1968 in the Lower House of the German Parliament, that there will be country-wide celebrations under the auspices of the Gandhi Centenary Committee and that a Gandhi Memorial Stamp would be issued next year.

Sadar Bazar, Delhi

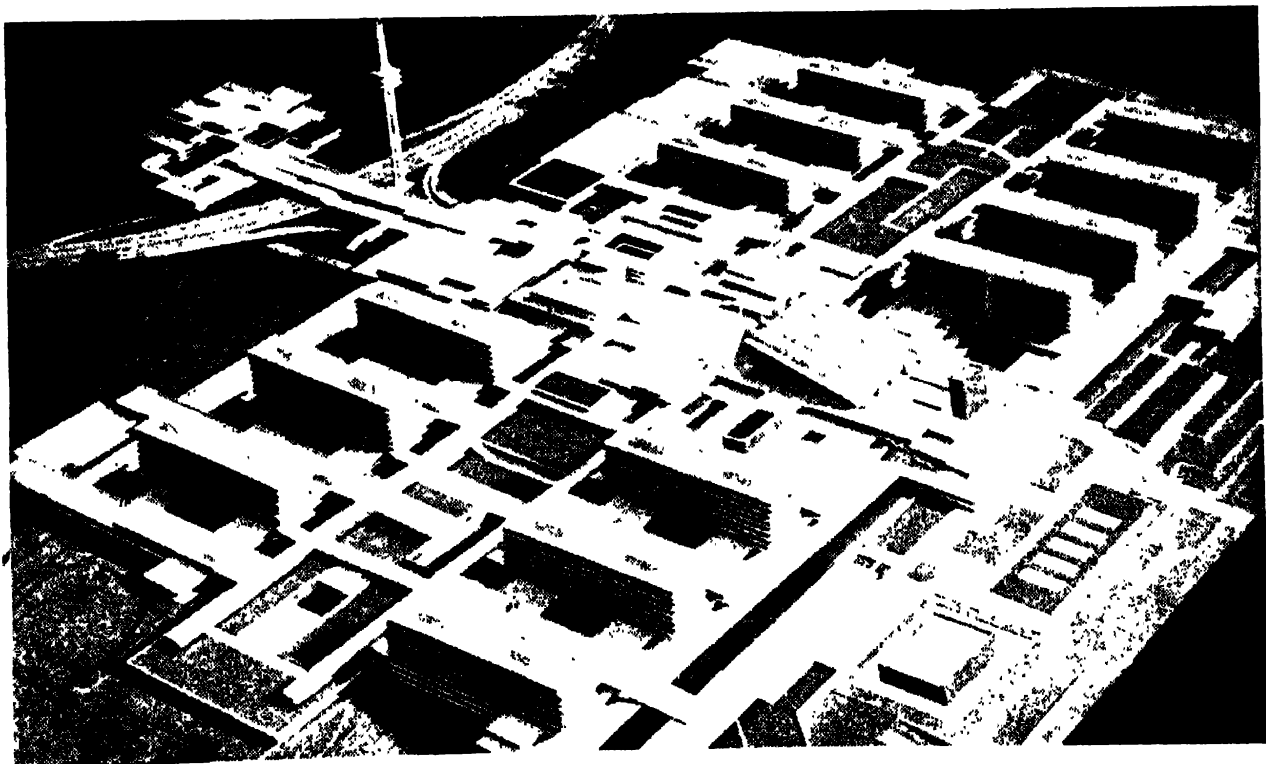
S.P. Sharma



MARK THE CONTRASTS

THE universities recently established in the Federal Republic of Germany have provided themselves with buildings and other facilities on the basis of new designs prepared in harmony with advanced conceptions of university activity. In the various buildings

in its campus, the Ruhr University in Bochum, one of the new universities, typifies this new development. The picture above reproduces, in original, a model of the complex, whereas the one below incorporates fifteen changes, as usual.



IN SHORT

The occupation of Prague by the Communists has occurred in the year which commemorates the 150th birth anniversary of Karl Marx and also synchronizes with the "Year of Human Rights".

"Czechoslovakia has become a Soviet Protectorate". (Bruno Kreisky, Chairman of the Socialist Party of Austria).

"I believe I would have loved freedom at all times, but in our age I feel a special urge to worship it." (Tocqueville).

"Russia's action in Czechoslovakia has put the clock of history a quarter century back. World peace and the security of small, weak and developing nations have been put in serious jeopardy". (Jayaprakash Narain).

"German troops from the Communist part of our land have once again taken part in an attack on Czechoslovakia, 30 years after the Munich Agreement" ("Christ und Welt", Stuttgart).

The Secretariat of the Communist-controlled world trade union organisation has criticized the military invasion of Czechoslovakia (dpa).

In an interview with the "Deutschland Funk" (The German Radio), the President of the German Bundes-

tag, Dr. E. Gerstenmaier, declared that "Ulbricht and his lieutenants" had functioned in Moscow as instigators for the attack on Czechoslovakia and not as a brake.

"Have you seen the Berlin Wall and would you accept a division of Delhi?" (Letter to the Editor of "Blitz")

Out of 88 Communist parties in the world 74 were against the invasion of Czechoslovakia. (a news item).

The Communist Unity Party in East Berlin is concentrating its propaganda barrage on the German Federal Government ("Die Welt", Hamburg).

"East Berlin suppresses Mr. Alexander Dubcek's speech". ("Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung").

The Writers' Association in the Communist G.D.R. has approved of the occupation of Czechoslovakia by referring to it as "an active policy of peace".

The Swiss Association of Publishers and Booksellers has declined to take part in the Leipzig Book Fair, as a mark of protest against the participation of troops from East Germany in the occupation of Czechoslovakia.

"A country which disturbs peace by using force puts itself in the

way of progress" ("Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung").

The German Ambassador to the UN, Ambassador Boeker, has characterized the reception accorded to him by Secretary-General U Thant as exceptionally friendly (dpa).

"The German response to Indian culture" was the theme of a lecture delivered by Prof. Dr. Friedrich Wilhelm of the University of Munich under the auspices of the Max Müller Bhavan, New Delhi.

"India is not a part of China, but the 'G.D.R.' is one of Germany. The 'G.D.R.' was created against the will of her people. (Reader's letter to "Blitz").

Rolf Hochhuth, the controversial dramatist, has written an open letter to President Podgorny of the Soviet Union in which he pleads for lifting of the ban on the publication of the works of the Russian author Alexander Solzhenitsyn.

In Stockholm on August 25, the correspondent at the Swedish capital for the East German Radio, Hans Joachim Wachholz, quit his job and asked for political asylum, saying: "I had thought that, despite all setbacks and limitations, freedom, democracy, and humanitarianism

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were among the basic principles of Socialism."

In East Berlin, workers in some factories distributed leaflets demanding "full information" on what was happening in Czechoslovakia and protesting against international intervention there.

More than 500 female theologians are serving as pastors, vicars or religious instructors in Germany.

From now onwards, everybody knows: When the leaders in Moscow, Warsaw and East Berlin speak of "the defence of the socialist achievements", they mean the defence of their own political power and their privileges (Wolfgang Leonhard in "Die Zeit", Hamburg)

GERMAN

Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany

No. 32

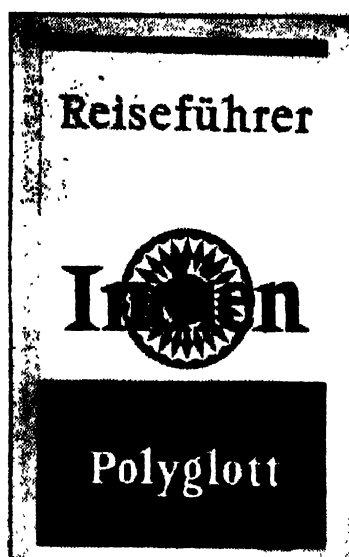
NEW DELHI, OCT. 1, 1968

Regd. No. 1045



SCHOCKEMOELLE ON
CRACK MOUNT

[See page 2]



Polyglott: "India"

The German people are fond of travelling. Of late, India has gained increasing prominence as a tourist attraction.

Modern means of transport are not the only prerequisites of the modern way of travelling; one also requires good travel guides. The very handy Polyglott travel guide, "India", has already become very popular. In a space of 64 pages it gives a brief introduction to the history and art of this large subcontinent as well as to the country and its people. The traveller is also provided with various "practical hints". He gets to know whatever is most important about Bombay, Ahmedabad, Delhi, Srinagar, Jaipur, Agra, Benares, Calcutta, Hyderabad and Madras. Particularly informative is the chapter containing a synopsis of ten important tourist regions. Many tips regarding residential accommodation and special features of attraction supplement the description of history, art and religion. Sketches and numerous illustrations round off the picture.

"India with its exotic charm offers many tourist attractions," writes Polyglott and thus arouses the interest in India of a wide section of the public in Germany.

Publisher: Polyglott-Verlag GmbH.
Cologne and Munich

India Honours Gutenberg's Memory

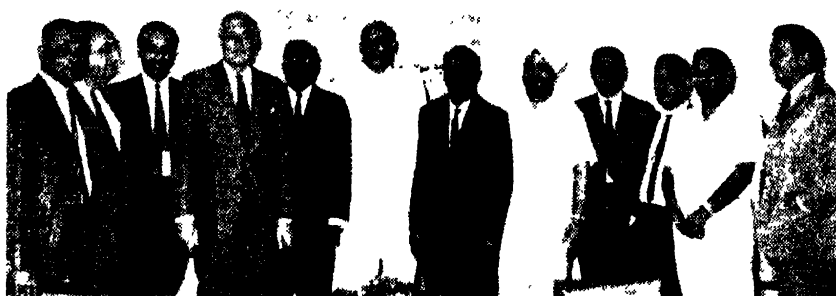
A seal reproducing a picture of Gutenberg, now being used widely by printers in India, recalls the services to mankind of Johannes Gutenberg, the German who invented the movable printing type and introduced a revolution in printing.

Representatives of the All-India Federation of Master Printers and the Delhi Printers' Association called on Baron von Mirbach, German Ambassador, and presented to him an album of the seals which, reproduced by the million, are being circulated among all printers for use on their letters as a token of their homage to the father of printing. The representatives were Messrs R. Venkateswaran, President of the All-India Federation of Master Printers; N.J. Ardeshir, immediate past President of the Federation; Joginder Singh, Vice-President; Amarnath, Vedavrata and S.N. Mehta, members of the Governing Council of the Federation; V.K. Makhija, President of the Delhi Printers' Association, and Vishwanath, past President of the Association. Mr. T.N. Bahl, Chief Controller of Printing and Stationery, Government of India,



Ambassador Baron von Mirbach scanning the album of Gutenberg seals presented to him by Mr. R. Venkateswaran, President of the Federation of Master Printers. Picture also shows Mr. Amarnath (left).

and Brig. R. Sreenivasan, Director of Advertising and Visual Publicity, Union Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, were also present. Ambassador Baron von Mirbach expressed his appreciation of the gesture of the printers and the hope that it would further strengthen the friendly relations between Germany and India.



Baron von Mirbach (fourth from left) and Mr. Hermann Ziock (right) with the representatives of printers, Mr. T. N. Bahl (sixth from left), Chief Controller of Printing, and Brigadier Sreenivasan (left), Director of Advertising and Visual Publicity.

Equestrian Champion Alwin Schockemöhle

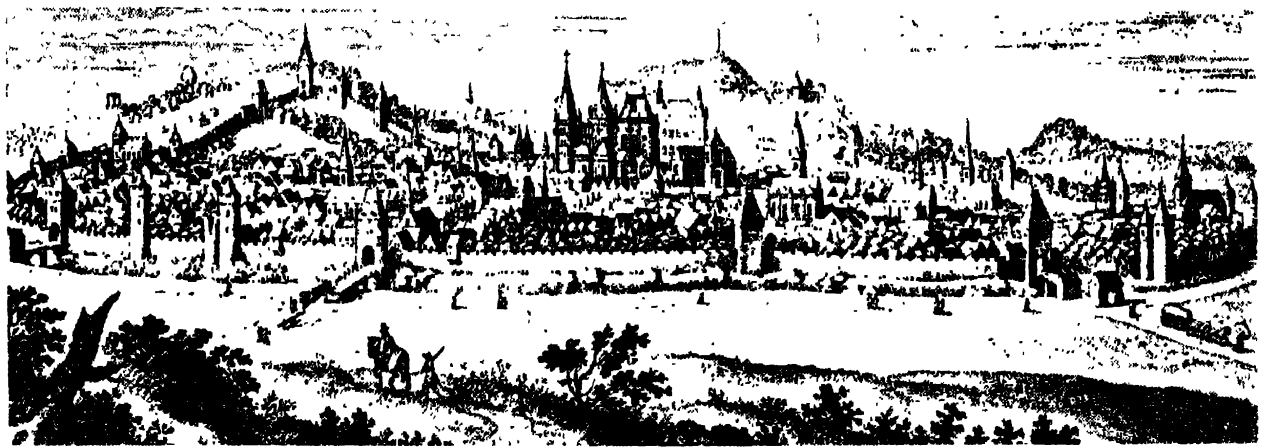
ONE of the equestrian champions expected to take part in the Mexico City Olympics is Alwin Schockemöhle, a 31-year-old farmer from Muehlen in North Germany.

Now preparing for his third participation in the Olympics, Schockemöhle distinguished himself already in 1960 when, together with Hans Günter Winkler and Fritz Thiedemann, he won the gold medal in the team event. Four years later, he was a reserve man in Tokyo. With his crack mounts "Donald Rex", "Peggy" and "Wimpel", he has many horse-show triumphs to his credit. His sporting suc-

cesses include his victory in the 1961 and 1963 German championships and his success at the "Prix des Nations" in Rome in 1960. In the European championship which was played three years later Schockemöhle was runner-up. Champion Alwin Schockemöhle is married and has a two-year-old daughter.



Alwin Schockemöhle



An etching of the old city of Aix-le-Chapelle (Aachen) by Matthaeus Merian (1593-1650)

UN CHARTER, CLAUSES 53 AND 107

BY INGE DEUTSCHKRON, BONN

"ATTACK is the best defence." It appears the Russians have been working on this principle. Right after their invasion of Czechoslovakia they turned on Bonn with the charge that the West Germans had been interfering in the internal affairs of that country. Soviet Ambassador Zaraphkin delivered this "message" to Chancellor Kiesinger. The meeting, requested by the Ambassador, lasted one-and-a-half hours. He did not, of course, produce any concrete evidence to substantiate the charge. In Moscow the German Ambassador was told that the Kremlin objected in particular to visits to Prague by West German political leaders, West German television and radio broadcasts and the Bonn Government's alleged intention to support Prague's economic reforms by financial loans.

The charge had its sting in the tail. After making it so assiduously, Moscow came up with some demands. These were not only a repetition of the old ones like recognition of the German Democratic Republic and the Oder-Neisse Line, German renunciation of force and nuclear weapons. There was a new and tell-tale one: The Soviet Ambassador revealed that Bonn's policy of a détente with the East European countries, as pursued by the Kiesinger-Brandt coalition for the past twenty months, was most disturbing to Moscow!

The Soviet Ambassador called for discontinuance of that policy since it was "hostile" vis-a-vis the "Socialist countries!" Its continuation would mean the "undermining of the unity of the Socialist bloc" In a threatening language, the Ambassador spoke of "correspond-

Adenauer's policy. Its reaction to that was easy. Bonn's present policy baffles and angers Moscow. And what it cannot understand it tends to term uncannily hostile. The developments in Czechoslovakia have unnerved Moscow. Never before has any Government revealed so clearly its interest in opposition to peace and friendship.

POLICY OF PEACE

Federal Foreign Minister Willy Brandt, in his contribution to the Weekly "Stern", writes:

It is certain that the Soviet Union and its partners who through their invasion of the CSSR have won a military victory but suffered a political failure, will, during the next weeks, intensify in all possible ways their calumnious campaign against the Federal Republic. In this situation it is of extreme urgency that we should persevere, quietly and considerably, in the politics of peace, without illusions, and not be provoked by anything.

ing consequences" if Bonn did not follow a "real peace policy".

In other words, Moscow would like to see Bonn return to a cold-war policy similar to the one pursued by Dr. Adenauer. A policy of friendly relations with Communist States in East Europe is, in Moscow's eyes, a perfidious attempt to erode the "Socialist bloc". The Kremlin understood

Although Moscow's accusation against Bonn was meant primarily to curb its rebellious allies with the bugbear of hostility to the Federal Republic of Germany, the West German Leaders have not missed the acidity of the Kremlin move. There is concern that Moscow might not turn the heat on Berlin in an attempt to distract international attention from the developments in Czechoslovakia. They have another reason for worry. Moscow now calls for commitment by Bonn that under no circumstances would it adopt what it calls a hostile attitude towards it. None need be in doubt that Moscow reserves the right to define what is hostile. Moreover, Moscow now hints at its right as a victorious power to intervene in West German affairs on the basis of the "enemy State" clauses in the UN Charter. These are clauses 53 and 107. While the West regards them outdated, the Russians insist they are valid. For the Russians West Germany's membership of the North

Continued on page 10



German "Agatha Christie"

A slim, young woman speaks English fluently but writes in the German language, her mother-tongue. Wife of a banker and mother of three children, she is a housewife, economist and detective story-writer, all rolled into one. That is Maria Mandie, who holds a doctorate in economics and who is hailed by her admirers as the German "Agatha Christie".

It is regarded as unusual for a German housewife to take time off for writing detective stories. Maria Mandie herself acknowledges that many persons had remarked that it was not quite the right thing for her, a woman holding a doctorate in economics, to engage herself in "as frivolous an occupation as writing crime stories". Undaunted by this criticism, however, Maria Mandie continues with her plans of work in this branch of literature. She has already achieved the distinction of producing her best-seller in just ten days!

M.M.B. MUSIC COMPETITION

The Second Max Muller Bhavan Indian Classical Music Competition will be held in March 1969 within the programme of the Jaipur Arts Festival. The competition will be confined to Carnatic music and will be open to those who play on the veena. As in 1967, the semi-finals will be held at the Max Muller Bhavans all over the country. Further particulars and application forms can be obtained from the various Max Muller Bhavans.

German Assistance for St. Xavier's College Hostel

ST. XAVIER'S College, Bombay, has undertaken the construction of a Boys' Hostel with financial assistance from the Federal Republic of Germany. The laying of the foundation stone of the building roused keen enthusiasm among the teachers, students and others interested in the institution. Picture shows the German Consul-General, Dr. R. Kunisch (right), exchanging greetings with the Rev. Father Parmananda, Rector of the College, on the occasion, Consul Zeller, Chief Economic Officer at the Consulate-General, and Consul Kunz, Cultural Attache, are seen in the background.



Social Democrat M.P. Supports More Indian Exports



"The Federal Republic of Germany recognises the need to open the European Market widely for Indian exports", said Mr. Kahn Ackermann (centre), Social Democratic M.P., during a visit to New Delhi. Picture also shows Dr. Danckwortt (right) of the German Foundation for Developing Countries, and Dr. G.F. Werner, Minister in the German Embassy.

Cross of Merit for Rourkela Engineer



Dr. Ing. habil Hans Heinrich (second from right), Resident Engineer of the Rourkela Steel Plant, has been awarded the Cross of Merit (First Class) of the Federal Republic of Germany, in appreciation of his services in promoting Indo-German co-operation. The Cross was handed over to him by the German Consul-General in Calcutta, Mr. Elgar von Randow (right). Mr R.P. Sinha (second from left), General Manager of the Rourkela Steel Plant, and Mr. Hans Kahle (left), Counsellor for Commercial Affairs in the German Embassy, New Delhi, were also present.

AKSHAY THAKORE A TALENTED INDIAN STUDENT

NUREMBERG in the Federal Republic of Germany is known for some of the most advanced German factories in the electrical engineering and machine construction branches of industry. These factories as well as the training institutions in Nuremberg attract many foreign students and apprentices. Indians form a good proportion of the foreign students and 25-year-old Akshay Thakore, from Bombay, who is studying in the Ohm Polytechnic, Nuremberg, has already earned a reputation as a "talented and industrious worker".

The Ohm Polytechnic in Nuremberg is one of the institutions where research is being conducted in various branches of electrical engineering. The projects in which young research workers are interested range from measures for protection against lightning in high voltage engineering to electrical theft prevention devices, the use of electric arcs in industrial furnaces, etc. Akshay Thakore is interested in all of them. He enjoys making experiments and is determined to make the best use of his time at the Ohm Polytechnic.

His fellow-students as well as teachers like him for his methodical work and keenness to learn. He

Nuremberg's Easter Market before the "Church of our Lady", where Akshay Thakore (right) finds in a pottery stall many objects of interest to electrical engineers.



Akshay Thakore (right) watching an experiment in the laboratory at Ohm Polytechnic

is a junior member of the VDE (Association of German Electrical Engineers) and this enables him to study the latest developments in his field of work.

Indeed, Akshay is a true representative of the large number of young Indians who are making the best possible use of the opportunities available to them for receiving advanced training in Germany in industry and technology.

Regulators help to synchronize the speed of conveyor belts. Akshay Thakore working on a regulator at the laboratory of the Ohm Polytechnic, Nuremberg



YOUR REPORTER IN **BONN**

PRESIDENT'S RETIREMENT

A PREDICTABLE, though slightly unexpected, event has just been announced. It is the retirement of President Lübke which, according to an official announcement, will come off in the spring of 1969, shortly before the end of his normal term of office. The reasons given for this move are that the presidential elections, which take place every five years, should not coincide with the General Elections which take place every four years. This time both elections come together. With clashing dates in mind the President has decided to withdraw in time for a successor to be elected before the country goes to the polls in the General Elections.

The announcement has, naturally, set off a flurry of speculation. Various candidates for the presidency are being mentioned in Bonn. The first of these, Dr. Gerstenmaier, the President of the



Mrs. Lakshmi N. Menon, patron of the All-India Women's Conference and former Minister of State in India's Ministry of External Affairs, who participated in a recent meeting of the International Federation of University Women's Associations in Karlsruhe, Federal Republic of Germany, later toured the country at the invitation of the Federal Government. In Bonn, she was received by State Secretary G.F. Duckwitz, of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, who was formerly German Ambassador to Delhi. Minister Dr. A. Seifritz (right), Chairman of the Indo-German Society, Stuttgart, was also present.

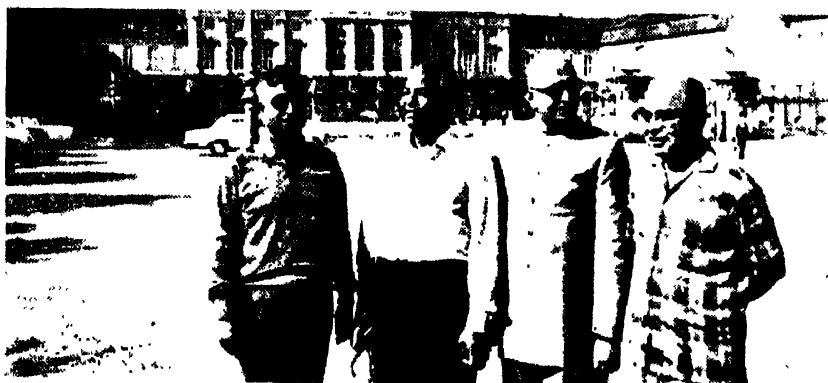
Bundestag, has long been regarded as a possible choice. Other candidates are Dr. Heinemann, the present Minister of Justice, and Dr. Gerhard Schroeder, the energetic Minister for Defence and former Foreign Minister. Still another name mentioned is that of Prof. Hallstein, long President of the European Common Market.

PHOTOKINA 1968

FOR the 10th time since the last war, the World Fair of Photography, "Photokina", will be held in Cologne. 630 exhibitors from 22 countries have booked space at the fair which opened on September 28.

The Cologne show—with an expected paid attendance of 200,000—is much more than a commercial display. The latest technical and scientific aspects of the photo industry are the theme of conferences, demonstrations and documentary films.

The German photo industry is very optimistic about the future trends of the market. The demand for sophisticated cameras—on and above the 300 DM (Rs. 575) level—is steadily growing. Between 1963 and 1967, the industry exported technical and chemical products worth 3.65 billion DM. During the same period, imports of photo products amounted to 1.47 billion DM. The difference is indicative of the popularity of German cameras and films abroad.



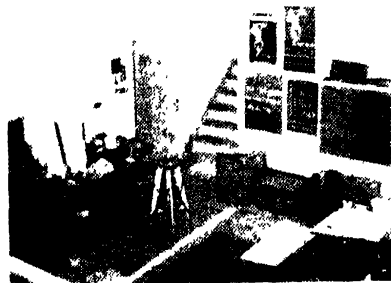
Problems of agricultural production were discussed at a seminar held in Berlin by the German Foundation for Developing Countries. The Indian delegates were (from left to right) Mr. Noor Mohammad, Agricultural Production Commissioner in the Government of Jammu and Kashmir, Mr. N. Sri Rama Reddi, M.P., Mr. S. J. Majumdar, Additional Secretary in the Union Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation, and Mr J.S. Mongia, Agricultural Counsellor in the Indian Embassy, Rome.

GERMAN YOUNGSTERS VISIT INDIAN SCULPTOR

TUESDAY was "German Day" at J-23 Jangpura Extension, New Delhi, when a crowd of inquisitive and vivacious youngsters from the higher standards of the German School in the capital descended on the studio of Mr. Amar Nath Sehgal, one of India's foremost sculptors.

The artist's house-cum-studio is full of surprises and treasures. The small passageway towards the entrance suddenly opens up into a wide sculpture garden, an open-air museum en miniature, including a sculptured fountain which adds an air of coolness and grace to the already impressive scene. Inside the house, the visitor is greeted by an unexpectedly spacious hall, comprising the studio and on a mezzanine - an exhibition of originals and replicas of Mr. Sehgal's most cherished

works. Mr. Sehgal, who found his way to sculpture after a training in science - he studied and worked in the fields of physics and chemistry before he decided to devote his life entirely to art - not only received recognition as one of India's leading sculptors



The artist's studio

but has already made a name for himself on the international scene as well. He has had exhibitions in a long list of countries from Yugoslavia to the United States, two of them in Germany (Frankfurt 1964 and Berlin 1965).

The leading German daily "Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung" writes about his work: "Figures of animals and human beings are his theme; filling them

The sculptured fountain at the studio. Second from right is seen Mr. H. Schroeder, Principal of the German School



Artist Sehgal with a replica of "Angry Bull", one of his most impressive works

convincingly with human spirit is his aim, and his pronounced feeling for movement and differentiated rhythms is his strongest point...."

The top-circulation daily *Die Welt*, Hamburg, writes:

"Sehgal is regarded as one of the foremost Indian sculptors, and it is quite possible that art historians will one day rank him as the Henry Moore of India".

Mr. Sehgal's training in art education stood him in good stead when he led his youthful German visitors

Continued on page 8

Mr. Sehgal explaining to his guests a point regarding his sculpture "Flute Player"





Young German art-lover studying a sculpture

from exhibit to exhibit, patiently and lucidly explaining and not without a sense of humour -- replying to the many questions shot at him from all possible angles.

For the young Germans, the excursion definitely made their day -- not only because it meant some hours off the normal school routine -- but because it gave them a genuine and novel experience. For some of them it may even have afforded one of those happy and important moments of sudden revelation that open up the way to the joys and excitements of the wonderful world of art.

As for Mr. Sehgal, it seemed that he too enjoyed showing and explaining his works to an audience that made up by youthful inquisitiveness and enthusiasm what it lacked in age and comprehension.

THE GERMAN BASIC LAW

AT the request of many readers the text of the Constitution of the Federal Republic, the "Basic Law" is being reproduced in the "German

News Weekly", beginning from the issue dated June 29. Following is the sixth instalment of this series. The fifth instalment appeared in the last issue.

ARTICLE 24

(1) The Federation may, by legislation, transfer sovereign powers to international institutions.

(2) For the maintenance of peace, the Federation may join a system of mutual collective security; in doing so it will consent to such limitations upon its sovereign powers as will bring about and secure a peaceful and lasting order in Europe and among the nations of the world.

(3) For the settlement of disputes between nations, the Federation will accede to agreements concerning a general, comprehensive and obligatory system of international arbitration.

ARTICLE 25

The general rules of public international law form part of the federal law. They take precedence over the laws and directly create rights and duties for the inhabitants of the Federal territory.

ARTICLE 26

(1) Activities tending and undertaken with the intent to disturb peaceful re-

lations between nations, especially to prepare for aggressive war, are unconstitutional. They shall be made a punishable offence.

(2) Weapons designed for warfare may be manufactured, transported or marketed only with the permission of the Federal Government. Details will be regulated by a federal law.

ARTICLE 27

All German merchant vessels form one merchant fleet.

ARTICLE 28

(1) The constitutional order in the *Laender* must conform to the principles of republican, democratic and social government based on the rule of law, within the meaning of this Basic Law. In each of the *Laender*, countries and communities, the people must be represented by a body chosen in universal, direct, free, equal and secret elections. In the communities the assembly of the community may take the place of an elected body.

To be continued

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Dear Editor,

You have absolutely changed the old pattern of your bulletin, but it has not become useful in its present form. In the second volume, the then editor stated that the purpose

of this bulletin was to strengthen interests and ideologies that link India and Germany and to further familiarize readers with the life of the people in Germany. But now this does not serve the purpose.

Gwalior

V. P. Belwalkar

HE TRANSLATED "FAUST" INTO BENGALI

Dr. K.L. Ganguly, who had translated Goethe's "Faust" into Bengali, has passed away. A chemical engineer by profession, he had taught the German language and literature at the University of Calcutta and later at Shantiniketan.

In a letter of condolence to Mrs. K. S. Kothari, Dr. Ganguly's daughter, Mr. A. Würfel, Acting Cultural Attaché, German Embassy, New Delhi, wrote:

"It is with a profound shock that I just come to know of the sudden demise of your dear father, who was our good friend and well-wisher for the last so many years. Till he left Delhi for Shantiniketan he was one of the most active members



Dr. K.L. Ganguly

of our Max Mueller Bhavan and was admired by us all for his erudition and the keen interest he took in German culture and literature. His translation of Goethe's "Faust" into Bengali is a lasting contribution towards the deepening of Indo-German understanding and has found its due recognition in his being given the "Matthaeus Merian Society's Award for Literature."

"In this hour of grief and sorrow I offer you, your dear mother and sisters my heart-felt condolence and assure you that the memory of your revered father will be cherished by all those who knew him personally and admired his great human qualities and literary achievements."

Dear Editor,

I have found your publication very interesting and I enjoy reading it -- a weekly packed with information of tremendous interest to every Indian. It is only after reading your Weekly for some time that I have come to know that West Germany is doing so much for the progress and prosperity of India.

Bombay

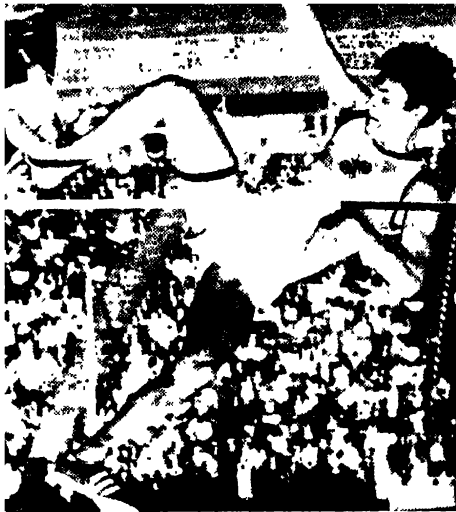
S. Radhakrishnan

Dear Editor,

The information provided in your publication and its presentation are of absorbing interest. Your co-operation will lead us forward towards peace and prosperity.

Poona

A. S. Dandekar



Ingomar Sieghart, German champion in high jump



Horst Beyer (left) and Kurt Bendlin in the 100-metre dash



Heide Rosendahl, the best pentathlonist of the year

DECATHLON, PENTATHLON STARS

AT the forthcoming 19th Olympiad in Mexico City, the Federal Republic of Germany hopes for great achievements in the decathlon and pentathlon events. Kurt Bendlin, the decathlonist who has had great successes in recent years, Heide Rosendahl, the best pentathlonist this year, Ingrid Becker, the superb sprinter, and Ingomar Sieghart, member of the German national athletic team for many years, will all be there. The team will also include Manon Bornholdt, a 17-year-old schoolgirl, who ranks high in the world in both long jump and the pentathlon.

Kurt Bendlin, the 25-year-old student at the German High

School for Physical Education in Cologne, holds the world record with 8,319 points.

Behind Bendlin there are three other German decathlonists who are well placed in the world rankings. They are Hans-Joachim Walde from Mainz (best performance 7,992 points), Werner Count von Moltke (7,961 points), and Horst Beyer. The result of the decathlon in Mexico may well be similar to that in Tokyo where Holdorf and Walde won for Germany the gold medal and the silver medal respectively.

The 22-year old girl student, Heide Rosendahl, easily broke through the "5,000 point-barrier"

with 5,129 points and then set up this year's best performance in the long jump with a leap of 6.62 metres. Ingrid Becker from Geseke, the 26-year-old daughter of a farmer, is not far away from this mark either. Manon Bornholdt is very strong in the long jump in which she finished second behind Heide Rosendahl with a leap of 6.51 metres—an excellent distance — at the German championships held in Berlin in the middle of August.

Bendlin, Walde, W. von Moltke, Heide Rosendahl, Ingrid Becker and Manon Bornholdt are all living examples to show just how high the standards of German multi-event competitors are.

Ingrid Becker, the superb sprinter, putting the shot

Champion Werner Count von Moltke in a discus throw contest

Manon Bornholdt, rising international Pentathlon star



UN CHARTER . . .

Continued from page 3

Atlantic Treaty Organization too does not seem to make much of a difference insofar as these clauses are concerned. If, by any chance, the National Democratic Party, suspected to be neo-Nazi, became a member of a ruling coalition in Bonn in 1969, the Russians might interpret the fact as justification for their intervention in West Germany. They have often warned the Bonn Government that it would be held responsible for the re-emergence of "fascist" and "revanchist" forces in Germany.

Chancellor Kiesinger has now sent a special emissary to Washington to find out what the U.S. views are on the situation. Dr. Kurt Birrenbach, a deputy of the Christian Democratic Union, is known to maintain good contacts with American political leaders. He is to inform his American discussion partners of the Bonn Government's concern following Moscow's "policy of intimidation." Of course, Bonn politicians are fully aware of the fact that America is in the midst of an election campaign. Dr. Birrenbach's discussion partners may no longer be in office after the November elections. This reduces the value of Dr. Birrenbach's mission.

Reports from Washington indicate that the Russian hint at the "enemy State" clauses has roused concern there also. American experts are at present examining the possibilities to remove the potential dangers arising from the clauses and thus to pacify their German partners. A revision of the clauses seems hardly feasible. According to the interpretation of West German Foreign Minister Willy Brandt, a victorious power has no rights of intervention or interference in the internal affairs of a former enemy State. But this will exactly be the task of the Western allies to clear up.

Mr. Brandt has also declared that he is intent to continue the flexible policy towards the Eastern Bloc States. And his views have found support also from Christian Democratic politicians. The Foreign Minister has, of course, admitted that limits have been set



Mannequins always in great demand for sales promotion campaigns, these figures represent a cross-section of a photo gallery of 30 models built up by Mrs. Christa Fiedler of Frankfurt who runs a "Model Service". These attractive girls, most of them more than 5 feet six inches tall, model everything from bikinis to evening dresses.

to his attempts at a policy of friendship with these States. On the other hand, he has strongly affirmed that there is no alternative to that policy.

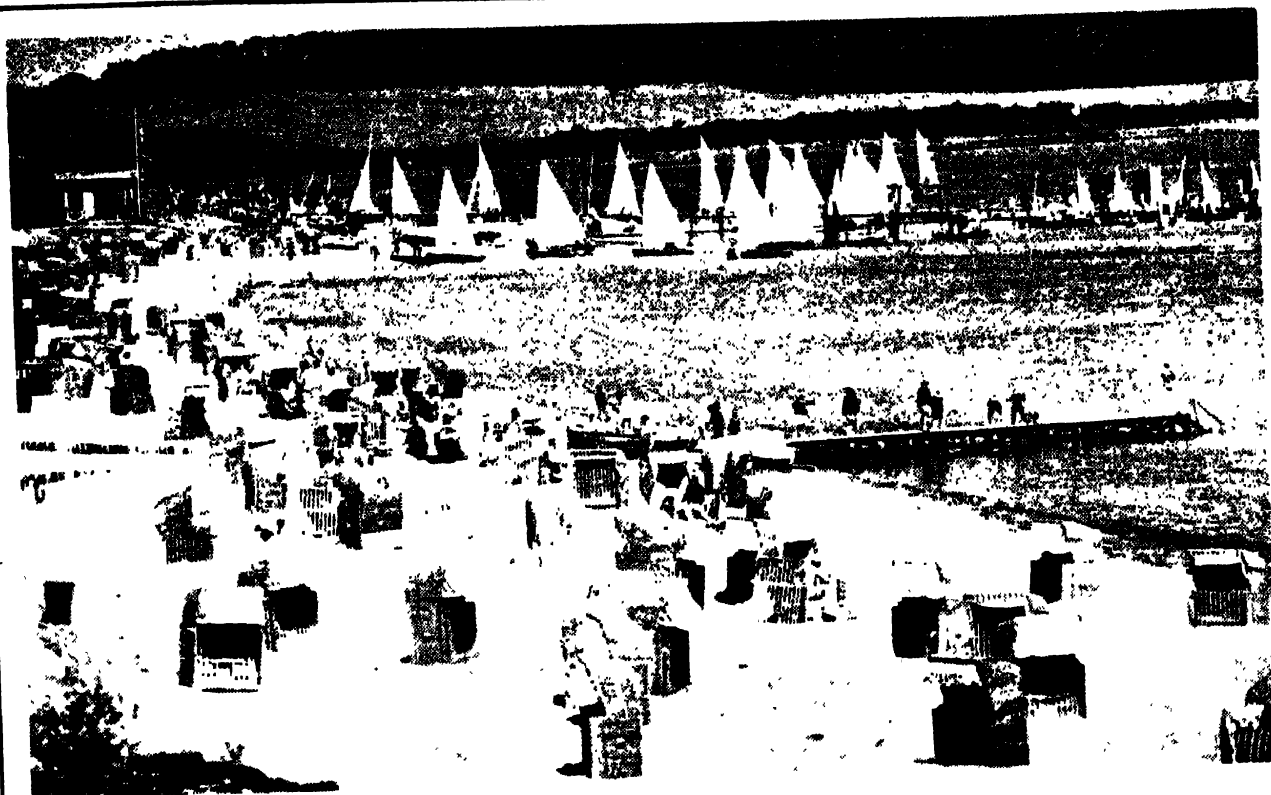
It remains to be seen whether the Russians will keep up their hostile attitude even after the "normalization" of Czechoslovakia. Bonn's policy of friendship with the Eastern Bloc States has, however, to reckon with the presence of 24 Russian divisions on the West German border.

From "Thought", New Delhi

BONN UNIVERSITY 150 YEARS OLD

The University of Bonn is 150 years old. Rectors and Professors from various universities attended the festive anniversary celebrations.

The University, which began with 11 professors and 47 students, today has some 15,000 students, and 900 teachers. Many distinguished scholars, including August Wilhelm v. Schlegel, the German Indologist, and Ernst R. Curtius, the French scholar, have taught at Bonn. Amongst those who studied there were Prince Albert, consort of Queen Victoria, Friedrich Nietzsche and Karl Marx.



MARK THE CONTRASTS

- The Schilksee (Schilk Lake) near Kiel on the north coast of Germany will be the venue of the Olympic Regatta in 1972. While the lake is the favourite resort of enthusiasts in sailing, the beach, the paradise of bathers is marked by numerous cane-boxes in which the bathers rest at intervals. The picture above reproduces, in original, a view of the lake and the beach whereas the one below incorporates 15 changes, as usual.



IN SHORT

During a brief stop-over at Frankfurt airport on her way to New York, Prime Minister Indira Gandhi told the "Voice of Germany", that in response to Chancellor Kiesinger's invitation she would visit the Federal Republic of Germany as soon as possible.

The Soviets may put pressure on West Berlin, but the Western Powers will not allow it to be isolated, and any Soviet move against it would result in war. (USIS)

2944 publishing houses from 57 countries, including India, were represented at this year's International Book Fair in Frankfurt.

Mr. Willy Brandt, Federal Foreign Minister, and his counterpart in India will have regular meetings in future, probably beginning from next year. (Prime Minister Indira Gandhi at Frankfurt airport).

Mr. Raimund Adams, officer-in-charge of the German lecturers abroad, stopped over in Delhi last week in the course of an official tour of various countries of South-east Asia. In New Delhi he discussed problems relating to the German Academic Exchange Programme

The Federal Republic of Germany comes next to the U.S.A. and Great Britain in the ranking of commercial nations in the world. With im-

ports amounting to DM 69.40 billion and exports to DM 86.93 billion, Germany stands much higher than her partners in the European Economic Community.

The cost of public social relief measures in the Federal Republic of Germany in 1967 amounted to about DM 76.9 billion, seven billion more than during the previous year. Half the amount spent represented pension insurance.

Frankfurt Airport, the biggest in Germany, is feverishly expanding its facilities. It will handle 100,000 passengers per day and provide the best service in the world by 1971.

The German film "Die Artisten in der Zirkuskuppel" (The Artistes on the Flying Trapeze) produced by Alexander Kluge won the Golden Lion Award—the top prize at the Venice Film Festival.

The keel of a 250,000-ton tanker, the biggest ship ever to be built in Germany, has been laid in a major German shipyard in Bremen.

A new kind of multi-purpose paper, which is likely to revolutionize the packaging industry, has been developed by a Duesseldorf firm. Fifteen sheets of this paper are thinner than a human hair.

It is reasonable to conclude that the So-

viet pressure on the Federal Republic is an extension of the Czechoslovakian situation. First, the Russians claimed they were invited into Czechoslovakia. When that line failed to gain credence throughout most of the world, they turned to the claim that their invasion was a reaction to imperialist threats against Czechoslovakia. (USIS)

Savings in the people's banks in the Federal Republic of Germany during the first half of this year exceeded DM 790 million (approximately Rs. 150 crores), the largest so far in a half-year.

"Entirely unaided by the Federal Republic of Germany some eight million Russians are learning German" (Dr. L. Werz, Head of the Cultural Section of the Federal Foreign Office).

Foreign Minister Willy Brandt had a 30-minute talk with Prime Minister Indira Gandhi when she made a stop-over at Frankfurt airport. He described Bonn's economic, cultural and political relations with India as "very good".

At the All-India swimming competition held in Delhi the German junior swimmers and sisters Octavia and Sylvia Bisanz, daughters of Dr. R. Bisanz, Professor at the Indian Institute of Technology, Madras, represented the "State

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Madras Junior Aquatic Team". They won 7 cups, representing five second and two third prizes in breast stroke, free style and diving and contributed to the Madras team's winning of the second prize in the Relay swimming.

A highlight of this year's International Book Fair in Frankfurt was the presentation of the Peace Prize of the German Book Trade Association to President Sédar Léopold Senghor of the Republic of Senegal.

The World Bank is floating a loan of over DM 400 million in the German capital market. This brings the total of the World Bank's borrowing this year from the German capital market to DM 920 million.

Regd. No. D-1045
Posted on Oct. 1, 1968

GERMAN NEWS WEEKLY

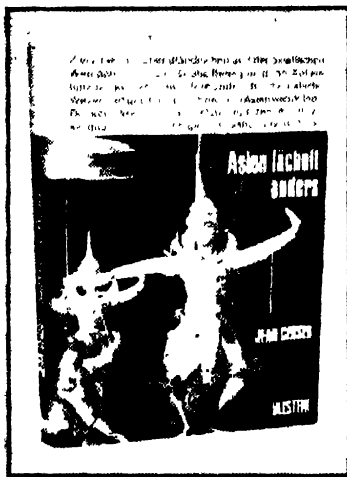
Bureau of the Embassy of the Federal
Republic of Germany, No. X, No. 11
New Delhi, Oct. 15, 1968, Regd. No. B 1035



"I HAVE BEEN INSPIRED BY GANDHI!"

Chim Phai Kien Kien

See Pages 1 and 9



ASIA SMILES DIFFERENTLY

"The 'Big Meeting' of the Asian world and the Occident is about to take place. To prepare for it requires an understanding of the eastern mind and of the changing ways of eastern thinking, from the man in the West East and West complement each other, together they form the spiritual and emotional unity of our world."

Thus read the opening lines of a new German book on Asia by Jean Gebser, with the intriguing title: "Asien lachelt anders" (Asia Smiles Differently). The book is aimed at helping the Westerner in comprehending things Asian and the Asian. This is all the more desirable since the formation of a new consciousness, the emerging re-orientation, and the slowly dawning responsibility for man's technological might, no longer allow us to keep looking at Asia from the traditional point of view. Jean Gebser tries to lead the reader to a human understanding of Asia, an understanding free from prejudice, by introducing him to the differences in attitudes and psychology which puzzle the uninitiated and have often led him to erroneous conclusions. The author feels that it is of the utmost importance for the future of mankind that we should be able to bring about a fruitful meeting of East and West.

Ullstein Publishing House, Berlin

In spite of Moscow's War of Nerves...

In spite of Moscow's war of nerves, the Federal Republic of Germany will continue to pursue its policy of detente towards its eastern neighbours and of the relaxation of tensions.

This was reiterated by Mr. Hermann Ziock, Press Counsellor of the German Embassy, and Baron von Mentzingen,

world about the Federal Republic's policy of peace and start a war of nerves.

3. The success so far achieved by the Federal Government's policy of peace towards its eastern neighbours had angered the Soviet Union which wanted to frustrate Bonn's efforts.



The Press Conference which was held at the German Embassy, New Delhi

Counsellor for Political Affairs, when they explained to Press representatives the Federal Government's reaction to the Soviet Union's claim of a right to interfere in the internal affairs of the Federal Republic under Articles 53 and 107 of the UN Charter.

The spokesmen said that the Soviet claim was part of the Soviet Union's propaganda effort to divert world attention from the Warsaw Pact troops' occupation of Czechoslovakia. They also pointed out:

1. The sinister purpose of the Soviet threat was to encourage the extremist elements in the Federal Republic of Germany with a view to isolating the Federal Republic from its Western allies and from other friendly countries.

2. The object of the Soviet threat was to create a misunderstanding in the

4. The Federal Government's steady efforts to develop friendly relations with the Soviet Union and its renunciation of the right to the manufacture and use of nuclear weapons were positive proofs of Germany's genuine desire to promote peace and of its determination to abjure violence.

5. Articles 53 and 107 of the UN Charter related to "enemy countries" and had become obsolete now 20 years after the last war.

6. Even the Soviet Union could not treat the Federal Republic as an "enemy country", the simple reason is that both countries had full diplomatic relations.

7. The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany did not recognise that any country had a right to interfere in its internal affairs.

"I have been inspired by Gandhiji"

Chancellor K. G. Kiesinger heads the Gandhi Centenary Celebrations Committee in the Federal Republic.

"I visited the memorial of a truly great man", wrote the Chancellor, during his visit to India last year, in the visitors' book at the Raj Ghat in Delhi. This spirit of reverence for Gandhiji inspires Dr. Kiesinger's pledge to renounce force in settling his nation's political problem. For when a journalist asked him in Bonn whether the life and teachings of Mahatma Gandhi had any special significance for the German nation, the Chancellor replied: "We have renounced the use of force and are determined not to use force to settle our most important ques-



Chancellor Kiesinger

tion, for instance, the question of German unity".

In accepting the honorary chairmanship of the celebrations committee, he said: "I am very happy to assume the chairmanship of this committee. I have done so because for me Mahatma Gandhi was one of the greatest figures of our times and because I have been inspired by him since my youth".



A Successful Start

A successful start has been made, and the Federal Government can well be satisfied with its achievements at the conference of non-nuclear States. The arguments of the Federal Republic's delegation, which was led by Foreign Minister Brandt, were convincing. For the first time since it gained sovereignty, the Federal Republic was able to take its place, as a full participant, at an international conference of this importance.

Dr. Willy Brandt's speech helped to clarify his country's political position. But it was in the technical field of controlling nuclear material that the explanation of the results of the research and development work carried out in Karlsruhe caused a real stir and earned the respect of other delegations. A paper prepared by this country on guarantees against the misuse of nuclear material for military purposes strengthened this positive impression.

The Federal Republic's draft resolution on the renunciation of the use of force was approved by a large majority of delegates. The conference accepted the resolution which involves renunciation of any right to intervention in the internal affairs of a country, the demand for the right of self-determination and territorial integrity and, above all, renunciation of the use of force as a political instrument. A skilful interpretation, based on the principles of the UN Charter, by the Federal Republic's representative, helped to gain approval

for this country's demands and opinions despite the resistance of communist nations, principally Hungary and Poland. Thus the Federal Republic acquitted itself well in this international test.

Die Welt, Hamburg

The Kremlin's Threat . . .

Below are excerpts from Articles 53 and 107 of the UN Charter, formulated before the birth of the Federal Republic of Germany. Moscow has been asserting that these clauses are a basis for armed intervention in West Berlin and/or West Germany, should Moscow consider it necessary. In contrast, Washington, London and Paris last week rejected Moscow's assertion and said that an attack on the Federal Republic of Germany would be an attack on NATO.

● Article 53: "Enforcement action" to keep the peace is to be authorised by the UN Security Council "with the exception of measures against.. any State which during the Second World War has been an enemy of any signatory of the present Charter".

● Article 107: The Charter shall "not invalidate or preclude action, in relation to any State which during the Second World War has been an enemy of any signatory.. taken or authorized as a result of that war by the governments having responsibility for such action".

The Western victors of World War II have termed these formulations obsolete and not applicable to their ally, the Federal Republic.

Indian Exports to Germany

A delegation of Indian officials visited the Federal Republic of Germany recently at the invitation of the Federal Ministry of Economic Co-operation.

The delegation reviewed the progress of the first phase of the Indo-German Export Promotion Scheme for engineering goods and discussed arrangements for the second phase which seeks to increase the export of such goods from India to West Germany.

During the first phase a team of German experts, led by Mr. H. Vollrath, stayed in India for about six months when it visited a large number of factories with an export potential. It studied extensively the scope for increasing the export of engineering goods to Germany.

The Indian delegation toured the major industrial centres in the Federal Republic and familiarized itself with the training programme of the 15 sales executives who are currently receiving practical training there.

At a final meeting held in Bonn at the Federal Ministry of Economic Co-operation, discussions were held between the two sides on various aspects of the project and its implementation during the second phase. There was full agreement between the two sides on all points discussed.

Emphasis will be placed during the second phase of the project on the selection of sales-trainees from Indian firms whose products have a substantial potential in the West German market.



Race Track "Amazon"

Hannalore Werner (seen here in driver's seat) is quite feminine, and nothing about her suggests bellowing engines, screaming tyres and the fuss, flurry and thunder of the motor racing track. Still, she is known in Germany as the "Amazon of the race track". In a sport where women aces are rare, Hannalore has defeated many masculine heroes of the car race track.

"For me", she says, "racing is a wonderful sport. I am a dental technician by occupation but all my savings go into racing. When I showed up at the race track, paid my entrance fee and told the organizers that I wanted to compete, they just laughed at me. I fooled them all when I came in first. Ever since then they have taken me seriously."

Driving at high speeds along the highly dangerous mountain track at the Nurburgring in the Eifel mountains, Miss Werner has an intensity of concentration, a mastery of the wheel and a fearlessness that many a rugged man would envy. She has already accumulated a series of enviable successes in racing and has taken her car to Britain and other countries. Though she has also had her share of accidents, Hannalore's fondest wish is to race in the top speed Grand Prix Formula 1 racing cars.

Mr. Shaffer has strengthened Indo-German Ties

Mr. E.N. Shaffer, head of the South Asia Department of the "Deutsche Welle" ("Voice of Germany") has been awarded the Federal Grand Cross of Merit by the President of the Federal Republic of Germany. The insignia of the award, made in recognition of Mr. Shaffer's services in strengthening Indo-German ties, were presented to him in Bonn by Mr. G. F. Duckwitz, State Secretary in the Federal Foreign Office, who was formerly German Ambassador to New Delhi. The first European Press correspondent to cover session of the Indian National Congress, Mr. Shaffer worked in India for more than 26 years till he left this country for good in 1960. He has brought India and Germany closer to each other through several new programmes of the "Deutsche Welle", including fortnightly broadcasts in Sanskrit. Picture shows Mr. Shaffer recording an interview with an Indian guest of "Deutsche Welle".



Art Teacher Jagubhai Shah's Paintings in Delhi



The Minister of the Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany, Dr. G. F. Werner, opened at Rabindra Bhavan (Lalit Kala Akademi) in New Delhi an exhibition of paintings by Mr. Jagubhai Shah, Art Teacher at the Jamia Millia Islamia University. The canvases appealed to the onlooker by their strong and yet sensitive colours and by the well-defined structure of their compositions. The painter is modern and yet has not lost his Indianness. As a token of his appreciation, Minister Dr. Werner bought one of the artist's paintings and donated it to the University. Picture shows Dr. Werner, being shown round Mr. Jagubhai Shah's paintings by the artist (left) and Prof. M. Mujeeb (right), Vice-Chancellor of the Jamia Millia Islamia University, New Delhi.

Calcutta's Art Award for German Actress

The Indian Arts organisation "Calcutta Art Council" recently bestowed its annual award "Arts and Age" on Tilla Durieux, a famous German stage actress and film star, now 88. The award which consists of a silver plaque and a silk saree, was handed over to the German Consul-General in Calcutta, by the Governor of West Bengal.



Tilla Durieux shot into fame early in her career and distinguished herself on the stage at Berlin and Bremen, besides winning laurels for her part in a number of films. Picture shows Mr. Dharma Vira (left), the Governor of W. Bengal handing over the award to the Consul-General, Mr. E. von Randow.

GERMAN VOLUNTEERS IN INDIA

Mr. R. K. Ganguly, Deputy Secretary in the Union Finance Ministry (Department of Economic Affairs), welcomed to India the latest batch of German volunteers and wished them a happy and fruitful stay in the service of the people of this country.

"We have a great regard for Germany and for the leadership which that country has given to the world in science and technology. I am sure you will all help us in the varied fields of work which you have chosen for yourselves," said Mr. Ganguly addressing the volunteers.

The volunteers, among them two women, represent several professions and trades, such as nursing, teaching, electrical engineering, mechanical engineering, etc., and will work in different States. Arriving in India at the end of September, the visitors spent about three weeks in Delhi and several other places where they received an orientation training and underwent a brief course of practical training before they dispersed



Dy. Secy. Ganguly (2nd from left—front row) along with the volunteers and others

to the centres to which they have been posted. The latest batch is the eighth such group of German volunteers to take up work in this country.

Under the German Volunteer Service programme, which was inaugurated in the presence of the late President Kennedy of the United States when he visited the Federal Republic of Germany in 1963, about 110 volunteers are now working in various parts of India. The Service has set before itself the task of winning young men and women for

voluntary service in the developing countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America.

Wherever they work, eating the food that is locally available and enjoying the living conditions that prevail there, the volunteers perform tasks along with the local personnel under various development and social welfare projects where advanced techniques are particularly valuable.

Of about 1,000 volunteers from various countries now in India, the Germans form the second largest body, next to the Americans.



Mr. R. K. Ganguly (right), Deputy Secretary in the Union Finance Ministry, welcoming the latest batch of German volunteers

YOUR REPORTER IN BONN



Irmgard Latz receiving the "Silver Laurel Leaf", the highest German award in sport, from Mr. Ernst Benda, Federal Minister of the Interior

GERMANY'S BADMINTON QUEEN

Irmgard Latz, Germany's badminton queen, will arrive in India this week where, at the invitation of the Indian Badminton Association she will take part in five international tournaments.

Showing her great skill and technique to badminton-fans in Bombay, New Delhi, Madras, Jaipur and Gauhati, the German star will be competing against her three greatest rivals: Eva Twedberg, world champion from Sweden, Minari of Indonesia and Noriko Takagi from Japan for the title of the world's top woman badminton player.

Twenty-nine-year-old Irmgard Latz works as a secretary in a steel company in Krefeld in the west of the Federal Republic of Germany. The first European champion, she has so far won the German ladies' title on 15 occasions and has twice been international champion. This year she won the ladies' singles title at

the first European championships held at Bochum in the Federal Republic of Germany and later won three titles - the singles, doubles and mixed doubles at the German championships.



The Indian Pavilion at the "Partners for Progress" Exhibition in West Berlin

BOOST FOR EXPORTS

Silk and cotton textiles, brassware, silverware, carpets and other handcraft articles, were among a wide range of products from India that attracted crowds of visitors and numerous enquiries at the "Partners for Progress" Exhibition held in West Berlin from September 27 to October 6.

India's participation in this year's display, laid emphasis on introducing into the German market household utility goods. Fifty-six Afro-Asian and Latin American countries were represented at the Exhibition.

Prof. Karl Schiller, Federal Minister for Economic Affairs, inaugurated the Exhibition. He said that the event, which had brought together some 10,000 exhibits, offered favourable opportunities for developing countries to strengthen their business contacts with German buyers.

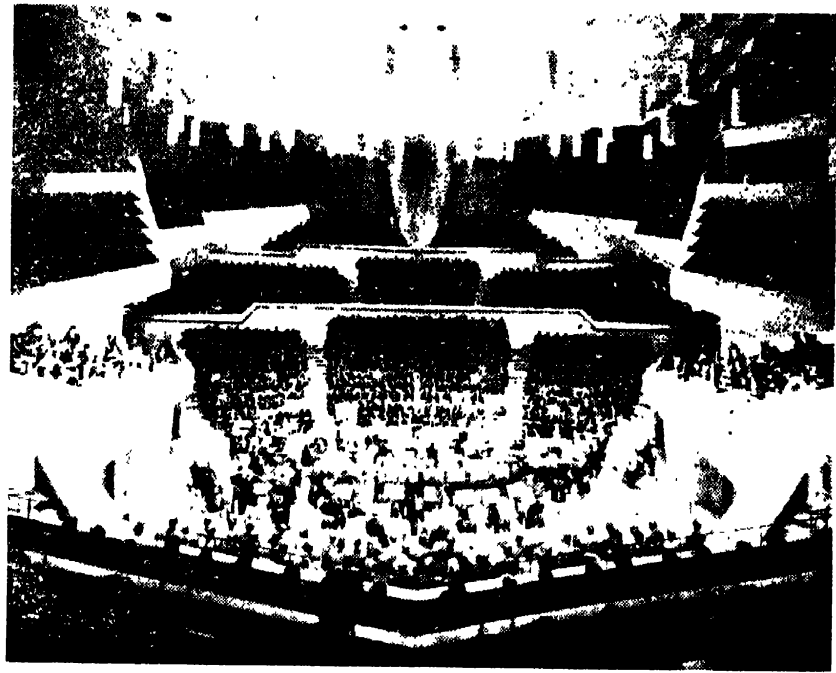
Mr. Fritz Berg, President of the Federation of German Industries and Governing Mayor Klaus Schuetz of Berlin offered their greetings to the exhibitors from various parts of the world.

MODERN ARCHITECTURE IN GERMANY

The Berlin Philharmonic Hall, one of the finest pieces of architecture in the world as well as many other modern buildings all over Germany are a glowing tribute to Professor Hans Scharoun, famous German architect who is now 75

President of the Academy of Arts in Berlin for many years, Prof. Scharoun has received prizes at numerous architectural competitions. His designs and plans have given rise to an enormous wealth of literature. Born in Bremen in 1893, he studied for some time at the Technical University in Berlin and was then employed as architect in the reconstruction of East Prussia. City Counsellor in Berlin during the years 1945-1948, he was also head of the building and housing department. In 1947, he joined the Technical University where he became Professor of Town Planning and Director of the Institute of Town Planning Studies

Prof. Scharoun is identified with the concept of "organic



The Berlin Philharmonic Hall designed by Prof. Scharoun and built in 1963

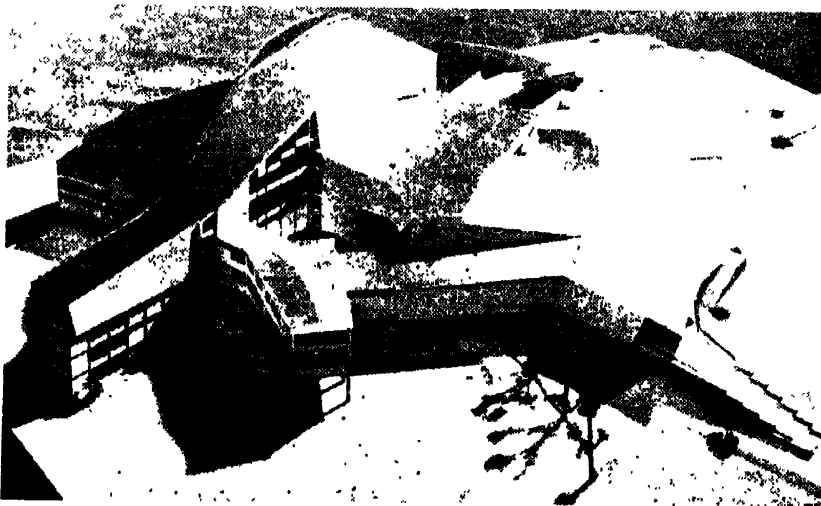


Prof. Hans Scharoun

building". Whether it is a school, a housing accommodation or a concert hall, he is

anxious that the construction should stimulate people in their respective activities. In the school buildings designed by him, the rooms for the pupils are not only described as "nests" but are arranged in that way. The class in the school is to constitute "the second family" so that the nature of the social family can be experienced after and alongside the biological family of the parental home. People who live in the homes designed by him are not to be pressed into moulds, but are expected to infuse the buildings with life and that is not the same as simply living there. About the reconstructed Philharmonic Hall which firmly established his fame all over the world, he said "it is there to give common pleasure to the people who are there". This concert building is a synthesis of the flowering of the intellect, technology and designing power.

Like his colleagues Walter Gropius, Mies van der Rohe and Oscar Niemeyer, to mention only a few, Prof. Scharoun belongs to the group of famous German architects whose works can be found all over the world. All of Prof. Scharoun's buildings provide eloquent proof of the validity of his concept of "organic architecture".



Prof. Scharoun's design for the State Theatre in Kassel

YOUR QUIZ

Questions

1. In view of the increase in the cost of living during the recent past, are pensioners in Germany granted a dearness allowance over their pension?
2. What is Germany's National Anthem? Who composed it and when?
3. How many newspapers are published in the Federal Republic of Germany and what is their total circulation?
4. Are the Railways in the Federal Republic of Germany owned by the State or are they owned by private companies?
5. What is the favourite sport in West Germany?

Answers

1. No dearness allowance is paid. The amount of the pension is constantly under review. In general, the amount is revised every two or three years according to the levels of wages and prices and with reference to the growth of national economy.

2. The National Anthem of the Federal Republic of Germany, reproduced below, is the third verse of a text written by Heinrich Hoffmann von Fallersleben, a German poet and philologist, in 1841. The first line "Unity and right and freedom" expresses the determination and hope of all Germans to live together again and is as valid today as it was when the author composed it more than 100 years ago.

"Unity and Right and Freedom
For the German Fatherland.
Let us all pursue this purpose
Brotherly, with heart and hand.
Unity and Right and Freedom
Are the pawns of happiness.
Flourish in this blessing's glory
Flourish, German Fatherland.

3. There are 1,369 daily newspapers, their total circulation exceeding 24 million copies. Besides, there are 6,482 periodicals with a total circulation of 152 million copies.

4. 85 per cent of the railway network in the country is owned by the State. However, there are still 150 privately-operated railways with a total length of 5,000 kms. Some statistics of the Federal Railways: Length of network—30,475 kms, number of passengers carried per year—117 crores, freight carried 330 million tons.

5. Football is the most popular sport followed closely by gymnastics.

Question 1 from Mr. C.R. Khosla, Damoh, Madhya Pradesh. Questions 2-5 from Mr. N. Vidyaraman, Neyveli (Madras State)

THE GERMAN BASIC LAW

AT the request of many readers the text of the Constitution of the Federal Republic, the "Basic Law", is being reproduced in the "German

News Weekly", beginning from the issue dated June 29. Following is the seventh instalment of this series. The sixth instalment appeared in the last issue.

ARTICLE 29

(1) The Federal territory shall be reorganized by a Federal law with due regard to regional ties, historical and cultural connections, economic expediency and social structure. Such reorganization should create *Laender* which by their size of capacity are able effectively to fulfil the functions incumbent upon them.

(2) In areas which upon the reorganization of the *Laender* after May 8, 1945, became, without plebiscite, part of another *Land*, a specific change in the decision then taken regarding the *Land* boundaries may be demanded by popular initiative within a year from the coming into force of the Basic Law. The popular initiative requires the assent of one-tenth of the population entitled to vote in *Landtag* elections. If the popular initiative receives such assent, the Federal Government must include in the draft of the reorganization law a provision determining to which *Land* the area shall belong.

(3) After the law has been passed such part of the law as provides for the transfer of an area from one *Land* to

another must be submitted to a referendum in that area. If a popular initiative received the assent required under paragraph 2, a referendum must in any event be held in the area concerned.

(4) Insofar as the law is rejected in at least one area, it must be reintroduced into the Bundestag. After it has been passed again, it requires to that extent acceptance by a referendum in the entire Federal territory.

(5) In a referendum the majority of the votes cast decides.

(6) The procedure shall be established by a Federal law. The reorganization should be concluded before the expiration of three years after promulgation of the Basic Law and, should it become necessary as a result of the accession of another part of Germany, within two years after such accession.

(7) The procedure regarding any other change in the territory of the *Laender* shall be established by a Federal law which requires the consent of the Bundesrat and of the majority of the members of the Bundestag.

To be continued

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Dear Editor,

In its present twelve-page form, the "German News Weekly" is giving extensive and useful information. Its comprehensive scope is a cementing factor in the development of understanding and close friendship between India and Germany.

The Indo-German Society, Stuttgart, under the chairmanship of Minister Dr. A. Seifritz, has drawn up an elaborate programme for successfully celebrating the Gandhi Centenary Year. The proposal to issue a Gandhi Memorial Stamp is a great gesture. I welcome the "Gandhi Memorial Volume" to be published by Messrs Erdmann Publishers, Tuebingen.

Sembanarkoil (Madras State)

R. Jayaraman

Dear Editor,

By devoting two recent numbers of the "German News Weekly" to the Father of the Nation and to

Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, respectively, you have won the hearts of the Indian people. You have paid, in fact, a glowing tribute to Indian culture and to India's ancient heritage.

I also take the opportunity of conveying you my congratulations on the new pattern of the publication. It gives an exhaustive, vivid and informative view of life, culture and social set-up in Germany. It contributes a lot towards mutual understanding and towards furthering the existing time-old friendly relations between the two countries—India and Germany.

I read with great interest the text of the address of the Federal Foreign Minister, Dr. Willy Brandt, at the conference of the non-nuclear States in Geneva.

It is in conformity with the Indian policy and tradition of love for peace and international understanding.

Sirhind (Punjab)

D. V. Sharma

"I HAVE BEEN INSPIRED BY GANDHIJI"



During his visit to New Delhi last year, Chancellor K. G. Kiesinger visited Raj Ghat, and laid a wreath on the Samadhi of Mahatma Gandhi, paying a reverential tribute to the memory of the Father of the Nation.

FEDERAL Chancellor Kiesinger paid a glowing tribute to Mahatma Gandhi on October 2 when the Gandhi Centenary Year opened in Germany with a meeting of the committee formed to organize the year-long celebrations. He is chairman of the committee and Minister Dr. A. Seifriz, President of the German-India Society, is its executive director. Mr. Khub Chand, the Indian Ambassador to Bonn, was among the large number of distinguished persons present.

Dr. Adalbert Seifriz expressed his gratification that all the representatives of German public life who had been asked to join the committee had accepted the invitation. It should, therefore, be possible to organise a comprehensive programme for the coming year, directed towards all levels of the German population and at "keeping the meaning of the Mahatma's philosophy with its sustaining principles, ideas and ideals alive for the future."

Federal Chancellor Kurt-Georg Kiesinger welcomed the Indian Ambassador heartily and announced that he had accepted the chairmanship of the committee. He added:

"I did this gladly because for me, too, Mahatma Gandhi is one of the very great figures of

our time, because he already inspired me in my youth. I am naturally also glad to do it in order to tie the friendly bonds which exist between our country and India even closer.

"To say anything new in praise of Mahatma Gandhi would surely



Dr. K. G. Kiesinger planting a sapling at Raj Ghat. He expressed the hope that the sapling would grow into a big tree and serve as a symbol of peace and friendship among all nations of the world.

be difficult. His life and his work are before the eyes of all mankind. He is the father of modern India, which he had led to freedom. But he has also become one of the great leaders and guides of humanity in a difficult time.

"I find, just in this time—which fills the hearts of so many people with sorrow, in which so many hearts are oppressed by the knowledge that the use of force has still not disappeared from the dialogue of the nations — that the memory of the great man, by whose grave I stood only last November, must encourage us to do all in our power to emulate his great example.

"I hope that the centenary celebrations and the revered memory of this great Indian will help to strengthen the peace in this world."

The Indian Ambassador, Mr. Khub Chand, pointed out: "Gandhiji brought India its independence. This struggle for our independence was very bitter, but when we had attained independence, all the bitterness was gone, because Gandhi had conducted this struggle with the methods of truth and non-violence. The work Gandhi did for India is very important to us, but the philosophy, the works and the ideas of Gandhi are valuable for the whole world. I hope that the centennial celebrations in Germany will bring a closer, deeper and better relationship between the Indian and the German peoples, and between their governments."

GERMAN PRAISE FOR INDIAN PAINTING

An exhibition of Indian Batik paintings by Mrs. Mandakini Kulkarni was held at the Town Hall in Bad Godesberg near Bonn.

Inaugurating the exhibition, Mr. Franz Linz, Mayor of Bad Godesberg, said that the present development of the art of Batik painting was a kind of renaissance. "While looking at the Indian art", Mr. Linz added, "we ought to bear in mind the fundamentals of its development. Some of its features that may seem strange will then be a valuable enrichment of our imagination and our sphere of life. Batik painting belongs to this concept of art, though in Europe it is less known and mostly not even considered among the great forms of the European art."

Welcoming the guests, the Indian Ambassador, Mr. Khub Chand, said that the art of Batik painting was known even in ancient India. It was revived in recent times by Rabindranath Tagore, who introduced it in Shantiniketan in the early 'twenties. Since then many artists have achieved considerable progress in this field of Indian art.

The exhibition, which was organised by the German-Indian Society, showed about 60 Batik paintings of Mrs. Kulkarni covering varied themes including devotional dance, folk dance, art forms of the Ajanta, Ellora and Elephanta caves, rural life, nomads, and gypsies. The display, the first of its kind in Bad Godesberg, Bonn, was highly praised by the local Press and by art critics for the variations in colour and composition which it represented.

After completing her programme in Bad Godesberg, Mrs. Mandakini Kulkarni plans to visit other countries and to exhibit her paintings in Paris, London and the United States of America.

One of the most impressive Batik paintings by Mandakini Kulkarni



Ambassador Khub Chand, Mayor Franz Linz and artist Mandakini Kulkarni at the opening of the Exhibition of Batik Art

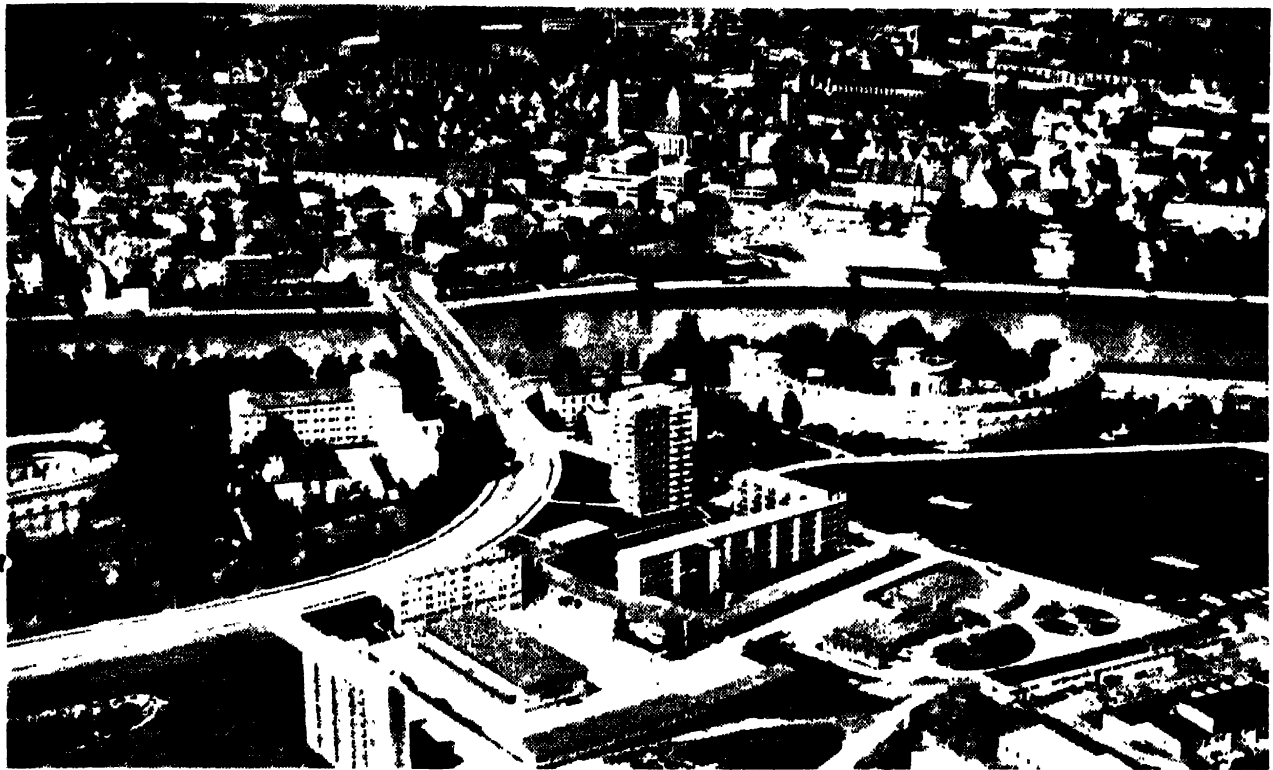
SHOCKED BY FLOOD HAVOC

The Federal President, Dr. Heinrich Lübke, has offered his sympathy to India over the flood havoc in North Bengal.

In a telegram to Dr. Zakir Husain, President of India, he writes :

"It was with great shock that I learnt about the terrible catastrophe that devastated vast areas of North Bengal and claimed such a heavy toll of life.

"On behalf of all Germans I would like to extend to Your Excellency and to the bereaved families my sincerest sympathy."



MARK THE CONTRASTS

- The mediaeval and the modern co-exist in the Bavarian town of Ingolstadt. Whilst the centre of this former fortress town astride the Danube, with its walls and gates, presents a picture of the Middle Ages, the suburbs contain modern textile works and an automobile factory. The picture above reproduces in original the photograph of a part of the town whereas that below incorporates 15 changes as usual



IN SHORT

"Mahatma Gandhi was one of the great men of this world because he served mankind and fought for the right of nations to live their lives in peace and freedom" (Federal Chancellor K. G. Kiesinger).

More than one per cent of its gross national product was made available in 1967 by the Federal Republic of Germany for development assistance (1966: 0.8 per cent).

"USA guarantees protection against Soviet intervention. No threat to Berlin will be tolerated". (Headline in "Die Welt", Hamburg)

"We have never interfered in the internal affairs of a socialist country, have never played off one socialist country against another and have never threatened the security of any country." (Federal Chancellor K. G. Kiesinger).

Everyone of the 3,000 Indian trainees working in factories in Germany will be invited to stay with German families during the ensuing Christmas.

"Moscow backs anti-Congress alliance in West Bengal" (Headline in the "Hindustan Times").

Mr. H. Fischer, head of the Communist East German Trade Representation in India, said that the "GDR" had proved in the past 19 years that it

"believed in world peace." What cynicism! One question: What about Czechoslovakia?

"The whole world knows our policy of peace and has urged us again and again to continue this policy". (Federal Chancellor K. G. Kiesinger).

190,000 volumes from East and West were displayed at the 19th International Book Fair held in Frankfurt.

Bonn is planning to develop a rose garden in which by 1979 every kind of rose bred in the world can be seen.

Prefabricated components constituted 6.3 per cent of all flats built in the Federal Republic of Germany last year.

Professor Dr. N.K. Gharpure, former Professor for German Language and Literature at the Fergusson College, Poona, will be proceeding to Germany shortly to carry out further research in German literature. He is writing in Marathi a "History of German Literature."

The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany has donated Rs. 10,000 towards the relief of distress caused recently by the floods in Surat and neighbouring districts.

The "Leipzig Trio", a reputed musical group in East Germany, fled to freedom in the Federal Republic of

Germany from Czechoslovakia where it was touring during the first days of the Warsaw Pact troops' occupation of that country. The leader of the group said the political and art tutelage under the Ulbricht regime had become intolerable.

"Meteor", the German research ship, is now investigating the oceanographical, biological and radiobiological conditions in the area between the Azores and the Iberian Peninsula. The object is to ascertain whether this region is suitable for dumping industrial refuse.

"We are prepared for any constructive contribution designed to bring about peace in Europe without demanding from the German people an unconditional surrender". (Federal Chancellor K. G. Kiesinger)

8,400 overseas trainees, a little more than 40 per cent of them from Asia, were undergoing advanced training in the Federal Republic of Germany and West Berlin as at the end of June 1968.

"We must strongly repudiate the Soviet attempts to malign our peaceful efforts at solving the German question and at re-establishing the unity of our nation as a hostile and revanchist act". (Federal Chancellor K. G. Kiesinger)

About 800 citizens of Czechoslovakia have

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sought political asylum in Switzerland since the invasion of their country ("Die Welt", Hamburg).

During the first six months of this year 355,900 new passenger cars were registered in the Federal Republic, the total of the vehicles thereby exceeding 14 million.

India beat Germany in the Davis Cup inter-zone semi-final 3 : 2. Wilhelm Bungert won both his matches against Krishnan and Lall. India, however, scored their points, winning the doubles, and Krishnan and Lall both beating Buding in the singles.

"The German people share the respect of the Indian people for Gandhiji when they call him the Father of the Nation". (Federal Chancellor Kiesinger).

Regd. No. D-1045
1st ed on Oct. 15, 1968

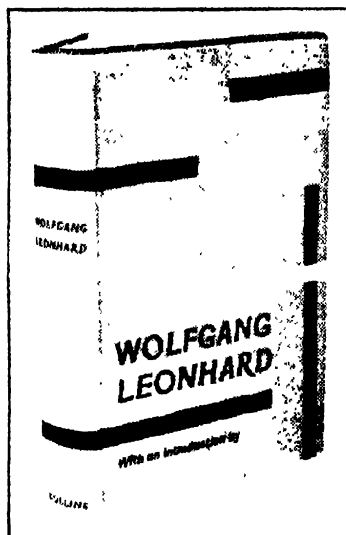
Bulletin of the Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany
Vol. 8, No. 107 New York, New York, 1970 Page No. 11115

GERMAN NEWS WEEKLY



GANDHARA ART

[See Pages 2, 400-6]



"Here is a book which floods some very dark places with light. It is the story of a gifted and highly intelligent young man—not a Russian—who was brought up in the Soviet Union and in the bosom of the Soviet Communist Party. At twenty-seven, in 1949, he broke away, sacrificing a promising career as a privileged functionary in Ulbricht's East Germany. He took this courageous step not because he hungered for the flesh-pots of the West or because he had become infected with bourgeois ideas, but, as he saw it, for Lenin's sake." Thus writes Edward Crankshaw in his introduction to Wolfgang Leonhard's book "Child of the Revolution".

The book was immediately recognised, on its publication, to be of utmost importance. It is unique of its kind—a personal story which illuminates the Communist mind, Communist intentions and the attitude of the Communist rulers to the whole rest of the world. Leonhard presents a picture of the Soviet Union as seen from the point of view of the Communist elite, followed by the inside story of the remarkably haphazard way in which the regime in East Berlin was built up by a handful of Moscow agents (including Leonhard himself). Undoubtedly, the highlight of this fascinating book is Wolfgang Leonhard's description of the Communist School, where the children of revolutionaries from all over the world were admitted for training as agents on condition that they renounced utterly and forever their previous identities.

In November 1950 the author moved to Western Germany (see story on Page 7). But for all his repudiation of Stalinism, he has remained consistently Socialist. His story is, therefore, told from a point of view rarely visible to the readers outside the Soviet orbit, being based not only upon the closest intimacy with his subject, but upon values that are peculiarly and profoundly Communist.

Publisher: Collins, London

GERMAN ASSISTANCE TO MEDICAL COLLEGE

DR. Zakir Husain, President of India, inaugurated in Bangalore the new building of St. John's Medical College, a project for which the Federal Republic of Germany has contributed substantial funds.



President Zakir Husain and Baron von Murbach exchanging greetings at the inauguration of the new building of St. John's Medical College in Bangalore.

A number of prominent personalities, including the Governor and the Chief Minister of Mysore, the Minister of State in the Union Ministry of Health and Family Planning, Dr. S. Chandra-

sekhar, the German Ambassador, Baron von Murbach, and His Eminence Valerian Cardinal Gracias, President of the Catholic Bishops' Conference of India and chairman of the C.B.C.I. Society for Medical Education, participated in the inauguration ceremony.

The Medical College is being set up by the Catholic Bishops' Conference as a befitting memorial to the International Eucharistic Congress held in Bombay in 1964. The cornerstone of the building was blessed by His Holiness Pope Paul VI during the Eucharistic Congress and laid in 1965 by Mr. V.V. Giri, Vice-President of India who was at that time Governor of Mysore. The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany has contributed about Rs. 1½ crores and "Misereor"—the German Catholic Bishops' welfare organisation, about Rs. 15 lakhs towards the cost of construction and equipment of the college.



Guests at St. John's Medical College, Bangalore, among them Baroness v. Murbach and Dr. K. Pfauter, German Consul-General, Madras (second and third from left).

FASCINATING BOOK ON GANDHARA ART

A beautiful, superbly illustrated book on the art of Gandhara (see also article on page 6) has been published by Hymel-Verlag of Munich, West Germany.

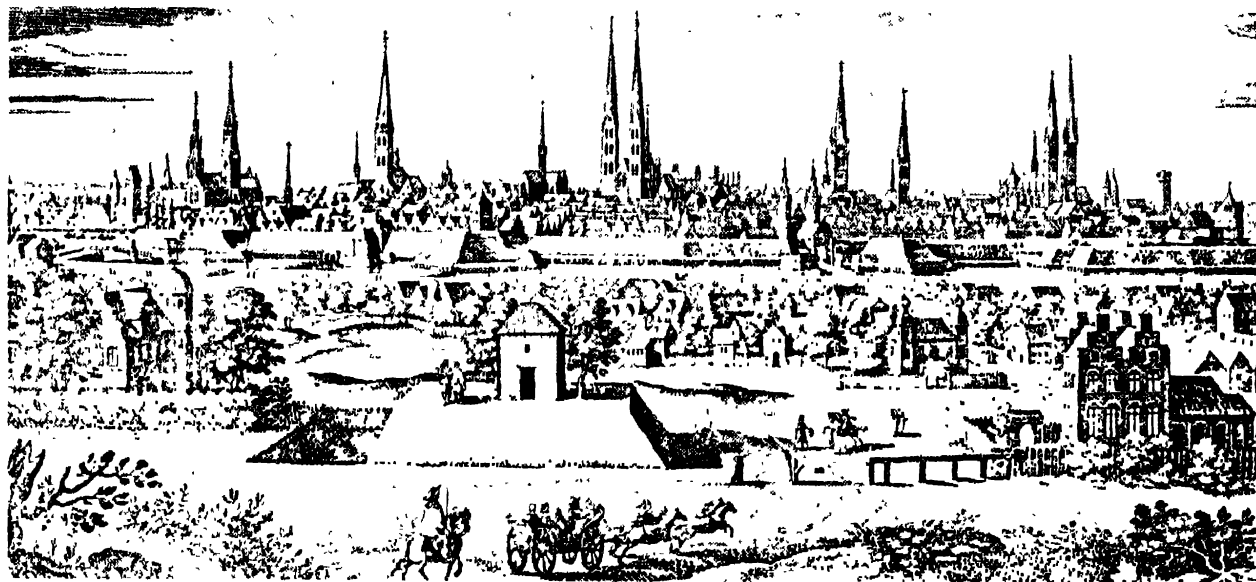
Gandhara is the name by which parts of the land on both sides of the Indus were known in ancient India. After the decline and fall of the Maurya dynasty, Gandhara came to be parcelled out amongst the Indo-Bactrian princes and still later on it formed a part of the Kushan dominions. It thus became a meeting place of eastern and western cultures and gave birth to a school of art which bears its name.

Madeleine Hallade of the Musée Guimet in Paris wrote the text and

Hans Hinz was the photographer. On 280 pages of text and more than 200 plates, the volume gives a unique introduction to the art and cultural history of Gandhara. The work deserves special appreciation because it deals, in an exemplary fashion, with an important chapter of art history on which so far hardly any literature was available to the interested layman.



The sculpture of a decorated Deva



Lübeck in olden times - Engraving by Matthaeus Merian (1593 - 1650)

A NEW SITUATION IN EUROPE

FEDERAL Chancellor Kurt Georg Kiesinger and Vice-Chancellor and Foreign Minister Willy Brandt have made important statements about several aspects of the Federal Republic of Germany's foreign policy.

Following are highlights :

- **Relations with the Soviet Union** : The Federal Chancellor declared : "In the German question there is no other way to a solution in the end than an understanding with the Soviet Union". "Naturally we are interested in better relations with the U S S R," said Foreign Minister Brandt.

- **European integration** : Chancellor Kiesinger : "Special Franco-German co-operation is in Europe's interest. Bonn's purpose is in that way to serve Europe, including not only members of the European Economic Community (EEC) or Common Market but those willing to enter".

The Foreign Minister : "Franco-German friendship should serve the cause of co-operation by, and the nearer mutual approach of, all West European states."

- **East-West detente** : "Despite the setback caused by the Soviet intervention in Czechoslovakia, the

German Federal Government remains committed as does France to the dismantling of obstacles between Eastern and Western Europe", said Mr Brandt.

The Chancellor declared : "We are ready to make any constructive contribution that can pave the way for genuine peace in Europe, without demanding the German people's unconditional capitulation."

The Chancellor addressed his remarks to a congress of young members of his party, the Christian Democratic Union (CDU), in Ludwigshafen on October 6. The Foreign Minister's statements were made in an interview published in the Hamburg newspaper "Welt am Sonntag" on the same day.

Chancellor Kiesinger said that his Government had never considered the possibility of the West intervening in the affairs of the East and added : "But we Germans are in a special situation. For we unfortunately have 18 million of our people living over there in this Socialist camp, in a separation imposed upon them, and we must see what we can do for them. We must clearly differ if the Soviet Union wants to defame as a hostile and revanchist act our

peaceful efforts to solve this problem and to restore our people's unity". He continued : "This major national concern of ours is not only a German affair - a number of statesmen of the Western world have said that in recent days with all the desired clarity - but a European affair and a concern of the world itself".

Chancellor Kiesinger declared that Bonn's efforts towards German reunification required an "understanding with Moscow", and added : "He who says that an effort at understanding represents a hostile act is simply behaving grotesquely."

In the course of his address, Dr. Kiesinger also said : "We are not so foolish as not to know that the solution of the German question poses quite a difficult problem for the Soviet Union, too. If the big questions cannot be solved at the moment let us put them somewhat aside; let us seek together for an area of common ground, on which we can overcome distrust and on which perhaps we can in fact begin co-operating".

"People can talk together only if they have the will to accommodate each other", Chancellor Kiesinger pointed out.



LISE MEITNER†

PROFESSOR Lise Meitner, the widely-known nuclear physicist, has passed away. She would have been 90 on Nov. 7.

Born in Vienna as the daughter of a lawyer, Lise Meitner began her career in scientific research when this field of study attracted few women. Important for her scientific career was her meeting with Physicist Stefan Meyer who was one of the first to be interested in radioactivity. In order to intensify her studies in theoretical physics, in 1907 she moved to Berlin where Prof. Max Planck had just started his first lectures on the quantum theory. He found Lise Meitner a talented student and referred her to the late Prof. Otto Hahn who was at that time working in the Kaiser Wilhelm Research Institute, Berlin. Hahn tried to obtain a place for her to work there, but Prof. Emil Fischer, the head of the Institute, first refused to let "Fraulein Doktor" work in the laboratories along with male assistants. However, on further persuasion she was taken in and a room was provided for her in the cellar of the Institute. She was closely associated with Otto Hahn for nearly thirty years in scientific investigations which produced valuable results.

Lise Meitner belonged to the elite group of scientists whose discoveries quickened the dawn of the nuclear age. In 1966 she shared the US Atomic Energy Commission's Fermi Award—the first woman recipient of this distinction for pioneer work in atomic research.

Col. G. Schmitz, New Military and Naval Attache

Lt.-Col. Guenter Schmitz is the new Military and Naval Attache at the German Embassy in New Delhi.

Born in Dortmund in 1921, Lt.-Col. Schmitz joined the German Army in 1938 and at the age of 22 rose to be the youngest captain in the Army commanding an armoured battalion. During the last war he served with one of the "spear-head" armoured divisions in the west, south-east and southern theatres, and was seriously wounded six times. After the end of hostilities he worked for some time in the export branch of the German automobile industry till he rejoined the new German Army in 1956. He passed the German Staff College in 1959 and the Defence College in 1966. An admirer of the late Prof. von Glasenapp, Lt.-Col. Schmitz has studied Indology. He is interested in Gandhi's philosophy and in Tagore's poems. Lt.-Col. Schmitz is a keen sportsman.



Lt.-Col. Guenter Schmitz

Delhi Max Mueller Bhavan's New Home



The construction of the new home of Max Müller Bhavan, New Delhi, was started in October 1967, and the framework of the building was completed recently. On the occasion of "Richtfest", a function marking this completion, a reception was held by the Federal Building Board which is raising the building. Picture, taken on the occasion, shows the German Ambassador, Baron von Mirbach, with (from left) Prof. Dr. H. G. Koelreutter, Director of Max Müller Bhavan, Mr. S. Pietschke, German engineer and representative of the Building Board, and Mr. Amar Nath, contractor for the construction.

"Indo-Asia" Gandhi Centenary Number



Carrying historic pictures of Mahatma Gandhi and of the landmarks in his career as Father of the Nation, and packed with articles on his life and teachings, the October 1968 issue of "Indo-Asia" is a special Gandhi Centenary Number.

This ten-year-old periodical of the Indo-German Society, Stuttgart, which is being edited by Dr. Gisela Wirsing, the well-known friend of India, has been doing excellent work in promoting Indo-German goodwill. The special number is produced in both German and English. Opening with "Gandhi—in historical retrospect", a study by Consul-General Wilhelm von Pochhammer, the number includes an article on Gandhi and passive resistance by Mr. W. E. Muehlmann. Prof. M. Mujeeb of Delhi presents a close study of the Mahatma and his principles. "Gandhi, Nehru and Bose" is the title of an article by Dr. Girija K. Mookerjee. Yet another contribution is "Gandhi's contribution for the uplift of women" by Mr. A. G. Sheorey of Nagpur.

Chancellor Kiesinger inaugurates Gandhi Centenary in Germany

CHANCELLOR Dr. Kurt Georg Kiesinger inaugurated the Gandhi Centenary Year at the Federal Capital of Bonn on Wednesday, October 2, 1968. The Chancellor said in his inaugural speech that it was a great honour for him to assume the presidency of the German National Committee for Gandhi Centenary celebration. "For me," Dr. Kiesinger said, "Mahatma Gandhi is one of the very great figures of our time and I have been inspired by him since my youth." The Chancellor further said that the life and work of Mahatma Gandhi lay open to the eyes of whole mankind. He was the father of the Indian nation, which he guided to freedom and which he led in a very difficult era. Referring to the existence of violence and force, the Federal Chancellor added that force and violence were still being used in the disputes between nations, and mankind felt deeply oppressed even today. He hoped that this centenary year of Mahatma



Federal Chancellor Kiesinger and Honorary Chairman of the Gandhi Centenary Committee in the Federal Republic of Germany, greeting the Indian Ambassador, Mr. Khub Chand, at the inauguration of the Gandhi Centenary Year at Palais Schaumburg in Bonn. Ambassador Khub Chand handed over to the Chancellor a gift of books on and by Mahatma Gandhi received from Prime Minister Indira Gandhi.

Gandhi would help to consolidate peace in the world.

Earlier, Dr. Adalbert Seifriz, State Minister of the Federal State of Baden-Wuerttemberg who is also the president of the German-Indian Society, said that several nations were sparing no pains in planning and preparing the celebrations during the Gandhi Centenary Year. The German National Committee had been planned

in time and was happy to receive warm co-operation from leading personalities of German political, economic, social as well as cultural fields. Under the German National Committee for the Gandhi Centenary, there are numerous local and provincial committees which have co-ordinated their programme of celebration with the Indo-German Society. Dr. Seifriz said further that it was not only for the Centenary Year that a great programme had been prepared in Germany, but that the aim was to continue propagating the values of the life and work of Mahatma Gandhi, whom India had presented to the world for achieving universal peace and brotherhood.

The Indian Ambassador, Mr. Khub Chand, thanked Dr. Kiesinger for the great interest that he was taking in the work of the German National Committee and also for the efforts being made to promote co-operation between India and Germany.

Leading personalities from all spheres of the German life as well as many Indian nationals attended the formal inauguration of the Gandhi Centenary Year in the Federal Republic of Germany. A number of Indian journalists from London were also present.



Prominent personalities representing a cross-section of the German people participated in the inauguration of the Gandhi Centenary Year in Bonn on Oct. 2, 1968.



Head of the Buddha - a sculpture in Gupta style from Sarnath

THE former province of Gandhara, which included large parts of the present-day north-western India, Pakistan and Afghanistan, was open to rich and manifold cultural influences. The long connecting routes between India and China, Tibet and the western parts of Asia passed

INDIA GANDHARA

Meeting of the
Orient and the
Occident

A Famous German Book

through this area. Parthians, Persians and Greeks crossed this region on their way to the East, and Egyptian and Chinese traders were frequent visitors. The Gandharan town of Taxila was a cosmopolitan centre during the time of Alexander the Great. Following his conquests, the breakthrough of Hellenistic and Persian culture was felt right up to India. During the first four centuries A.D. while this province was united under the Kushan dynasty,



Fragment of a statue representing a Dipamkara Jataka of Buddhist sacred literature

a remarkable new art form sprang from these sources in Gandhara. Like their contemporaries of the Mathura school in the region of the Eastern Ganges, Gandharan artists were the creators of heroic, symbolic figures, which were characteristic of the iconography of the Buddhist period. The contacts between Persia and India in the pre-Christian era were a result of the conquests of Alexander the Great and the Hellenisation of Central Asia, migrations and invasions of the nomads and the evolution of Buddhism. The Hirmer Publishers of Munich have produced a beautiful book about the sculpture, profusely illustrated with exquisite photo reproductions.

The main part of Madeleine Hallade's book is devoted to Gandhara art and its individual schools of sculpture. The work concludes with a reference to the extraordinary impact of the Gandhara style, specially on Buddhist and generally on Oriental art.

The illustrations show the outstanding creations of the Gandharan artists, not only their sculpture but also mural and vase painting as well as gold and ivory handicrafts. The influence of this rich culture on the art of other regions has been traced as far as Japan.

280 pages of text with 24 coloured prints, 179 black and white illustrations, five drawings, four maps and an index

Hirmer Publishers, Munich



←Two young monks—a sculpture in the Hadda style

CHILD OF THE REVOLUTION

WOLFGANG LEONHARD

WOLFGANG LEONHARD, the well-known German author and political writer, is visiting India this month on a three-week lecture tour.

Born on April 16, 1921 in Vienna, Mr. Leonhard spent his childhood in Germany. In 1935, along with his mother, he went to the Soviet Union. After the imprisonment of his mother during the great purge at the end of 1936 he stayed in a Moscow boarding school.

In autumn 1939 he became a member of the Komsomol, the Communist Youth League of the Soviet Union, and in the following year began his studies at the Moscow University for Foreign Languages. Shortly after the outbreak of the German - Soviet War he was deported to North Kazakhstan and later sent to Ufa where the headquarters of the "Comintern" had been moved. From summer 1942 to 1943 he attended the Comintern School, the highest ideological training school for foreign Communists in the Soviet Union. After the dissolution of the Comintern in 1943 he was ordered to Moscow where he worked in the "National Committee Free Germany".

Shortly before the end of the Second World War, he belonged to the "Ulbricht Group" of German Communists who were the first to return to Berlin from Moscow. From 1945 until autumn 1947 Leonhard worked in the Agitation and Propaganda Department of the Central Committee of the SED, the ruling Communist Party in the Soviet Zone of Germany and was later a lecturer at the Party School "Karl Marx".

The disappointment and the critical thoughts on Stalinist Communism which had accumulated in Leonhard's mind changed into conscious opposition after Tito's break with Moscow in summer

1948. In March 1949 Leonhard fled from the Soviet Zone of Germany to Yugoslavia where he worked as director of the German Department of Radio Belgrade.

Since November 1950 he has been engaged as commentator on Soviet problems and problems of international Communism in West Germany. In autumn 1955, his first book "Child of the Revolution" was published. From 1956 to 1958 Leonhard was at St. Antony's College, Oxford. During the academic year 1963/64 he was a senior research fellow at the Russian Institute, Columbia University, New York; in the year

1966 visiting lecturer at the History Department of Yale University and last year at the University of Michigan. His books :

1. "Child of the Revolution". Besides the original German edition, it appeared in translations in the USA, Great Britain, Netherlands, Sweden and Finland as well as in abridged editions in Japan, Lebanon (Arabic) and India (Marathi). A Spanish edition is to be published shortly in Argentina.

2. "The Kremlin since Stalin"—published in Germany, USA, Great Britain, Denmark, Sweden, Finland and Japan.

3. "Khrushchev—Rise and Fall of a Soviet Leader", Bucher Verlag, Luzern, 1965, in German and French.



Mr. Wolfgang Leonhard

THE GERMAN BASIC LAW

THE text of the Constitution of the Federal Republic, the "Basic Law", is being reproduced in the "German News Weekly", beginning from the issue dated June 29. Following is the eighth instalment of this series. The seventh instalment appeared in the last issue.

ARTICLE 30

The exercise of governmental powers and the discharge of governmental functions is incumbent on the *Laender*, insofar as this Basic Law does not otherwise prescribe or permit.

ARTICLE 31

Federal law overrides *Land* law

ARTICLE 32

- (1) The conduct of relations with foreign states is the concern of the Federation.
- (2) Before the conclusion of a treaty affecting the special interests of a *Land*, this *Land* must be consulted in sufficient time.
- (3) Insofar as the *Laender* have power to legislate, they may, with the consent of the Federal Government, conclude treaties with foreign states.

To be continued

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Dear Editor,

I was agreeably surprised to see the cover page of the September 15 issue of the "German News Weekly" with a photograph of Dr. S. Radhakrishnan. The picture and the pictorial flashback are symbols of the great respect and love of the German people for the great philosopher of the age.

Binka (Orissa)

Biswaswar Banerji

Dear Editor,

A regular reader of the "German News Weekly" since 1963, I am happy that you have entirely changed the pattern of your bulletin and are providing more interesting information about West Germany. I am glad that West Germany is doing so much for the rapid development of India in all aspects.

Raigarh (M.P.)

D. S. Thakur

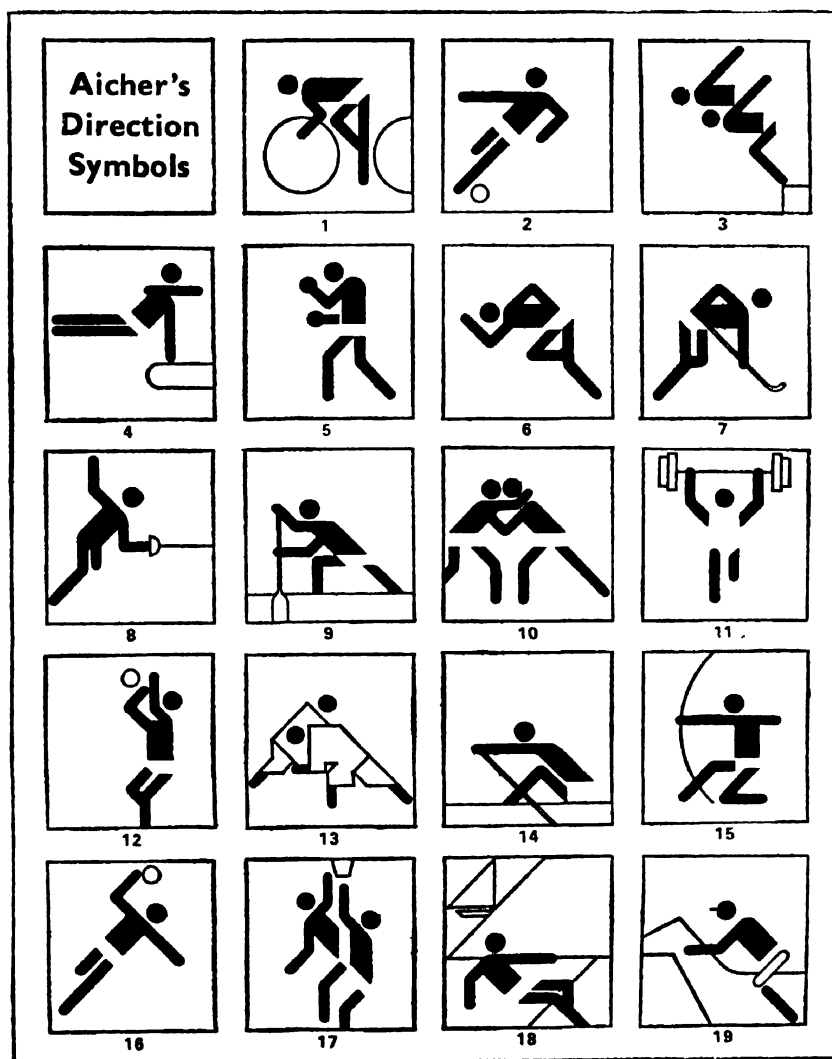
A PICTORIAL QUIZ

The designs have now been chosen for Munich's "Olympic Village" where the next Olympiad will be held in 1972.

The entire "Oberwiesenfeld"—the main site of the Olympic games—will be surrounded by green areas. Paths for walking will wind around in the "village", past the television tower and a stadium and up and down an elevation which is now a park. The men participants, expected to number about 9,000, will live in terraced houses arranged like the fingers of a hand. Hanging gardens are to be an outstanding feature of the complex.

The women participants in the games, who will perhaps number 1,800, will be accommodated in 16-storeyed buildings to be turned into dormitories for students after the Olympics. The area where the games are to be held will be divided into arenas each distinguished from the rest by a distinctive direction board indicating the game to be played there. The chart below shows the various illustrations on the boards, all suggestive of the games. You and your family will find it a pleasant pastime to identify each game with reference to the symbol. You can check your answers against those given at page 12.

Chart reproduced from "Die Zeit", Hamburg.





Federal Chancellor Kurt Georg Kiesinger

IN a statement of policy before the Bundestag, Federal Chancellor K. G. Kiesinger reiterated the Federal Republic of Germany's determination to pursue the policy of peace and achieve German reunification notwithstanding present disappointment.

Following is the text of the statement:

"Since I made my statement on 25th September there has been a great deal of activity as a consequence of the events in Czechoslovakia. I, therefore, feel that I should take this opportunity to report to this high assembly not only on the outcome of the Franco-German discussions but also on the developments of the past three weeks.

"When the Soviet Government saw the failure of its attempt to justify its intervention in Czechoslovakia by asserting that the Czechoslovakian government had requested the intervention, Moscow proclaimed a theory that a country, once

it had become Socialist, had always to remain Socialist, and that in order to preserve that status the Soviet Union and the other members of the Warsaw Pact were entitled to intervene where a member country deviated. This theory was already formulated in the letter sent by the five intervening powers of the Warsaw Pact to the Czechoslovak Communist Party on 15th July, 1968. This is worth remembering. That letter read: 'We shall never permit imperialism to force a breach in the Socialist system, either by peaceful or unpeaceful means, or from inside or outside, and thus to change the balance of power in its favour'. The message brought to me by Ambassador Zarapkin on 2nd September contained a similar train of thought, and this doctrine was developed in greater detail in articles by leading Russian newspapers and in the speech by the Russian Foreign Minister to the United Nations on 3rd October. Translated into our political language, this

means that the Soviet Union can at any time also deem any peaceful rapprochement between Western Europe and Eastern Europe as a danger and threat to its sphere of hegemonial power. Thus any policy aimed at a relaxation of tension between East and West must expect at any time to be condemned as aggressive and to be regarded by the Soviet Union, in the light of its new doctrine, as a danger to its interests. It is openly announced that the Communist countries in Moscow's sphere of influence will to that extent have to accept a restriction of their sovereignty. Their relations with the rest of the world are limited by the rules of co-existence of Socialist states that are proclaimed and guarded by Moscow. Accordingly, the nature and extent of relations between non-Socialist countries and countries within the Soviet Union's power orbit are only permissible within the limits set by Moscow.

Continued on page 10

America and the Defence of Germany

In the General Assembly of the United Nations Organisation in New York on October 2, the U.S. Secretary of State, Mr. Dean Rusk, discussed the crisis in Czechoslovakia and then turned to the matter of Germany, saying:

"There are other problems affecting international peace in Europe. We have recently heard assertions by the Soviet Union that it has a right, based on certain language of the [United Nations] Charter, to intervene by force in the Federal Republic of Germany.

"Neither Article 107 nor Article 53 of the Charter, nor the two articles together, give the Soviet Union or other Warsaw Pact members any right to intervene by force unilaterally in the Federal Republic of Germany. Any such action would lead immediately to self-defence measures pursuant to the North Atlantic Treaty, a treaty whose validity under the United Nations Charter is unquestionable.

"Recently there has also been a renewal of pressures on the freedom of West Berlin. The Western Allies have borne for many years a common responsibility for the freedom of West Berlin. As the President of the United States has recently stated with unmistakable clarity, we who bear that responsibility will not tolerate the threat or use of force against West Berlin."

Whoever breaks these rules laid down by Moscow, whether by peaceful or unpeaceful means, is branded as a counter-revolutionary and an aggressive disturber of the peace.

"We have already heard some undertones of this new doctrine in the past, but now it is being sounded out with full intensity and it forces us and all other nations, but especially the Western world, to review our present policy.

"In his speech to the United Nations, the Russian Foreign Minister expressly attacked our policy in this respect. He maintained that in Bonn there were politicians who would like to reshape Europe by undermining agreements between the allies, and that I myself had recently stated that the Federal Republic of Germany demanded a change in the *status quo* in Europe. We strongly reject these accusations. We do not want to reshape Europe. It neither was, nor is, our intention to influence conditions in the Socialist camp, either the domestic affairs of individual Socialist countries or their relations with each other, neither ideologically, politically, militarily nor economically. What we have been doing in the past two years was, quite paradoxically, in keeping with a statement contained in the Karlovy Vary declaration of April 1967 which welcomed the serious changes then going on towards ending the sterile and dangerous policy of dividing Europe. It went on to say that relations of co-operation were developing, especially in the economic and cultural spheres, between countries with different, that is, Capitalist and Socialist social systems. In such budding cooperation we, too, saw an avenue to better conditions in Europe. It was only last March that the Secretary-General of NATO stated that, although an adequate defence would continue to be inalienable, a new element had come up with the

accent shifting more to the need for an understanding, a rapprochement with Eastern Europe. This, he said, was a policy of holding out one's hand, and it was now for the Communist countries to decide whether they wanted to grasp that hand or reject it. Judging from the latest statements by Moscow, it must now seem doubtful whether the Soviet Union is still ready today to approve of the co-operation between Socialist and non-Socialist countries which it had welcomed in Karlovy Vary. If the Soviet Foreign Minister has accused me of wanting to change the *status quo* in an aggressive manner because I insist on a peaceful reunification of Germany by way of an understanding among the parties concerned, then I can only reverse the charge. In actual fact, it is the Soviet Union itself which intends to change the *status quo*, if, by means of its new doctrine, it desires to perpetuate the temporary division of Germany.

"The USSR is fully aware that the overwhelming majority of nations does not approve of the Soviet Russian point of view. In the United Nations debate, as so often before, a good number of countries have again recognized the right of the German people to be reunified in peace and freedom. Up to now we enjoy - and we must again and again call that to mind because the Soviet Union likes to portray us as the one and only mischief-maker - the moral and political support of the large majority of all nations for our peaceful national cause. It may be helpful if, in giving the assurance that we seek the unity of our nation by peaceful means, I again explicitly repeat that such efforts must follow the line of understanding and agreement among all those concerned with the problem, that is, also with the Soviet Union. I am curiously asking myself whether the new Moscow doctrine like-

wise includes this offer of understanding as a case of aggression.

"I have—and we all have—reiterated in the past two years that in our efforts for the unity of our people we are fully conscious of our responsibility for preserving the peace. We have said equally often that we know that this difficult political problem must be solved in a manner that does justice to the rightful interests of all concerned, and hence also of the Soviet Union. And we have just as often clearly stated that we can only reap success if we gradually end the existing conflict and the existing tensions in a joint effort to initiate organized peace in Europe. This is an absolutely clear and honest political programme, and we shall always be prepared to discuss its realization with the Soviet Union and all others concerned. That is precisely what we mean by saying that we shall continue our policy for peace notwithstanding all disappointment. Unfortunately, neither the speech delivered by the Soviet Foreign Minister before the United Nations nor the talks between our own Foreign Minister and Mr. Gromyko in New York have yielded any encouraging results. Mr. Gromyko simply repeated Moscow's well-known demands which they describe as inalienable.

"If nevertheless we abide by a policy aimed at the future safeguarding of peace in Europe by means of an eventual understanding among all peoples and States, we are by no means following the reasoning that what must not be cannot be, but we unswervingly uphold the view that what cannot yet be today might be possible tomorrow or later.

"This peace policy of ours is in no way conflicting with our determination to preserve and consolidate the North Atlantic Alliance. On the contrary, as long as the heavily armed military power of the Soviet Union and of the Socialist camp subsists it must be met by an adequate defensive capability of the West. The point is not what intentions we may ascribe to the leaders of the Soviet Union. This mistake has unfortunately been made by many in the past. But the mere existence of so enormous a military power in the Soviet Union calls for a corresponding effort on the part of the West. It is only on this basis—and I repeat this—that the West is able to pursue a policy of understanding and peace with the Soviet Union. Without such assurance the equilibrium and peace in the world would be gravely imperilled.

"There is, of course, an alternative that we would greatly prefer and we have often said this before, namely, step-by-step, controlled, simultaneous and equal disarmament on both sides. My government will also in future endeavour to work for this goal by launching initiatives of its own.

"The military intervention by the Soviet Union and other powers of the Warsaw Pact in Czechoslovakia has not only met with almost unanimous condemnation by all countries of the world but has also led to a renewed



Federal Chancellor K. G. Kiesinger and Mrs. Kiesinger with President Zakir Husain and Prime Minister Indira Gandhi on the occasion of the German Head of Government's visit to India last year

confirmation of NATO's defence mandate. President Johnson stated on 10th September, 1968 that this aggressive act had produced new military and political risks which call for still closer co-operation among the Western allies. We welcome that statement. He and other statesmen in allied countries have left no doubt about the fact that in the event of the use of force against the area shielded by the alliance the commitment under the alliance would be fully met. The Soviet Union knows well that the Western allies would never launch an attack against it or any other country of the Socialist camp. The purpose of the alliance is defence in the event of an attack or the prevention of such aggression by its very existence. The Soviet Union knows equally well that the defence efforts of the West will be kept in proportion to its own military power. It would thus be within its own military power. The Soviet Union cannot delude itself that by occupying Czechoslovakia and by deploying Soviet divisions at the German-Czechoslovak border it has changed the military situation. This withdrawal of its forces from Czechoslovak territory would save the allied countries from having to engage themselves in new deliberations and measures with a view to meeting the changed situation. It is still not too late to take this step.

"The various bodies of the alliance have in recent weeks and on repeated occasions dealt with the conclusions to be drawn from this changed situation and with an improvement of the NATO-

forces' readiness for defence. At the meeting of the NATO Foreign Ministers in New York on 7th October which was attended also by our own Foreign Minister, agreement was reached about the antedating of the next Ministerial conference to 14th-16th November. The Soviet Russian intervention in Czecho-

AGAINST INTERVENTION

India's Minister of State for External Affairs has joined spokesmen of the U.S., Britain, France and other nations in rejecting the Soviet Government's claimed right of military intervention in the Federal Republic of Germany. Mr. Bali Ram Bhagat, the Minister of State, has added that further foreign interference in a country's affairs would touch off a reaction that could lead to conflict.

slovakia and the resultant change in the military situation have reactivated plans within the NATO alliance to increase co-operation among the European partners. Some European Governments have developed specific concepts on this point, and the idea to form a European nucleus within NATO has gained ground in America as well. This is partly due to the wish of the

United States, its government, and American public opinion for a larger share in the collective defence to be assumed by the European alliance partners. The Federal Government is prepared to examine such proposals and to take part in appropriate deliberations and consultations. The result of such consultations could be of paramount consequence to the European partners' relationship with the United States and to the future of the alliance.

"On 11th October I had the visit of Mr. Clifford, American Secretary of Defence, who communicated to me a verbal message from the American President, a message referring both to the problems involved in the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia and to NATO. In that message the President reaffirmed that NATO was of overriding importance for the United States and that his country stood by its commitments which were based not only on friendship with its partners in the alliance but also on the realization that a functioning alliance was necessary to prevent an international catastrophe. Speaking on behalf of his President, the Secretary of Defence laid great emphasis on the need for increased efforts on the part of the European partners within the common alliance. In this connection the problem of offsetting exchange costs, which has for years played a special role in the relations between our two countries, came up for discussion. In the past two years we have found short-term solutions, but we shall inevitably have to agree on a long-term settlement

Continued on page 12

GERMANY'S GREETINGS TO OSMANIA UNIVERSITY

DELEGATES from the Federal Republic of Germany conveyed their fraternal greetings to the staff and students of Osmania University on the occasion of its golden jubilee. Dr. Zakir Husain, President of India, inaugurated the celebrations and delivered an address. The German participation in the event demonstrated the close academic contacts which have developed between Osmania University and several universities and learned bodies in the Federal Republic of Germany.

The Rector of Ruhr University, Bochum, with which Osmania University is linked up through the Aachen/Bochum-Osmania Co-operation Scheme (ABOCS), had deputed Dr. Reichardt, Professor of Economics, as his personal representative. The two University Institutes at Aachen and Bochum, which are directly concerned with the implementation of the Co-operation Scheme, were represented by Prof. Dr. Besters, Executive Director of the Institute for Development Research and Development Policy, Ruhr University, Bochum. Prof. Dr. Klingmueller of the University of Cologne attended the celebrations as the personal representative of the President of the German Oriental Society (DMG) which maintains a branch of its Institute of Oriental Studies on the campus of



Prof. Dr. Besters, German delegate from Ruhr University, Bochum, offering fraternal greetings to Osmania University on the occasion of its golden jubilee. Behind President Zakir Husain (second from left in front row) are seen the other German delegates (from left to right in second row) Prof. Rothermund, Prof. Klingmueller and Prof. Reichardt.

Osmania University. Prof. Dr. Rothermund represented the South Asia Institute of the University of Heidelberg.

Donning the academic robes of their home universities, the German delegates read out their messages of good wishes at the inauguration of the golden jubilee celebrations and announced some donations to Osmania University, including the gift of a number of books for the new Department of Islamic Studies, and other educational material. Extension lectures in connection with the golden jubilee were delivered by Prof. Reichardt on "Models of Economic Growth" in the Faculty of Social Sciences and by Prof. Klingmueller on "Islamic Law and Insurance" in the Faculty of Law and on "Oriental Studies and Humanities in a Changing World" in the Faculty of Arts.

The Resident Representative, Aachen/Bochum-Osmania Co-operation Scheme (ABOCS) at Osmania University, Prof. Hans Kruse, had set up a stall at the Golden Jubilee Exhibition displaying publications of the Technical University, Aachen, and Ruhr University, Bochum, as well as photos and charts relating to the Cooperation Scheme. The Joint Partnership Committee, ABOCS, which consists

of an equal number of Indian and German members met during the jubilee week and discussed plans for joint research projects to be taken up by the German institutes concerned in collaboration with Osmania University.

The German delegates left Hyderabad deeply impressed by the academic work being done by their colleagues at Osmania University and by the hospitality and friendliness extended to them. At a farewell function Professor Reichardt and Professor Klingmueller presented commemorative gold and silver medals of their respective institutes at Bochum and Cologne to the Vice-Chancellor and the Registrar of Osmania University as a token of their appreciation and gratitude.

PEACE

Continued from page 11

acceptable to both countries. I will not hide the fact that such an arrangement would confront us with very difficult problems if it ran parallel to an increase in our own defence budget. As you know, the President of the United States has reiterated through his Defence Secretary in Berlin that the United States clearly, fully and unreservedly stands by Berlin. We are grateful to him for this statement."

ANSWERS TO QUIZ

(See Page 8)

- | | |
|---------------|--------------------|
| 1. Cycling | 11. Weight-lifting |
| 2. Football | 12. Volleyball |
| 3. Swimming | 13. Judo |
| 4. Gymnastics | 14. Rowing |
| 5. Boxing | 15. Archery |
| 6. Athletics | 16. Handball |
| 7. Hockey | 17. Basketball |
| 8. Fencing | 18. Yachting |
| 9. Canoeing | 19. Horse-riding |
| 10. Wrestling | |

THE INDO-GERMAN SOCIETY, STUTTGART

The Indo-German Society in Stuttgart, of which Minister Dr. A. Seifriz is chairman, is the foremost organisation inspiring the Gandhi Centenary celebrations in the Federal

Republic of Germany. Following are extracts from a report on the Society's activities, which was presented by Minister Dr Seifriz to the annual general convention of the Society last year.

"DURING the past year, we have systematically strengthened our efforts in selected fields; namely, in the economic-technical, cultural-spiritual, and humanistic-personal sectors. During this time we gained several hundred new members. We have thus substantially exceeded the previous membership of 3,000 and are now rapidly approaching the 4,000 mark. We continue to be the international Society with the largest membership. Including the Society in Kaiserslautern, which is currently in the process of being formed, we have over 30 local Societies. The good relations with the 16 Indian-German Societies continue to be maintained and expanded. Thus, in spite of limited funds, we have continued to expand and improve our activities.

"International relations require complex understanding, and a thorough, systematically deepened feeling for the other nations, interwoven with the larger ramifications of world history. Without this total understanding in the last instance our entire development, too, will remain fragmentary. Our Society realized this quite early and in 1959 created a very effective, special instrument for this, the magazine "Indo-Asia". When I say our Society, I mean Dr. Wirsing and all his assistants, who are already working on the tenth volume of this extraordinary publication. It gives me great pleasure, Dr. Wirsing, to sincerely thank you and your assistants for contributing so much effort, spirit and work to this magazine.

"Under your leadership, "Indo-Asia" will bring world-wide thinking, so necessary today, ever closer to the break-through point. Happily, the number of our subscribers has increased. I would also like to extend the aforementioned praise to the magazine "Foreign Relations", and thus to our friend, Prof. Bechtoldt.

"Our Society is closely associated with the South Asia Institute at the University of Heidelberg, in whose planning and formation we played a prominent role. At this South Asia Institute, six of the 14 proposed chairs are filled. Exclusive of assistants, this Institute now has approximately 50 scholars and employees. The library contains more than 60,000 volumes. At the moment, the individual departments are still housed in 6 different buildings. Only recently, upon my intervention, I received the definite promise that the new building could be occupied in 1969. In addition to the branch in New Delhi under Dr. Lutze, the Institute now has a branch in Kabul in Afghanistan, led by Dr. Snoy. With our help, during the past year the South Asia Institute was able to meet in Bonn for a very fruitful conversation with officials and

prominent ladies and gentlemen of the Federal capital.

"A word about our current public relations work. We continually cultivate the Press, radio and television, and the agencies. With special thanks I would like to mention 3 newspapers which continually report about India with excellent knowledge. They are the "Handelsblatt", "Christ und Welt" and the "Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung". We hope that the reports appearing in these publications will have more and more influence on public opinion in the Federal Republic. I would like to express to Dr. Wirsing, and to Dr. Hunck, Professor Bechtoldt, Dr. Bonn, Consul-



Minister Dr. A. Seifriz

General von Pochhammer, Dr. Steche, Professor Klaus Mehnert and to many other journalists, our thanks and our special recognition.

"In order to increase the contacts and to continually clarify our thoughts and goals, we publish a monthly bulletin which is sent to the members of the Executive Committee, the Cultural Advisory Council and all Local Societies. I appeal, above all, to the Local Societies and their personnel for increased co-operation on this bulletin, so that this monthly bulletin may gain more in topical interest and quality. This bulletin reports not only about our work, but in particular maintains the follow-up contacts, which are so vital to the Indian students and trainees returning to India from Germany. Through special bulletins we take positions especially

on current problems, for example, the food problem in India, on which in the past year we have often made our position clear and to whose solution we contributed through the "German World Hunger Help". After a difficult start, this parent organisation began with a large-scale campaign several weeks ago. Our Society feels that it is better to participate in a consortium of all charitable organisations than to begin our own collections which will only increase the unfortunate fragmentation. As an example of our successes in the public relations field, I take pleasure in noting the following: during the past year, the City Council of Bonn decided to name a street after the great Indian, Gandhi. The city administration of Badenweiler dedicated a Nehru memorial tablet in September 1967 in the presence of numerous guests, the Press, radio and television. A film of this event was made for the Indian television. Thirdly, the presentation in Stuttgart of an oil painting of the hero in the fight for Indian liberty, Subhas Chandra Bose, found a very wide and lasting echo.

"A word about our advisory council and the India Economic Committee. The more the activity of our Society expands and comes to grips with problems on a long-term basis, the greater the importance, in my opinion, of the Cultural Advisory Council and the India Economic Committee. The basic discussions and decisions about each problem must be made in these two bodies. Both bodies have met repeatedly and successfully. My thanks are due to the members of these bodies, above all their chairmen, Consul-General von Pochhammer and Professor Meimberg.

"A word about the central activities, the India Seminars, Orientation Seminars and Intercontinental Student Contacts. During the period of the report, a very successful India Seminar was held in Koppelberg on Lake Ploner, sponsored by the Local Society in Kiel. In conjunction with the Protestant Academy Rhineland-Westphalia, we held the Seventh Seminar for Indian Students and Trainees in Mulheim on the Ruhr and held seminars in Solingen, Lübeck and Lorrach in conjunction with Dr. Krieger of the Group for Intercontinental Student Contacts. All of these seminars were held under the motto "Technical and Social Problems in a Modern Industrial Plant," or as was the case in Lorrach, "In a Border City". Relevant German problems were portrayed to the young Indians in reports by qualified specialists during visits and discussions. Each of these information meetings, free of charge for our Indian friends, was attended by 20-35 participants. We owe Dr. Krieger special thanks for

his activity and his great understanding. I would also like to extend these thanks especially to Mrs. Papenhagen of Lübeck, who was especially successful in her efforts for the seminar in Koppelberg.

"We held two preparatory seminars for German technical and managerial personnel in Stuttgart-Hohenheim, jointly with the Institute for Foreign Relations, whose Secretary-General is Dr. Rehs. I would like to take this opportunity to extend to him my sincere thanks for his good, faithful, and successful work. Here, as in all our seminars, only truly knowledgeable specialists are chosen as lecturers.

"Our travelling exhibition "India Face of a Developing Nation", supported entirely by our Head Office, has proved a very effective means of information for the general public. We owe thanks to our Cultural Advisory Council member, Paul Zils, for the 500 large photographs. Each exhibit is combined with an opening ceremony and with 2-3 related activities. In the past years, this documentation was shown in 27 German cities, and during the year under report in an additional 12 cities. This show and the 40 related activities were visited during the period under report by about 200,000 people.

"The presentation of a series of educational films "Expedition through India" by Dr. Schulz-Kampfenkel was usually held in impressive settings, generally under the sponsorship of the current Minister-President. This film, whose text was written by our untiring friend Dr. Steche, is a very suitable means of information and advertising.

"Cultural highlights were again the concerts and guest dance recitals of famous Indian artistes. The assistance for trainees and visitors was an especially important topic and theme. This theme cannot be treated seriously enough, lastingly enough, humanely and imaginatively enough by our Society. The basic questions, the continuous impulse for the activity in this sector, are handled centrally by the Federal Head Office. Carrying out these activities is an especially effective task of the Local Society. The planning and execution of the programmes for the ever-increasing groups of prominent Indian visitors has necessitated a great deal of effort by the Federal Head Office.

"Our archives which are maintained at the head office, have undergone considerable expansion during the period of the report. These archives comprise all German press reports and similar publicity material regarding India. The co-operation with the Indological library of the South Asia Institute in Heidelberg has been intensified. Thus, our archives are gaining increasing attention among the most varied groups and circles interested in our problem.

"Now a word regarding the activities of the Local Societies after my sketch of the work which is executed, thought out and planned centrally. At this

point, the cities of Frankfurt and Lübeck will, by way of an example, demonstrate what activities the Local Societies themselves develop. Thus, Lübeck has arranged for six excellent lectures by specialists in just two autumn months under the motto "India—Continent of Contradictions", and our Local Society in Frankfurt organized ten excellent, well-attended events during the period under report.

"All facets of life are thus touched upon and a well-rounded picture of India is constantly given to the German people. In addition to lectures, there were many film-shows, dance recitals, discussions and social events, concerts, tours and excursions, memorial, national and



In recognition of the increasing co-operation between the Federal Republic of Germany and India, the cities of Stuttgart (the headquarters of the Indo-German Society in Germany) and Bombay have concluded a sister-city relationship as a means of fostering mutual friendship and understanding. Picture shows the Friedrich von Schiller Monument by the side of the Church of the Holy Cross in Stuttgart.

Christmas celebrations and receptions, theatre performances and, of course, many travel reports, language and Yoga courses, etc. etc.

"Let me again mention a second important area for the Local Societies. In the Federal Republic there are always thousands of young Indian students and trainees; in addition, at the moment there are over 800 Indian girls—we have a representative cross-section among us today—who are working in hospitals or are being trained as nurses. The impressions which these young people receive in the Federal Republic accompany them throughout their lives

and will mould their impressions of the Western world.

"On a large scale, groups of Indian visitors from the economic, bureaucratic, political, journalistic, scientific sectors, etc. are constantly coming to the Federal Republic for shorter or longer stays. It is of special importance that these visitors all receive a true, positive image of developments in the Federal Republic, that above all they also gain entrance into German families, that they get to know the Germans in their private lives as informally as possible. This cannot be done officially; this is the task of the private organisation, based upon idealism, of the Indo-German Society. The wide network of our Local Societies has proved to be effective and valuable for all of these personal meetings.

"A word about co-operation with related organisations. In carrying out this work we have to rely upon team work, distribution of tasks and co-ordination.

"Our great goal can only be achieved together with the appropriate officials, organisations and associations. I would therefore like to mention with thanks the trustful co-operation of the Indian Embassy, the Consulates and the Indian offices. With deep satisfaction I would like to point out the good relations with the Foreign Office, the Ministry of Economic Co-operation, the Federal Ministry of Economics, the Press and Information Office, the German diplomatic and consular representatives in India, the other responsible Federal and State ministries, the Chambers of Commerce and Industry, Trade Boards, etc. Special mention on the Indian side must be made of the Indian Technical Trade Service in Düsseldorf and its director, the Indian Investment Centre in Düsseldorf, the representative of the State Bank of India, Air India and the Indian Tourist Office in Frankfurt. I would like to thank the German-Indian Chamber of Commerce, the German Foundation for Underdeveloped Nations with its manifold institutions and branches, the Carl-Duisberg-Gesellschaft, to whom we are very close, Inter Nationes, the German Development Service, Service from Abroad, "Misereor", "Bread for the World", and the "Colloquium Humanum". We are represented in the Development Society in Cologne through our friend President Stumpp. In this connection I would like to express my sincere thanks to German industry and commerce. Our work on such a broad scale was made possible only through their constant and understanding help. It is a good proof of the open-mindedness of German industry that they have over 400 licence and partnership agreements with Indian firms. I am convinced that the India Economic Committee will develop more and more into an effective instrument for growing economic co-operation between India and the Federal Republic. I would also like to mention with thanks the good overlapping co-operation with the Austrian-Indian Society and the Swiss-Indian Society."



Anemie Zimmermann (left) and Roswitha Esser (right), gold medalists at Mexico in women's kayak pairs

B. Kluger, world champion in three-position small-bore rifle shooting

FIVE TIMES GOLD AT MEXICO



(Above) Ingrid Becker, gold medalist in women's pentathlon

(Left) The German oarsmen, several times world champions, struck it rich again!



With a total of five gold, ten silver and nine bronze medals, West Germany's sportsmen gave a good, though somewhat disappointing, showing at the Mexico Olympics as compared to the results of Tokyo (50 medals).

The first German gold medal went to pretty 26-year-old Ingrid Becker, for the women's pentathlon event. The second gold medal came to Germany's famed Eight Oars Rowing Team who, after having been played down as unlikely winners, came back to their old form for the final event—just as they promised they would. Rifle shooting, women's kayak pairs and the Grand Prix dressage team claimed the other three triumphs.



Rainer Klimke (right) and Josef Neckermann, leader of the German Grand Prix dressage team that won the gold medal in this event at Mexico city. The two riders also scored a bronze and a silver medal each in the individual contests.

IN SHORT

"In politics there is no use running one's head against a brick wall. Europe cannot be built without France, but Great Britain also belongs to Europe." (Federal Chancellor K. G. Kiesinger).

"Without confidence in certain fundamental rules of the common existence of States there can be no control of the destructive forces inherent in nuclear energy, and unless there is such confidence there can be no international order." (Foreign Minister Willy Brandt)

"Further foreign interference in a country's affairs would touch off a reaction that could lead to conflict". (Mr. Bali Ram Bhagat, India's Minister of State for External Affairs).

"To us the will to peace has its roots in freedom without which we cannot prosper and without which we cannot do good for us and for others." (Chancellor K. G. Kiesinger).

An East Berlin court sentenced Thomas Bratch, son of the East-German Deputy Minister for Culture, to 27 months' imprisonment for protesting against the invasion of Czechoslovakia.

"Mercedes 300 SEL", with a 12-cylinder 6.3 litre engine, was the highlight of a display of the German motor industry's 1969 models. A luxurious ministerial

calibre vehicle, it has the performance standard of a racing car.

Six of the world's twenty largest industrial concerns are situated in the Federal Republic of Germany. The six are the Volkswagen Works, the seventh largest in the world outside America, followed by Siemens, Hoechst, Thyssen, Daimler Benz and Bayer.

Imports into the Federal Republic of Germany rose by 6 per cent in the first eight months of 1968. German imports now stand at DM 52.2 billion (1967 = DM 45.1 billion) while exports have risen to DM 62.2 billion from 56.2 billion DM last year.

Stuttgart, with 24 per cent of its residents working in industry, is Germany's most important industrial city. It is followed by Duisburg (23 per cent), Nuremberg (22 per cent), Hanover (21 per cent), Wuppertal (20 per cent) and Frankfurt (18 per cent).

Investment in the installation and maintenance of anti-pollution equipment in West Germany has risen to DM 238 million on an average per year and continues to increase.

Of a total of DM 350 million allocated by the Federal Republic of Germany last year for development aid, 13 per cent was earmar-

ked for projects of agricultural development.

The German optical and photo industry is the world's leading exporter of this type of equipment. Exports for 1967 totalled DM 858.8 million (214.7 million dollars), well ahead of Japan's 147,215,000 dollars.

The world's most expensive book, shown at the Frankfurt Book Fair this year, was a luxury publication of the works of the artist Kokoschka. It contains twelve dry point etchings by the painter and costs DM 6800.

Max Adenauer, late Chancellor Adenauer's son, is the CDU (Christian Democratic Party) candidate for the post of Mayor of Cologne, the position once held by his distinguished father. Another Adenauer, the late Chancellor's youngest son and 37-year-old Georg, is standing for a political office in Rhöndorf, the Rhineland home of the family.

Dr. Gerhard Stilz, a German Academic Exchange Service lecturer who has just joined the Department of Foreign Languages at Bombay University, is undertaking research on the image of India in 19th-century English literature.

Prelate Gottfried Dossing, who inspired the foundation of "Misereor", the Catholic relief organisa-

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tion, along with Father Gordijn, a Dutch co-worker of the organisation, handed over to the Governor of Maharashtra a donation of Rs. 30,000 for his relief fund.

"The Federal German Government has never followed and does not intend to follow a policy of granting foreign loans so as to serve political ends" (Prof. Schiller, Federal Minister for Economic Affairs).

Six inhabitants of East Berlin crossed over to West Berlin on October 20 and 24 while a seventh was shot down by the Communist border guards and carried away.

The German Language Institute in Mannheim is preparing a book of basic German for beginners.

Posted on Nov. 1, 1968

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QUINCENTENARY OF JOHANNES GUTENBERG (1400-1468)

THE BRIDGE

Number 1

Indo-German Dialogue

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Dialogue

Whereas writers write to present what is known to them, the dialogue between two peoples is not a one-way street. It is a process of mutual understanding. The dialogue is not a one-way street. It is a process of mutual understanding. The dialogue is not a one-way street. It is a process of mutual understanding.

Readings from and on Germany

Indo-German Dialogue

ON the occasion of the First Indo-German Symposium held in New Delhi earlier this month, a new publication of the German Embassy called **THE BRIDGE** was released to the public.

Subtitled "An Indo-German Dialogue", the new bi-monthly is aimed at a readership that is interested in an exchange of thoughts between India and Germany. It contains readings from and on Germany, and seeks to present the Indian reader with a literary portrait of Germany. In his introduction to the first issue the editor says: "Whoever seriously wishes to promote what is known as friendship between two peoples must first seek to bring about some form of communion between their minds. Once this exchange of thought has been achieved, a dialogue will commence during the course of which prejudices will be eliminated and the door to mutual understanding unlocked. But it is impossible to understand a nation or a people in its fundamental veracity and against the multi-faceted complex of its cultural and political life without some knowledge of the literature that is published and read in the country. It is the written word, used creatively as a means of giving expression to life, that places an understanding of the national character of a people within our grasp. It is in the literature of a nation, that is to say, in the vastly diversified forms in which its people find expression through the written word, that reality is most faithfully mirrored. More than other forms of art it is literature that is at once the most direct and the most revealing expression of a people. Therefore our contribution to this friendship: Readings from and on Germany".

Free sample copies and subscriptions (Rs. 3 per year) for **THE BRIDGE** can be ordered from the distributors: Shakti Publishing House, 10 Garden Homes, 1st Road, Khar, Bombay-52.

GOOD POTENTIAL FOR EXPORTS

"THERE is a good potential for various groups of Indian engineering products in the German market": This is how Mr. Helmuth Vollrath, Director of the pilot project of German technical assistance for promoting the export of Indian engineering goods to Germany and other industrial countries, summed up the results of the first phase of the project, now nearing completion.

The project, suggested by the Federal German Government at the request of the Government of India, was undertaken within the framework of the Indo-German agreement for technical co-operation. In the first half of the first phase, a German team of five experts in foreign trade, quality control and rationalisation, assisted additionally by five product experts, had taken stock of India's production potential. On the basis of their studies, the team's market research section contacted German business circles with the object of identifying possible openings in the German market for selected Indian engineering products. Side by side with this work, five officers from the Engineering Export Promotion Council of India and 15 sales executives from Indian industry had gone to Germany and studied the opportunities for placing their products in the European market. In fact, never before was as much information given to a group of prospective exporters as was made available to the Indian representatives on this occasion. Mr. Vollrath is back in India resuming his labours for the second phase of the project.

In an effort to accelerate work, the German Government has now made available to the team the services of two additional foreign trade experts for giving advice to interested parties during the next six months.

At present the German experts already in India are building up 27 "test cases" to serve as models for others as to how selected Indian products can achieve a break-through in the German market. The group is prepared to give intensive advice in a number of other cases where possibilities are seen to exist. During the second phase of the project, which will cover the period November 1968 to April 1969, members of the German team will be attached to the Engineering Export Promotion Council's head office in Calcutta and to its regional offices in Bombay, Madras and New Delhi. It is considered that this regionwise arrangement will facilitate direct discussions between individual

entrepreneurs and the German experts, enabling the identification of further products in respect of which market research can be carried out in Germany.

Addressing a Press conference in New Delhi, Mr. Vollrath disclosed that as a result of the previous investigations, his team had identified manufacturing units in India whose products would find a market in West Germany, although in the case of some of them the Indian manufacturers and the government authorities would have to agree to a few adaptations and adjustments. The team had categorized the Indian products into three groups. The first consists of products requiring little or no changes as such. The second embraces items in respect of which further advice must be given to the manufacturers in anticipation of booking orders. The third group covers items in which the German parties might take an interest, provided a number of changes are carried out by the Indian side.

Answering questions Mr. H. Vollrath said that in many cases the prices of Indian products were not yet quite competitive on the German market. One difficulty was that the taxes levied by State governments at various stages and also in some cases the duty on imported raw materials and components tended to push up the prices of the finished pro-



Mr. H. Vollrath (extreme right), export assistance project director, addressing the Press conference in New Delhi

ducts. In this context it might be mentioned that it was the practice of modern industrialised countries to refund to exporters the total of taxes accumulated in a product at the time of its export. Unless the products were competitive they would not attract the buyers' fancy. On the other hand, the products had to be adapted to the requirements of each individual market. The German team's investigations had shown that adaptation was possible. In many instances, the problem was one of "style" and "finish" so that the products could attract foreign buyers, Project Director Vollrath pointed out.



Duesseldorf in olden times — an etching by Matthaeus Merian (1593-1650)

GERMANY'S POSITION IN THE MONETARY CRISIS

BY JOHANNES GROSS

After the meeting of the finance-experts of the ten leading world economic powers, which took place in Bonn last week, the impression has been created in the world that the Federal Republic has finally become the preponderant political force in Western Europe. The London "Times" said that it had now become obvious for anybody that Germany had assumed the leading role in Europe, and the paper could even name a German politician who would be able to play such a role forcefully and dynamically.

Is this political evaluation of the recent international monetary crisis valid? Undoubtedly, the German Mark is at the moment the economically soundest major currency in the world. That, however, is no news but a fact that could have been noted half a year or a year ago as well. The British Pound has been ill since long; the French Franc, though hard hit since the disturbances in May, has been ailing for quite some time, especially since Antoine Pinay and Giscard d'Estaing are no longer able to exert their influence for a policy of hard currency; the Dollar has finally been burdened since long by the war in Vietnam and by the excessive capital investments of American private firms abroad. Therefore, the realisation that the position of the Mark is strong and that the other currencies are weak cannot explain the political

judgement that the Federal Republic has become the No.1 power of Western Europe — economically this has been true for a number of years already.

However, it is a new political feature that the Federal Republic has not yielded to the pressures from several allied governments and international speculation and is refusing to re-value the German Mark. One may see this resistance as a sign of political self-confidence, which so far has been visible only rarely in the relations with the other great powers of the Western Alliance. However, one would be completely wrong to see in this act of defending the economic interests of the Federal Republic more than the natural expression of her political sovereignty. It does not mean the assumption of the leading role in Europe. The Federal Republic has neither the wish nor the potential to become the conductor of the West European concert. She is an immediate neighbour of the communist sphere. She shares the responsibility for the fate of Berlin. And she strives for the removal of the partition of Germany. All other external interests must be subordinated to these aims — the safety of the status quo and the future unity of the country. This alone makes a leading role for the Federal Republic impossible, for such a role demands the ability to unite

and integrate a multitude of interests. In all likelihood all the talk about "the leading power" is nonsense. It is certainly wrong to claim that France, or Great Britain, had so far led the Continent. If at all there was a leading power it was the USA in the 'fifties. De Gaulle tried to speak for Europe, but without a mandate and without success. It has little relevance for practical politics that his voice has lost strength. In any case, it does not mean that now another nation must speak for Europe.

European politics today is once again what it was traditionally — polycentric. The lessons from the monetary crisis are different from those drawn by the columnists. One of them is the question about the solidarity of the governments, when one of them is weakened by revolutionary movements which could also seize and damage other governments. Secondly, the currency malaise shows of how little use the accumulated gold and foreign exchange reserves are in the case of a crisis. As late as this spring President de Gaulle tried to dislocate the present monetary system — so powerful was he on account of his reserves. A few weeks later the billions were gone. Even the famous German foreign exchange reserves would not last long in the event of a crisis. Luckily for Germany, no crisis is in sight.



Prof. Bernhard

INDOLOGICAL STUDIES

WHILE Indological work in Germany had until recently been mainly concerned with old and middle-Indian languages, modern Indian languages are now gaining more and more importance. This applies not only to the Indo-European dialects but also to South-Indian languages. Tamil is already taught at a number of German universities. There are good prospects that separate chairs may soon be created for this special field of Indology, particularly so as the study of South-Indian cultures is of great significance for understanding their widespread influence on South-East Asia.

Indic studies at several academic centres in Germany reveal, apart from the traditional philological approach, an ever-increasing interest in contemporary developments, for instance in the fields of Hinduism and Buddhism, of history, sociology and economics. Tibetan studies are another branch of learning which is given great attention at German universities. Conducted within the Departments of Indology, research in classical Buddhist texts is now supplemented by courses in modern Tibetan dialects under the competent guidance of scholars from Tibet.

This is how Professor Dr. Franz Bernhard of the Institute of Indian History and Culture at Hamburg University, sums up the present trends in Indo-Tibetan studies in Germany. A specialist in Buddhism with particular reference to Central Asia, Prof. Bernhard has just completed a seven-week tour of India and Nepal during which he represented his university at the 24th All-India Oriental Conference held at Varanasi recently.

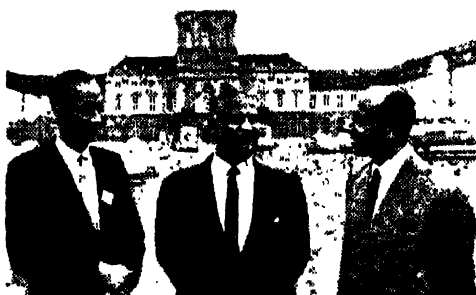
Referring to the Oriental Conference, Professor Bernhard observed: "What surprised me most was the unbroken tradition of Sanskrit learning flourishing side by side with modern scholarship in Oriental studies. I found many of my Indian colleagues to have a German academic background and I received many assurances of the high reputation which German Indological scholarship enjoys in this country".

Baroness v. Mirbach at Children's Day Celebration

BARONESS Elli von Mirbach was the chief guest at the "International Children's Day" celebration in New Delhi, held on November 14, the birthday of the late Prime Minister Nehru. The occasion also marked the conclusion of the six-day "Nehru Bal Mela" organised by the Nehru Bal Samiti, the premier child welfare organisation in Delhi. Baroness von Mirbach paid a tribute to the late Prime Minister Nehru for his love for children. She also gave away selected prizes, as seen in the picture here, from among a large number awarded to children in various competitions held in connection with the Mela.



Indian Delegates to Berlin Seminar on Power Supply



INDIA was among various Asian countries which exchanged ideas and information at a seminar held from October 9 to November 2 at the German Foundation for Developing Countries in Berlin. The current situation with regard to power generation and distribution and related questions were the main theme of discussion. The programme of the seminar included a study-tour of research institutes in this field in the Federal Republic of Germany. The Indian delegates were (from left in the picture) Mr. T. Ramachandran, Senior Research Officer in India's Planning Commission, Mr. S. N. Roy, Superintending Engineer in the Uttar Pradesh State Electricity Board, and Mr. H. R. Kulkarni, Director, Central Water and Power Commission (Power Wing).

Rourkela Plant's New Technical Manager



DR. W. Bading, steel expert from Germany, has taken over as General Superintendent of the Rourkela steel plant. The Hindustan Steel Ltd., had suggested that a West-German steel expert take charge of the technical management at Rourkela during the present running-in period of the new units built under the steel plant's 1.8 million-ton expansion scheme. The new technical manager will closely work with an Indian counterpart who is to succeed him ultimately. Picture above shows Dr. Bading (second from left) with Mr. R. P. Sinha (left), General Manager of the Rourkela plant, and the Director of the local Max Muller Bhavan, Dr. K. H. Buschmann (third from left).



A printer's workshop in the fifteenth century

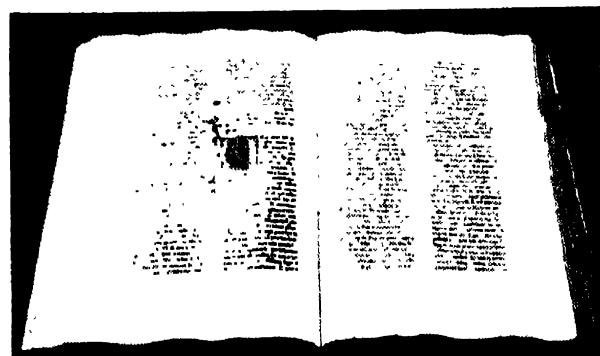
THE ART OF PRINTING CHANGED THE WORLD

WE can no longer imagine life without books. But there was once a time when they were very rare and costly. The first books were made of baked clay, papyrus or parchment. These hand-written

volumes were so expensive that they could only be bought by princes or wealthy monasteries; for that reason the number of those who could read was minimal. All that changed when a

patrician from the German town of Mainz, Johannes Gutenberg,

(Continued on page 6)



→
An early version of the Gutenberg press (right)

←
Gutenberg produced 200 copies of this 42-line Bible (left) over a period of several years





The printing workshop at the Gutenberg Museum in Mainz

THE ART OF PRINTING

(Continued from page 5)

invented the art of printing books on a press.

Very little has been handed down to us about Gutenberg. We know that he was born in Mainz in 1400 and that he died in February 1468, exactly 500 years ago. After experimenting for many years, he finally succeeded in perfecting the invention which was to transform the face of the earth: printing with single cast-metal types. In twenty years' work Gutenberg had succeeded in developing his art to such a point that the beauty of his books equalled the most wonderful hand-written manuscripts.

By 1500 books were printed all over Europe. The number of people who could read — and who wanted to do so — grew ever larger. The new art soon encompassed the earth and effected a "cultural revolution" of unparalleled significance. Printing presses were established in all

continents. The first press was opened in India in 1556, 83 years before the new art reached the USA.

Johannes Gutenberg died 500 years ago. In India this anniver-

sary will be honoured by a travelling exhibition depicting the development of printing from Gutenberg to the modern day. The exhibition, organised by the All India Federation of Master Printers and the Delhi Printers' Association, will open in New Delhi shortly and then travel to Allahabad, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay and Poona.



The famous inventor — a reproduction from a 16th century miniature



Setting of types in the Gutenberg press

GERMAN PATTERN FOR MIDDLE-LEVEL TECHNICIANS

YET another step in German collaboration for promoting factory-integrated industrial education in India was taken on Nov. 20 when Dr. Zakir Husain laid the foundation stone of the YMCA Institute of Engineering at Faridabad, near Delhi. The Federal Republic of Germany is assisting the Institute with a contribution of nearly Rs. 82 lakhs.

The Institute, which is being raised by the National Council of YMCAs in India, will train "middle-level technicians" on the pattern followed in Germany. The

for Development Aid said it felt honoured that the President of India was laying the foundation stone of the Institute. The Agency offered to do its best to make the Institute a model in the field of technical and vocational training in India.

The President of India said it augured well for the Institute that it was sponsored by the National Council of YMCAs of India in collaboration with the Governments of Haryana, India and the Federal Republic of Germany. He thanked the Central Aid Agency in Bonn and the German YMCAs for their generous grant in foreign exchange. Dr. Zakir Husain added he was confident that with the collaboration of the German authorities the Institute would be able to produce the quality technical manpower so badly needed for India's development.

The German Ambassador, Baron von Mirbach, who also participated in the function, said the occasion was most welcome to him because it witnessed the beginning of an Institute dedicated to the technical education of India's young generation. The project, therefore, had his support from its very inception. He added that he had no doubt that the Institute would become a model and a sort of novel educational venture.

"Practical training of its students", the Ambassador pointed out, "will be an integral part of the curriculum, which means that during their study course at the Institute they will have to work in some of the industrial plants set up in the very neighbourhood of their Institute. I am happy to find that similar institutes in my country have served as an example in the planning of the Faridabad Engineering Centre".



President Zakir Husain greeting Ambassador Baron von Mirbach. Also seen in the picture is Mr. Bansilal, Chief Minister of Haryana.

Institute, a pilot project, will offer four-year sandwich courses, besides refresher and short-term specialized training.

Since 1961, when the project was conceived, the Federal Republic of Germany has been taking keen interest in the Institute. The German YMCAs, through the Protestant Central Aid Agency in Bonn, made a grant of DM 2.75 million (approximately Rs. 52 lakhs) towards the cost of equipment and the salary of a German adviser, while a second German aid organisation, the Service Overseas Agency in Stuttgart, offered another grant.

In a message of good wishes, the German Protestant Central Agency



Dr. Zakir Husain laying the foundation stone

PRINCE LOEWENSTEIN

Prince Hubertus zu Löwenstein, the noted historian who has visited India several times, is again here on a lecture tour. Author of



Prince Löwenstein

several books, which have won high praise, he is widely known for "A Basic History of Germany", his recent publication.

A few days ago, Prince Löwenstein received the Commanders' Cross of the Order of Merit of the Federal Republic of Germany, in recognition of his services to his country.

YOUR REPORTER IN BONN



Mrs. Prabha Tulpule of Hind Mazd or Sabha, Bombay, and Miss Evelyn D'Souza of the Indian Trade Union Congress (fourth and fifth from left) were among the trade union leaders from three continents who were

received in Bonn by Mrs. Kaete Strobel (in conversation with the Indian delegate), Federal Minister of Health, on the occasion of the World Conference of the International Federation of Free Trade Unions.

WOMEN UNDERSTAND IT MUCH MORE QUICKLY

"If in Germany, I accept an invitation from a colleague to go to the cinema or eat in a restaurant with him, it has on great significance. Here, however, the acceptance by a young, unmarried woman of the invitation for such a meeting means far, far more," wrote a member of the German Development Service from a West-African country.

Another, a Hamburg girl, summed up her experiences in India as follows: "A volunteer out here is faced with the necessity of getting used to and adapting oneself to different ways of life, customs, hierarchies, eating habits, etc.

To adapt oneself to the changed conditions and at the same time to ensure that one's own standards are accepted is an achievement of which the women in the German Development Service can well be proud. Of every 100 volunteers, 40 are females. And after five years' experience with almost 1,850 persons in 27 countries of the "Third World",

people in the central office of the "GDS" in Bad Godesberg (Federal Republic of Germany) are particularly satisfied with these female volunteers. When they arrive at the places where they are to work it is generally the case that the female volunteers adapt themselves and understand the position much more quickly than their male counterparts.



In any batch of German volunteers leaving for service abroad, four out of ten are women



Many women volunteers, like Ute Guenther in this picture, work as medical assistants



A German volunteer nurse assisting in the training of local midwives in a developing country

"OBERHAUSEN IN INDIA - '68"

THE standard of Indian short films is quite high. I expect that India will participate in the West German Short Film Festival in Oberhausen next year", said Mr. Will Wehling, Deputy Director of the Festival, during a brief visit to this country. By introducing to India, during his tour, selected prize-winning films produced by various countries and screened at the Oberhausen Festival, he inaugurated an Indo-German dialogue in this field of art which he hoped would be kept up.

The Oberhausen Festival, first organised at an adult education centre, has developed into an international competition for short films. Inspired by the motto of "The Way to Our Neighbour", it serves as an aid to promoting better human relationships and strengthening mutual understanding among peoples. About 35 countries participate in the festival every year entering 70 to 80 short films. Although pictures of international renown are screened at Oberhausen, Berlin and Mannheim every year, Oberhausen specializes in short films. And the

70 or 80 that are screened there are selected from about 700 that seek the distinction. With the increasing popularity of TV, cartoon films, animated and experimental films dominate the field of short films. The Festival serves as a meeting place for young producers and as a forum for demonstrating new methods of cinematographic expression.

During his visit to this country, Mr. Wehling presented to packed houses in Bombay, Poona, New Delhi and Calcutta contemporary film art at its best by producers from Czechoslovakia, the Federal Republic of Germany, France, Great Britain, Hungary, Japan, the Netherlands, Poland, USA, USSR and Yugoslavia. The programmes described as "Oberhausen in India '68", were held under the auspices of the Max Mueller Bhavans in cooperation with the Federation of Film Societies of India. The films screened portrayed typical trends of short film production



"Way to the Neighbour-1968" from a Yugoslavian cartoon film

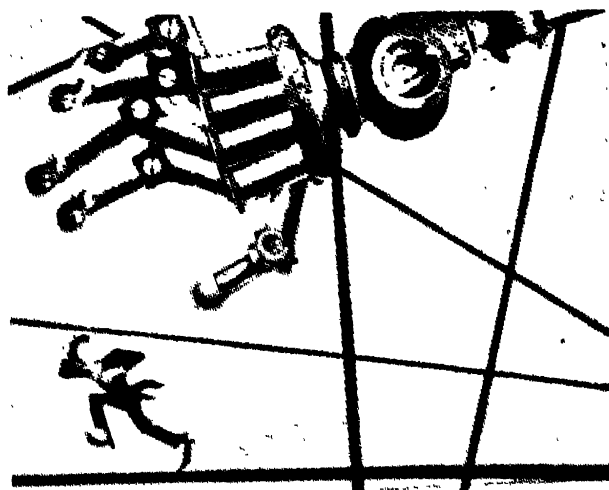
in the world. They demonstrated particularly how much the young generation of producers regard the production of short films as a field of experiment and a test of talent. There were cartoon films, documentary films and short feature films.

One of the films shown, "The Machine", a West-German cartoon film in colours, demonstrated how the "homo sapiens" forced to thinking takes his ideas to such a state of perfection that he himself becomes a captive of his inventions.

Addressing a Press conference in New Delhi, Mr. Wehling disclosed that the screening of the Oberhausen Festival films in India was the second time the entries of the Festival had ever been shown outside of Germany.



Mr. W. Wehling addressing Press correspondents in New Delhi



"The Machine" from a German cartoon film of the same title



Mr. Walter Steigner, Director-General of the "Deutsche Welle", before the famous Kokoschku painting of Cologne, the home of the "Voice of Germany".

"VOICE OF GERMANY" SPEAKS MANY TONGUES

THE "Deutsche Welle" (Voice of Germany), West Germany's international short-wave service, may soon take up broadcasts in additional Indian languages. This was stated by Mr. Walter Steigner, Director-General of the "Deutsche Welle", who was in Delhi to attend the Fifth Assembly of the Asian Broadcasting Union (ABU). The "Deutsche Welle" already brings regular programmes in 28 languages, among them Hindi, Urdu and Sanskrit, and is received in some 90 countries throughout the world. The response of the Indian audience to the "Deutsche Welle" programmes was very good, Mr. Steigner said. This was evidenced, apart from the constant flow of listeners' mail, by the rapidly increasing number of "German Vani Clubs" in the country. Asked about reception conditions in India Mr. Steigner said that they were quite good in general, but unfortunately somewhat difficult in the Delhi area, due to topological reasons. A major improvement to come, which will benefit "Deutsche Welle" listeners

throughout this part of Asia, would be the planned relay-station in Thailand. Casting a sidelight on the kind of long-range planning radio stations have to engage in, Mr. Steigner disclosed that already at this stage international talks were being held concerning the world-wide news-coverage for the 1972 Munich Olympics.

"ABU" AWARDS FOR AIR AND GERMAN TV

BOTH India and Germany received warm applause at the Fifth General Assembly of the Asian Broadcasting Union (ABU) held in New Delhi. India won both the ABU radio prize (worth 1000 Dollars and a trophy) and the prize for low cost TV-documentaries. The German TV-network ZDF (Zweites Deutsches Fernsehen) won the top prize for TV-documentaries for its entry "The Fourth Aga Khan".

The radio prize went to one of AIR's smallest stations, Raipur, for an interview with farmers in the daily rural programme "Kisan Bhaiyon Ke Liye". "Highway Number One" AIR's prizewinning TV-documentary was a 25-minute film of a car-journey from Bombay to Delhi, which also tackled the problem of road safety. It was directed by Carsten Diercks, longtime German adviser to AIR-TV.

Vice-President Giri, in his opening address to the ABU conference, said that, in his view, radio and television were "the most potent instruments of our civilisation".



Dr. Gerhard Dambmann of the "ZDF" receiving from the Vice-President, Mr. V. V. Giri, the "ABU" prize for the best TV documentary.



MARK THE CONTRASTS

IN the German countryside, windmills and water-mills, which were widely in use in the past for grinding corn, have all but disappeared. Where, however, they still remain, the windmills

add a special charm to any rural landscape. The picture above, showing a scene from North Germany, is the original, while that below incorporates fifteen changes, as usual.



IN SHORT

United States Secretary of Finance Henry Fowler defended both the German decision not to re-value the Mark and the French decision not to devalue the Franc. At the same time, he characterized the other measures taken by both countries as sensible and constructive.

The German Ambassador, Baron von Mirbach, offered Federal Chancellor Kiesinger's congratulations and his own good wishes to Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, on her 51st birthday, which took place on November 19.

According to figures released by the Federal German Ministry of Economics, India's exports of technical products to Germany are rising. From 1966 to 1967 the value of non-traditional exports rose from 23.17 crore to 32.9 crore rupees.

"NATO gives defence strategy a new, efficient look" writes "Die Welt", Hamburg.

20,000 people in the Federal Republic die of nicotine-poisoning every year. This is the finding of a report published at the recent Heidelberg conference on the dangers of tobacco.

The German Academic Exchange Service (DAAD) last year spent DM 34,600,000 (approximately Rs. 6-1/2 crore) on the

exchange of 12,000 professors, lecturers, research scholars and undergraduate students between the Federal Republic of Germany and other countries.

"Alexander Dubcek—a kind man in a cruel world" reads a headline in the German daily "Frankfurter Rundschau".

Europe's longest "fly-over", consisting of 100 prefabricated sections, was recently thrown open to traffic in Hanover.

"The East German regime displays a party line so tough and intransigent towards 'revisionism' and 'national particularity' that it outdoes the reactions of any other Communist party in the communist bloc," ("The Hindustan Times").

The Bonn Ministry of Defence emphatically denied reports emanating from East Germany that the Federal Republic was developing bacteriological and chemical weapons. The Ministry spokesman drew attention to the fact that the Federal Republic has officially renounced the production of A-B-C weapons and has subjected itself to effective international controls in these fields.

The Italian Communist Party accused the Soviet news agency "Tass" of falsifying its report on the occupa-

tion of Czechoslovakia. "Tass", in a flash from Warsaw, had said that the Italian Communists supported the Moscow action, whereas exactly the opposite was true. ("Christ und Welt").

Electrification of the German Federal Railway is making rapid progress. So far 27 per cent of the entire network, handling 75 per cent of the total traffic, have been converted from steam to electric traction.

A competition of paintings from children in East Asia, Australia and New Zealand, organised jointly by the "Voice of Germany" and Lufthansa, attracted 4,000 entries from children in 12 countries. The first prize, a visit to Germany by air, was won by a 12-year-old child from Manila.

A team of West-German mountaineers is shortly undertaking an expedition to two unconquered peaks in the Annapurna range of the Himalayas.

A strong trend towards independent candidates was observed at the recent municipal council elections in the Federal German State of Baden - Württemberg: Independent candidates gained a total of 62.3 per cent of all seats, leaving the three large parties viz. CDU, SPD, and FPD, far behind.

8,400 trainees from developing countries are

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at present working in the Federal Republic of Germany. 43.5 per cent of them come from Asia, primarily from India, Iran and South Korea.

Ornithologists in West Germany are puzzled by a mass migration of "red-footed falcons" from Siberia to the North-German State of Schleswig-Holstein. Previously two waves of jay-birds, also from Siberia, were observed in Northern Germany.

West German Economics Minister Schiller, official host of the recent Bonn "conference of ten" on monetary problems, said that, in his opinion, the package of measures decided upon at the conference would be successful.

Registered on Dec. 1, 1968

of the Federal Bureau of Investigation
Jan. 1, 1950 - 1951
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GERMAN NEWS WEEKLY



HAPPY NEW YEAR!
Wintertime in Berchtesgaden



The modern techniques of chemotherapy have been the greatest boon to mankind in conquering disease, prolonging the span of life, and reducing pain and suffering. Advances in this field, in which active research only began at the start of the present century, have been amazingly rapid and may yet lead to Paul Ehrlich's dream of the 'magic bullet'—cure for all diseases.

This is the fascinating story of the dedicated researchers and chemists throughout the world who have laboured to provide us with the wonder-drugs we have come to take for granted. As early as 1910 Ehrlich created and perfected salvarsan, the cure for syphilis. Dr. Alexander Fleming was not far behind in his discovery of penicillin, which has saved countless lives.

This book is a tribute to hundreds of other scientists in laboratories who invented insulin, antibiotics, cortisone and even newer drugs that have proved so successful in the fight against tuberculosis, diabetes, heart disease, mental illness, and even cancer. The author shows the researchers at work, recounts their successes and failures step by step, and helps the reader to participate in the intricate processes of experimentation and testing which have led to the miracle medicines of today.

Ernst Bagumler, the author, was born in Munich in 1926. He comes to book-writing from the world of journalism. After the last war he studied in this field and has worked as a reporter, editor and commentator in the daily press, radio and television. His interests are in political, economic and scientific problems. In 1951 appeared his first book, "Fortschritt und Sicherheit" a history of the German ball-bearing industry. His next book, "Ein Jahrhundert Chemie", was published in 1962.

Publisher: Econ-Verlag, Duesseldorf
English edition: Thames and Hudson, London

Communist propaganda often reveals curious contrasts even on the facts concerning the Communists' own sphere of power. East-German publications indulged in polemics recently about the rise in defence expenditure in the Federal Republic to the tune of DM 2,500 million. But the increase of such expenditure in the East Bloc countries throws a flood of light on such attacks. Here are the facts:

USSR : 1967—14,500 million Roubles; 1968—16,700 million—increase 2,200 million.

GDR : 1967—3,600 m. Marks; 1968—5,800 m.—increase 2,200 m.

POLAND : 1967—25,460 m. Zloty; 1968—29,110 m.—increase 3,650 m.

CSSR : 1967—12,370 m. kcs; 1968—13,000 m.—increase 630 m.

HUNGARY : 1967—5,430 m. forint; 1968—6,430 m.—increase 1,000 m.

RUMANIA : 1967—4,960 m. lei; 1968—5,190 m. lei increase 230 m.

BULGARIA : 1967—240 m. leva; 1968—260 m.—increase 20 m.

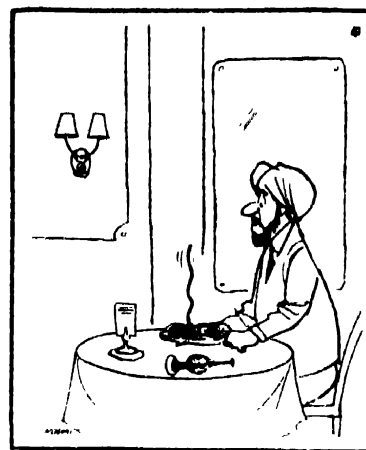
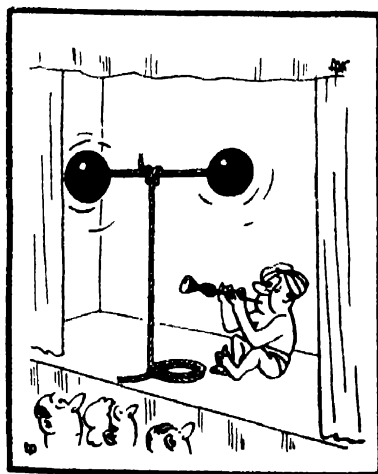
It must be remembered that in Communist countries great parts of the actual military expenditure are concealed in the state budget behind civil budget items such as research, heavy industry, services, etc. The increase in the defence burdens shown in the state budget of the member-states of the Warsaw Pact is, therefore, all the more apparent.

People living in glass-houses should not throw stones at others! On December 4, 1968, a so-called documentation published in East Berlin under the title "West Germany 1968—alarming facts about neo-Nazism in state and society" contained a summary of assertions that have been slanderously spread for years by the East German Communist Socialist Unity Party (SED) in so-called "Brown Books".

The repetition of a defamation does not become any more credible. The particular absurdity of this present documentation can be seen in the fictitious charge that the number of former Nazis in the service of the Federal Government has increased since the SPD joined the government.

In this connection, reference must be made to the documentation published on September 6, 1968 in Vienna at a Press conference by Simon Wiesenthal, Head of the Documentation Centre of the Federation of Jewish Persecutees during the Nazi regime. Wiesenthal proved that considerable influence is wielded by former Nazis on the East-German Press and propaganda machine.

It is because the Federal Republic of Germany is pursuing a democratic policy at home and abroad that East Berlin is trying to tarnish its image through slander. However, the Federal Government is convinced that the world assesses it on the basis of its policies and not on the slander made by the Ulbricht regime.



New Aid Programme

AN eight-point development-aid policy has been announced in Bonn by the Federal Minister for Economic Co-operation, Dr Erhard Eppler.

Outlining the new programme, Dr. Eppler said that foreign and development-aid policies aimed at promoting peace not only in Europe. Foreign-aid funds were also long-term investments intended to help countries help themselves and thereby prevent the industrial and developing nations from drifting farther apart. The object, he said, was to stress mutual dependence and solidarity.

More importance was to be attached to multilateral-aid measures, despite the prevalence in the future of bilateral assistance, the Minister continued. Multilateral support had the advantage of being free from any suspicion of national political interests.

Apart from a few exceptions, Dr. Eppler said, the Federal Government had not demanded that deliveries be tied to aid commitments. More emphasis was to be placed in future on the capital-aid sector with the object of creating new markets for the German industry.

Minister Eppler added that he would like to see a relaxation of conditions under which capital aid was granted.

The Minister also advocated a lowering of the interest rate on foreign-aid credits to less than three per cent and an extension of the

interest-free facility period to more than seven years in certain cases. In this way the Federal Government was approaching the proposals made at the UN conference on Trade and Development for an interest rate of 2.5 per cent, eight interest-free years and an expiry period of 30 years. The Federal Government also advocated tariff preferences and a dismantling of import barriers in the industrial nations. Dr Eppler pointed out.

The new plan includes a proposal for expanding the German Volunteer Service.

21 New Volunteers

TWENTY-ONE German volunteers have just arrived in India for a two-year term of service. They are part of a body of 161 members of the German Volunteer Service. 56 of them women, to leave Bonn during Christmas week for working in 21 developing countries. Seventy-three volunteers are to work in 11 African countries and 40 in four countries of Asia while 48 have proceeded to six Latin American countries. The two largest single groups are of 21 each - one assigned to India and the other to Tunisia.

With the latest batch that have left Bonn, the German Volunteer Service, which was formed 5½ years ago, has sent out a total of 1,999 volunteers to various developing countries. With the new arrivals more than eighty German Volunteers are working in the various States of India. Most of the new volunteers are technicians.

Berlin Wall Wider Now

REPORTING from Berlin, James Reston of "The New York Times" writes, "The division between Communist East and democratic West is wider now than ever."

He describes the latest appearance of the wall and other obstacles that are "an obscene reminder of the present division of Berlin" and says that the wall itself is only one of many barriers now. "There is, first of all," he points out "a preliminary fence of chain link and barbed wire nine feet high. It stands back from the wall over 100 yards. Then there is an electric alarm system which is set off by anybody proceeding towards the wall; there is a wide police dog alley, beyond that an area of trip-flares, and finally a trench nine feet deep and 35 feet wide, studded with anti-tank traps. The wall itself has been rebuilt to a height ranging from 10 to 15 feet and has been cunningly fitted with drampipe rollers, so that if a man makes his way across and leaps for the top, the roller will spin him back to the ground."

Reston pays tribute to West Berliners' courage despite their awareness of the proximity of potentially hostile forces and of the heavy Soviet arms there.

Referring to the importance for the city of the Allied presence, he says: "American policy has worked in Berlin, and the German officials here are the first to proclaim it".

Tributes To Gutenberg

Following are extracts from the messages received on the occasion of the inauguration of the Gutenberg Exhibition (See page 7) in Delhi :

Gutenberg was one of the benefactors of humanity. His epoch-making discovery of printing revolutionized the means of communication and brought knowledge and learning within the reach of all

President Dr. Zakir Husain

This laudable venture (the Exhibition "Art of Printing Transforms the World") is another illuminating example of fruitful potentialities inherent in international cooperation, and it is in the fitness of things that a country like Germany—the motherland of Johannes Gutenberg who sowed the seeds of the golden era of intellectual renaissance by inventing the first movable-type printing technique 500 years ago with the publication of the 42-line Bible—should be associated with this project.

Vice-President V. V. Giri

The invention of printing is a remarkable landmark in the progress of man, no less revolutionary than the discovery of speech and writing. Gutenberg, who died 500 years ago, is a great benefactor of mankind.

Prime Minister Indira Gandhi

I congratulate the Indian printers on their initiative in arranging the quinquenary celebrations and the Gutenberg Exhibition which will be shown in various parts of India. May these events be successful and contribute towards strengthening the friendship between India and Germany.

Federal Chancellor Kiesinger

Modern printing is probably the most important development which has directly contributed to the material and mental progress of mankind. The whole world owes a debt of gratitude to Johannes Gutenberg.

Triguna Sen, Union Minister of Education

The magnificent 42-line Bible known as the Gutenberg Bible is a monumental example of how the great printer Johannes Gutenberg, with two of his associates John Fust and Peter Schoffer, mastered the technical details.

Jaganath Rao, Union Minister of Works, Housing and Supply

The fact that the Gutenberg Exhibition, which provides information on the history of printing, links our town of Mainz and India with new ties, may be considered to be another contribution to the deepening of mutual understanding.

Fuchs, Lord Mayor of Mainz

Minister Dr. Werner on Visit to Patna

SPEAKING to newspaper representatives at Patna, Dr. G. F. Werner (extreme right), Minister in the German Embassy from New Delhi, said that the Federal Republic of Germany was keenly interested in India's efforts to develop her agriculture. He referred to the projects of agricultural development in which the German Government was already assisting India and added that more such collaboration projects were now under consideration. Minister Werner recalled that his country was second among the advanced countries assisting India in her economic development. During his stay at the Bihar capital, Minister Werner met Mr. Nityanand Kanungo, the State Governor, and Mr. M.S. Rao, Adviser to the Governor.



India at Berlin Seminar on Standardisation

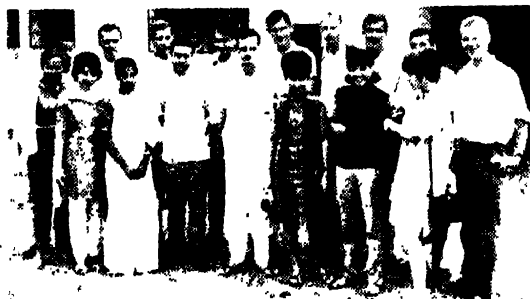


PROBLEMS of standardization were discussed at a three-week seminar on "Norms as Instruments of Industrialisation" at which India was represented by two experts. The seminar, which was held in Berlin by the German Foundation for Developing Countries, in co-operation with the German Commission for Norms, gave the participants from various countries of Asia and North Africa the benefit of the experience

gained by industrialized countries in the field of standardisation. The Indian delegates (seen in the picture above) were Dr. A.K. Gupta, Deputy Director General of the Indian Standards Institution, New Delhi (left), and Mr. V.K. Subramaniam (right), of the Indian Oxygen Limited, Calcutta

German Medicos Get to Know India

"WE have seen for ourselves in India the wide prevalence as well as the competent treatment of several diseases about which in Germany we had only read in text-books of tropical medicine. We carry with us vivid memories of the good work being done by young Indian doctors here, in spite of limitations". This is how two young senior German students of medicine summed up their impressions of a 12-week tour of this country. They formed part of a batch of 15 medicos and members of the Student Christian Movement in West Germany—two of them women—who visited India to familiarize themselves, through study and practical work, with conditions of social medicine and the working of medical relief measures in the country.



BRIGHT HOPES

Dear Friends,

Another year has passed, and I hope that on balance it was a happy and successful one for you.

If one reviews the world scene over the last twelve months, there are, I am afraid, not too many developments which would put one into an optimistic mood. The world's hopes for lasting peace seem to move forward at snail's pace only, while technology and science celebrate triumph after triumph, rapidly increasing man's power over nature and over his fellowmen — unfortunately without adding much to his wisdom in applying it.

It is all the more heartening that there are some fields at least where optimism and bright hopes seem fully justified, and I am happy to say that Indo-German relations belong to this category. Politically, the relations between our two countries have been marked by an attitude of understanding and helpfulness on both sides which, in my opinion, have been exemplary.

1969 will make a good start with the visit of Federal Foreign Minister Willy Brandt at the end of January. His visit is a direct result of the successful talks between Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and Chancellor Kurt Georg Kiesinger during the latter's visit in 1967, when regular yearly consultations between the Foreign Ministers of India and Germany were agreed upon.

On the economic front, the close co-operation both in the private sector and on the government level has continued and deepened. Germany has completely fulfilled its pledge to the Aid India Consortium. The "Vollrath-Mission" for the promotion of Indian exports to Western Europe and to Germany in particular is back in India for the second year, assisting Indian industry to achieve the vital breakthrough in non-traditional exports. To alleviate India's balance of payment problems, Germany in 1968 stepped in with important measures, viz. debt-relief loans and



Ambassador Baron D. von Murbach

commodity aid untied to German deliveries and by agreeing to make advance payments to the IDA funds. On the agricultural scene, likewise, Indo-German co-operation has seen encouraging developments. As I am writing this, the equipment for the long-awaited dairy for Mandi is being unloaded at Bombay Harbour, special equipment for the drilling of ultra-deep tubewells is on its way to Kangra, and Indo-German efforts to combat the potato pest in the Nilgiris are getting into full gear. More significant still, last year's expert commission to Almora has given the green light for the fourth full-fledged Indo-German agricultural development project to be established in that district.

In the field of cultural relations the most significant step was perhaps the long overdue inauguration of a Max Muller Bhavan in Bombay. And 1969, hopefully will see the festive opening of a new house with greatly expanded facilities for the Max Muller Bhavan in the capital. In Germany, the undisputed highlight of Indo-German activities was

the inauguration by Chancellor Kurt Georg Kiesinger of the Gandhi centenary celebrations being held all over the country.

Last but not least, let me mention a forthcoming event which, I hope, means as much to you as it means to us: the tenth birthday of the "German News Weekly" through the pages of which we have had the opportunity to give you glimpses of Germany and Indo-German contacts and which, perhaps, has given you some entertainment besides. Let me conclude by expressing the hope that you will continue to take a lively interest in our publication. I wish you and your family a very happy and successful New Year.

Yours sincerely,

YOUR REPORTER IN BONN

FRIENDLY COOPERATION IN ALL SPHERES

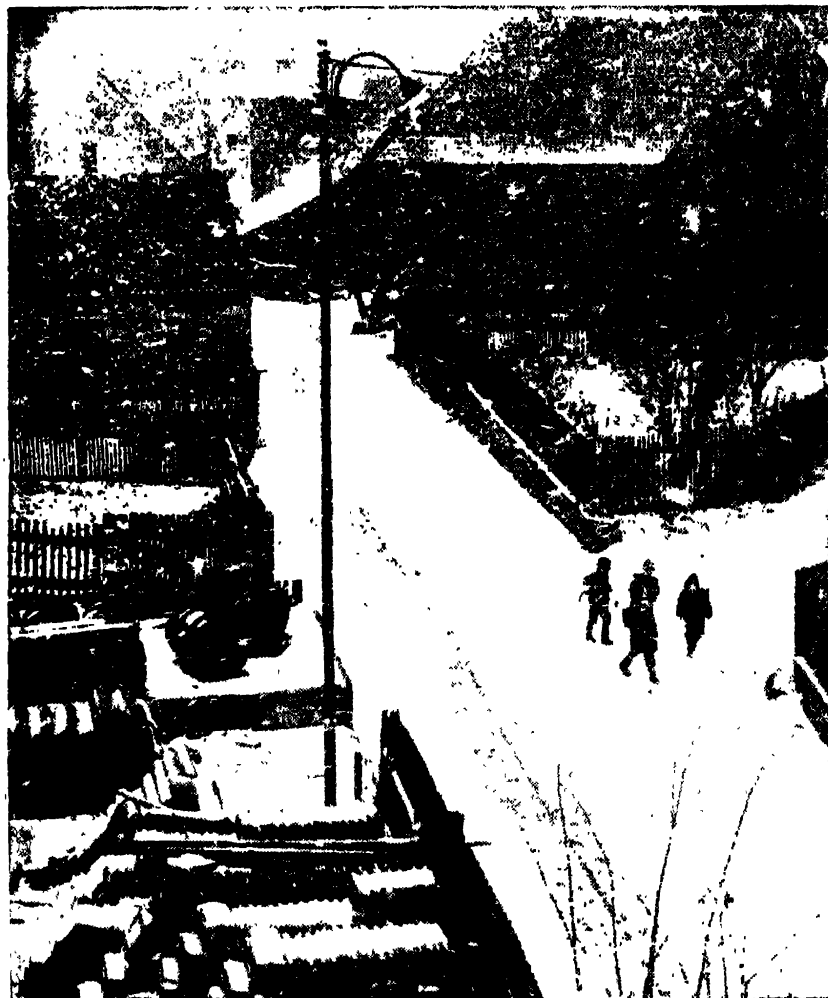
Dr. Heinrich Luebke, President of the Federal Republic of Germany, sent the following New Year greetings to India :

His Excellency Dr. Zakir Husain, President of the Republic of India, New Delhi.

For the New Year I would like to convey also on behalf of the German people to Your Excellency my very best wishes for your personal welfare and for the happy future of the Indian nation.

I am convinced that in the coming year, too, India and Germany will continue their friendly cooperation in all spheres.

Heinrich Luebke



New Year-Eve in Germany is marked by snow-fall which the people enjoy particularly at wintersport resorts.

UNTIED CREDITS

THE Government of the Federal Republic of Germany is providing further financial assistance to India under four measures recently agreed to.

Firstly, as the German contribution to the IDA funds, Bonn has agreed to make an advance payment of DM 156 million (approximately Rs. 29.43 crores) as the first instalment for replenishing the World Bank IDA funds for 1969. This meets the wishes of India and other developing countries.

Secondly, on December 19, 1968 an agreement was signed in Frankfurt between the German Bank for Reconstruction and the Indian Embassy in Bonn under which the German Government will provide debt relief to India to the tune of DM 58 million (about Rs. 10.94 crores). Thereby the Bank for Reconstruction grants a ten-year extension for payments due in 1968-69 under the credit agreements signed between the Indian and German Governments during the last few years.

The third measure of assistance is the signing of credit agreements. Under these agreements, also signed in Frankfurt between India and the German Bank for Reconstruction, India will receive DM 102 million (Rs. 19.24 crores) as commodity aid. Of this amount DM 32 million (Rs. 6.04 crores) are completely untied, thus enabling India to utilize this sum for any purchases she may make from other countries. Germany is the first country to make available to India credits which are not tied to deliveries from the aid-giving country.

Furthermore, an agreement was signed in November 1968 in Frankfurt for a credit of DM 13.6 million (nearly Rs. 2.7 crores) for the Mysore Iron and Steel Co. Ltd., Bhadravati.



Ambassador Baron von Mirbach delivering an address at the inauguration of the Exhibition "The Art of Printing Transforms the World" in New Delhi. Picture also shows Mr. K.K. Shah (third from right), Union Minister for Information and Broadcasting, who opened the display, and Minister Jagannath Rao (second from right), besides (from l.) Mr. Amarnath, Secretary, Delhi Printers' Association, Mr. R. Venkateswaran, President of the All India Federation of Master Printers, Mr. Vedavrata (centre), past President of the Delhi Printers' Association, and Mr. V. K. Makhija, (extreme right) present President.

The Art of Printing Transforms the World

THE year 1968 marked the anniversaries of two great men whose work transformed the world - Mahatma Gandhi the "Father of the Indian Nation" and Johannes Gutenberg, the "Father of Printing". While the birth centenary of the Mahatma is being celebrated all over the Federal Republic of Germany under the guidance of a national committee with Chancellor Kiesinger as Honorary President, the quincentenary of Johannes Gutenberg (1400-1468) is being celebrated in India through a commemorative programme, including an Exhibition entitled "The Art of Printing Transforms the World".

The significance of this synchronisation in Indo-German relations was emphasised by Baron D. von Mirbach,

German Ambassador to India, when he participated in the inauguration of the Exhibition in New Delhi by Mr. K. K. Shah, Union Minister for Information and Broadcasting. Mr. Jagannath Rao, Union Minister for Works, Housing and Supply, who is in charge of printing, Mr. R. Venkateswaran, President of the All-India Federation of Master Printers, and office-bearers of the Delhi Printers' Association which organised the Exhibition with the assistance of the German Embassy, paid glowing tributes to Gutenberg for his services to printing and thereby to human civilisation.

The inauguration of the display was a festive event which drew prominent

representatives of the printing industry from all over the country.

Minister Shah likened the life of Gutenberg to that of India's Rishis of old - those saintly men of genius who laboured primarily for the good of others.

After referring to the significance of the Gandhi centenary celebrations in Germany and the Gutenberg quincentenary in India, Baron von Mirbach pointed out that Gutenberg's invention was the beginning of what was today continued through the latest advances in electronics, the communications-revolution.

In connection with the exhibition, the Delhi Printers' Association had brought out a sumptuous and attractive souvenir. Leading with the messages received from prominent personalities, it contained informative articles on Gutenberg and his work and on topics relating to printing.

Ambassador Baron von Mirbach presenting to Ministers K. K. Shah (second from right) and Jagannath Rao (right) a copy each of the smallest book of the world produced by the Gutenberg Museum in Mainz.



Minister K. K. Shah opening the exhibition





When Prof. Dr. Bernhard Grzimek, the widely known champion of wild life, visited Delhi he showed his famous film "No Room for Wild Animals" at an over-crowded auditorium. Mr. K. S. Sankhala (right), Director of the Zoological Gardens in Delhi welcomed the visitor who, in offering thanks, strongly pleaded for the conservation of big game.

ENCOURAGING TOURISM TO INDIA

WILD life in India offers rich potentialities for the expansion of tourism and conservation of the animals is an important source of income, says Professor Dr. Grzimek, Director of Frankfurt's Zoological Gardens and world known crusader for the preservation of wild life. Accompanied by his daughter, he is now in India on a brief tour studying the possibilities of encouraging European tourists to visit India for watching animals in their habitat.

Prof. Grzimek's TV programmes on wild life are very popular. It is through his broadcasts on the fauna of East Africa that that country has been enjoying a heavy boom in tourist traffic. "The big hotels in Nairobi, East Africa's capital, have the highest rate of beds sold. These hotels are now overcrowded. Thousands and thousands of people from Europe would like to come here if only they could see the rare animals—the leopards, elephants, rhinos and lions—without any interference from man," Prof. Grzimek points out.

Prof. Grzimek, who visited New Delhi before proceeding to

Kaziranga, showed his film "No Room for Wild Animals" to a packed hall. He also visited the Zoological Gardens in the Capital. "Mr. K. S. Sankhala, the Director of your Zoo, is a great conservationist," he remarked in an interview with a "German News Weekly" representative.



When Prof. Grzimek's daughter, accompanying her father, visited the Zoological Gardens in Delhi, she was garlanded by an elephant.

YOUR QUIZ

Questions

1 Which are the leading universities in West Germany that teach geology?

2 What is the procedure to be followed by an Indian student who wishes to undertake post-graduate studies there?

3 What are the scholarships available for post-graduate studies in Germany?

4 Is the Federal Republic of Germany pursuing a programme of nuclear research?

Answers

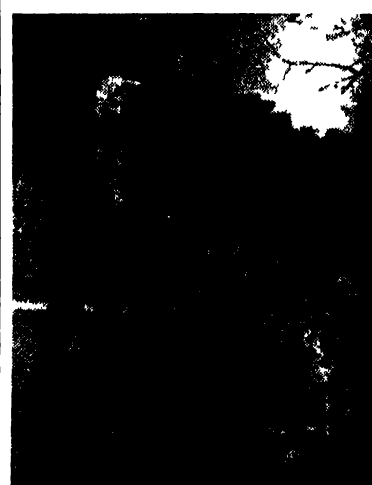
1 Every university teaches geology, but the professors change from one university to another from time to time. The eminence of the department depends upon the professor in charge at the university.

2 The applicant has to address the university which he wishes to join by giving complete details regarding his academic attainments.

3 Scholarships of the German Academic Exchange Service are available. These are announced from time to time and awarded through the Union Ministry of Education.

4 Nuclear research accounts for a large share of the expenditure on scientific research. All the benefits of research as well as the atomic power generated by the reactors are utilised only for peaceful purposes. The Government has renounced the right to the manufacture and use of nuclear weapons for destructive purposes and has repeatedly reaffirmed this policy.

Questions 1 to 3 from Mr. B. Banopadhyay, Bikanagar, Calcutta.
Question 4 from S. B. Chandra, Ketti.



Many visitors to the Zoo in Delhi had a few uneasy moments when Professor Dr. Grzimek, who was being shown round, greeted a tiger in its enclosure.



Chancellor Kiesinger



Minister Dr. A. Seifritz



Indian Ambassador Khub Chand



Dr. E. Gerstenmaier



Foreign Minister Willy Brandt



Gov. Mayor K. Schuetz (Berlin)

GANDHI CENTENARY COMMITTEE IN BONN

"MAHATMA GANDHI is one of the very great figures of our time, because he already inspired me in my youth", said Chancellor Kurt Georg Kiesinger when he inaugurated the Gandhi Centenary Committee in Bonn on October 2, 1968. This spirit of reverence for Gandhiji is reflected in the personnel of the Committee which represents a cross-section of the entire people and is headed by the Chancellor himself. Besides the Honorary President, the top leaders of the Committee are Minister Dr. A. Seifritz, Chairman of the Indo-German Society, which has a number of branches all over the Federal Republic of Germany, and the Indian Ambassador to Bonn, Mr. Khub Chand.

The Federal Parliament is represented on the Committee by Dr. Eugen Gerstenmaier, President of the Bundestag, and the Government by Mr. Willy Brandt, Minister for Foreign Affairs who knows India well and who is expected here at the end of January for talks with Prime Minister Indira Gandhi. There are also several other personalities (pictures reproduced here), including Mr. Walter Scheel, former Federal Minister for Economic Co-operation, and Dr. Rainer Barzel, who visited this country last year.

The countrywide celebrations programme includes the issue of a Gandhi Memorial stamp, various seminars and public lectures on Gandhiji and his philosophy, an exhibition of Gandhian literature and special radio and TV broadcasts. Participating in the Gandhi Centenary Committee meeting on October 2, 1968, Ambassador Khub Chand said: "I hope that the centennial celebrations in Germany will bring a closer, deeper and better relationship between the Indian and the German peoples and between their governments." The personnel as well as the programme of the committee are a guarantee that this hope will be fulfilled in the fullest measure.



Dr. Rainer Barzel (CDU)



Mr. Richard Stucklen (CDU)



Mr. Walter Scheel (FDP)



Mr. Josef Ertl (FDP)



Dr. Minati Mishra from Cuttack in Bharata Natyam and Odissi dances at a recital in New Delhi

DR. M. MISHRA A SCHOLAR- DANSEUSE

A DISTINGUISHED danseuse is not necessarily a scholar in the science of dancing. But Dr. Minati Mishra from Cuttack is both. She holds a doctorate in the subject from Marburg University in the Federal Republic of Germany. Also, her recitals of Indian classical dancing draw warm applause from critical audiences.

Even as a child Minati was passionately devoted to dancing and learnt Odissi dances from professional exponents of the art in her State. After taking her M. A. degree in literature from Utkal University, she proceeded to Madras where, under an Orissa Government scholarship, she studied dancing at the Kalakshetra for some time and later learnt Bharata Natyam at the feet of the late Guru Chokkalingam Pillai of Pandanallur who had been the teacher of many dancers of outstanding eminence. Welcome chances in life

furthered the career of the scholar-danseuse. At the invitation of a delegation from Zurich, which was impressed with her dances, Minati proceeded to Switzerland and from there to Germany. With Berlin as her headquarters she toured the Federal Republic of Germany where the German TV had already introduced her dances to innumerable homes. Her stay in the country being prolonged, Minati joined Marburg University as a student of Indology (Sanskrit) under Professor Wilhelm Rau who had worked for some time at Shantiniketan. She produced a thesis on Natya Shastra and obtained her doctorate. Returning home, she received more lessons from the late Guru Chokkalingam Pillai and

added "Natya Visharada" to her academic achievements in the field of dancing. Dr. Minati is married to an engineer and is now Principal of the Utkal Sangeetha Mahavidyala at Bhubaneswar.

Visiting New Delhi recently, Dr. Minati Mishra presented a programme of Bharata Natyam and Odissi dances in aid of the Orissa Drought Relief Fund. The performance was highly acclaimed for its purity of style.

"Of all the peoples of Europe the Germans show the greatest interest in Indian classical dances. Wherever I gave a recital in Germany, I felt a warmth which I did not experience anywhere else in Europe", says Dr. Minati Mishra.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Dear Editor,

With the death of Prof. Otto Hahn, Nobel Prize-winner, the world has lost one of the greatest scientists of this century.

When in 1901, the well-known British scientist Sir William Ramsay asked Hahn whether he

would not like to work on radium, Hahn's reply was that he did not know anything about it. Later, under Prof. Emil Fischer, in Berlin, he found an assignment. At first no one knew where in the institute to put up the new "radio chemist". Finally, the wood-work shop in the basement was assigned to him and the most prominent equipment of the room was a regular work bench. With these rather primitive prerequisites Otto Hahn surprised the world.

Prof. Otto Hahn will long be remembered for his valuable researches in the field of nuclear physics and radio chemistry.

Azamgarh, U.P.

*J. Adolf Chris.
Broadway*

Dear Editor,

The Federal Republic of Germany and India are developing strong ties of mutual friendship, and Germany's assistance in India's efforts to develop her agriculture and industry is substantial. Indians are getting to know about this through the "German News Weekly". The publication is quite attractive in its new form, and I am sure it will continue to strengthen Indo-German understanding and goodwill.

Jabalpur

Mohammed Khan



Dr. Arnulf Klett, Mayor of Stuttgart, accompanied by his wife, was recently on a visit to Bombay where Dr. R. N. Kulkarni, the city's Mayor, presented the visitor with a civic address. Dr. Klett also inaugurated an exhibition on Stuttgart with which German city Bombay is linked by a sister-city arrangement.



A HAPPY NEW YEAR!

SKIING is one of the attractions of holiday resorts during wintertime in Germany. Young people enjoy it, particularly in mountainous regions in the country during the Christmas and New Year holidays.

Wishing you a "Happy New Year", these frolicsome children invite you to mark the contrasts between the picture, in original above and that below which incorporates fifteen changes as usual.



IN SHORT

Mr. Willy Brandt, Federal Minister for Foreign Affairs, is visiting India at the end of this month and will stay in the capital from Jan. 28 to 31. He is coming at the invitation of the Government of India and will have talks with Mrs Indira Gandhi, Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs.

A West-German art collector has donated DM 80,000 (approximately Rs 150,000) for establishing an SOS village in India

Statistics in the Federal Republic show that the best motorists are those aged between 41 and 50. Teen-agers cause the most accidents.

Neither the Federal Government nor its allies have any intention to start a new arms race. (Foreign Minister Willy Brandt)

There is one physician for every 677 residents in the Federal Republic of Germany. Of the total number of medical men in the country 44 per cent are specialists in particular branches of medicine

A total of 93 films, including 38 undertaken jointly with other countries, were produced in the Federal Republic of Germany and West Berlin in 1967—33 more than in the previous year

The Fertilizer Plant at Rourkela will soon be able to raise its production of Calcium

Ammonium Nitrate from the present output of 220,000 tons to about 450,000 tons, thereby utilising the Plant's built-in capacity up to 80 per cent

At the end of September 1968 there were in the Federal Republic of Germany 9,000 nationals, 1,900 of them women, from developing countries. All of them were receiving training in factories or scientific institutes.

Professor Karl Ziegler, chemist and Nobel Prize-winner, has given a donation of DM 40 million (approximately Rs. 7-1/2 crores) for scientific research. Two-thirds of the amount will be utilised for the benefit of the Max Planck Institute for Carbon Research of which he has been director since 1943

Jutta Heine, the well-known German 200-metre sprint champion and winner of two silver medals at Tokyo, has taken up a job as holiday relief receptionist in a Bonn fashion shop

Herbert von Karajan, the famous conductor of the Berlin Philharmonic and Vienna Philharmonic Orchestras, has set up a Rs. 1.9 lakh foundation to assist in the further training of highly qualified young orchestral musicians

The Federal Republic of Germany was represented at an Agro-Industrial Fair held in Panaji (Goa) recently

by a stall which attracted innumerable visitors.

The Federal Republic of Germany officially took part in 61 international trade fairs abroad in 1968. Fifteen of these fairs were held in developing countries, ten in the United States of America and nine in Eastern Europe.

There are now 137,000 motor trailers in which whole families on a holiday in the Federal Republic can travel and spend the night. There is one such "caravan" for every 90 passenger cars

A Swiss publishing house has produced 300 copies of a facsimile edition of one of the books printed by Johannes Gutenberg

The number of Colour TV Sets in the Federal Republic of Germany is about 3,30,000—nearly double the number in 1967

More than 55,000 pupils attend nearly 400 German schools abroad. Many of these schools are packed.

"The integration of Berlin into the economic, monetary and financial system of the Federation is the precondition for the viability of this city" declared Dr. Barowsky, during the general debate on Berlin's budget for 1969 in the Berlin House of Representatives.

A research institute for child nutrition, the first of its kind in the

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world, has begun working in Dortmund.

The Siemens Laboratories in Berlin have built a new high-powered electron microscope, the "Elmiskop 101"

"HEOS A", the first European satellite built under German lead, was successfully launched from Cape Kennedy into its planned orbit around the earth

The Federal German Railways are introducing luxurious Express trains for inter-city traffic connecting all the large industrial centres in the country four or five times a day.

A German shipbuilding firm is to build what will be the largest container freighter in the world.

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Filed on Jan. 1, 1969

GERMAN NEWS WEEKLY



THE PRIDE OF THE FARM

[See Page 2]



Since their escape to India in 1959 from the Chinese Communist occupation of their country, the Tibetans distributed over various parts of India have reorganised their disrupted lives. From the uncertainty in transit camps, they have advanced towards a settled life, developing their own agricultural, industrial and handicraft centres. As a result of the attention paid to them by His Holiness the Dalai Lama and of the co-operation of the Government of India and various international agencies, rehabilitation measures have been carried out. And dedicated to the preservation of their cultural heritage, the Tibetans have built some monasteries and temples. In order to ensure for posterity the benefit of the scholarship of old Lamas, an Institute of Higher Studies in Buddhist and Tibetan learning has been established at Sarnath near Varanasi.

This book, a rich album of photographs by Mrs. Germaine Krull, a noted photographer who lived and worked in Germany, is a panorama of the dedicated spiritual pursuits of the Tibetans in India. Prefaced by a fair, balanced and comprehensive account of the Tibetans in exile and their rehabilitation and spiritual life, the book includes a portrait in colours of the Dalai Lama, specially taken for this volume and autographed by him.

Why did Mrs. Krull make this book? The effort arose from a desire to let the people of the West know that even in exile the traditions and culture of the Tibetans remain unchanged. She regards the book as a "homage to the wisdom of Tibet". The author hopes that it will help to awaken the conscience of the world to save all that is left of the Tibetan culture and preserve the treasure which had been guarded so long by them—the timeless spirituality of mankind in the land of snow.

Publisher: Allied Publishers, New Delhi.

As though to prove the point in the article "People living in glass-houses should not throw stones at others" carried in our last issue in this very column, it is now reported that officials in Prague last October sent to East Berlin a list of war-time and Nazi officials now occupying high positions in the "GDR". Commenting on this list, the "Frankfurter Allgemeine" wrote:

"It points first to the Nazi past of several highly placed functionaries in the state and party of the 'GDR'. However, there are indications that further lists could follow. After the SED (East-German Communist Party) has for years been demanding the exclusion from public life of former Nazis in the Federal Republic, East Germany will have to draw the consequences from the Prague list, consequences which the SED has always expected the Federal Republic to draw when it forwarded its own brown books. The 'GDR' wants to make increased efforts in 1969 to show the world how former Nazis have taken up leading positions in the Federal Republic. Such accusations will probably be combined now with the reminder of how uncompromisingly it has eliminated its former Nazis, as soon as one points them out. But that is capitalist logic, and in the socialist 'GDR' it is not only wrong, but also demoralising."

★

The rulers in East Germany have found a method of raising customs in a disguised form for the first time in Germany in 150 years. Commenting on this measure, Dr. Wetzel, State Secretary in the Bonn Ministry for All German Affairs, points out that it follows the new passport and visa regulations introduced by the Ulbricht regime in June 1968 which treated the Germans in the Federal Republic as foreigners. The object is to place obstacles in the way of friendly relations between Germans and Germans and thereby make contacts between both parts of the country difficult. In pursuing what it perhaps considers its own interests, the Ulbricht government is making life difficult for its own people!

THE PRIDE OF A STUD-FARM

Mrs. Constanze Dömken, one-time ballerina of the Hanover Opera, along with her husband who is an ardent painter of horse pictures, now runs an Arab stud-farm.

For 13 years, Gazal, the former ballerina's favourite stallion, has had the silvery sand of the German heath under his hooves instead of the Egyptian desert sand. He looks as though one has just to whisper a magic word in his ear when he would fly away like Karl May's (Germany's most popular adventure story writer for the young) wonder horse

called Rih. But, while the latter was a phantasy horse, the former is an amazing reality.

"The most wonderful thing about this hobby is that one doesn't notice the work in the midst of the pure happiness it provides", says Mrs. Dömken in sheer joy over her stallion.

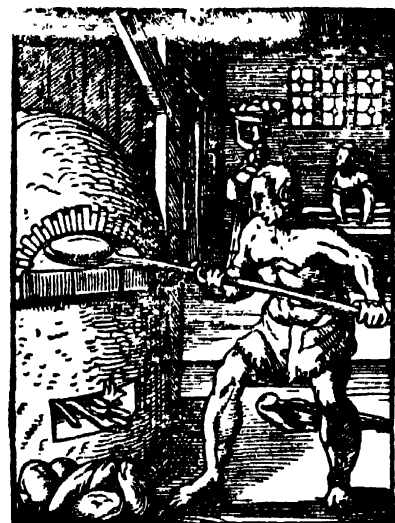




The dyer



The cobbler



The baker

Creative Hands : From a series of German Woodcuts of the 16th century

1969 : GERMAN FOREIGN POLICY ISSUES

IN a Radio interview, Mr. Willy Brandt, Federal Foreign Minister, discussed current issues of German foreign policy.

Dealing with the possibility of expanding relations with East European States, the Minister said: "We want less than before to expose ourselves to the reproach that we are trying to impose ourselves on any one. As things have gone, we are strongly dependent on not only what the respective East European partner wants, but also on what it is able to do. And what it can do is greatly dependent on what it is allowed to do. I am proceeding on the assumption that we shall be having talks with the Soviet Union in 1969. They will be difficult talks and it would be wrong to reckon with quick results. An improvement in relations with the Soviet Union would relax our relations with the other part of Germany."

It was important, said Minister Brandt, that Germany's readiness to renounce force, to exchange declarations on the renunciation of force, should involve all the Warsaw Pact partners, including the other part of Germany. "As far as one can see, the Soviet Union's leaders do not want to drive things in Europe to a military climax. But it also does not want

to see its interests impaired. The Soviet Union wants to see the outcome of the World War II made permanent and, possibly, to strengthen its position. The Federal Government is proceeding on the assumption that a settlement must be found both on security and political questions in Europe", he said.

The Minister continued: "I do not think it is a matter of an isolated peace-pact settlement between us and the Soviet Union. It is a matter of a peace agreement and a peace pact settlement on Germany and with Germany. Experience has shown that this process cannot be separated from general European developments, that the relationship between East and West in Europe must change significantly if a peace pact settlement is to be concluded." The exchange of renunciation of force declarations is an important element in the preparations for such an agreed peace settlement, he pointed out.

On the problem of European co-operation, Minister Brandt took the view that an attempt must be made to step up the political exchange of views in the WEU, between the six EEC countries and Great Britain. An open question was if, when and by whom a conference of the European Governments could

be convened in order to examine the whole problem of Western European co-operation.

Looking back on 1968 and looking forward to 1969, the Minister recalled that German Foreign policy had made progress as far as world-wide co-operation was concerned. "We have been acknowledged to a greater degree as a useful partner in peaceful co-operation. This was shown not only in Geneva at the conference of non-nuclear states but in many other respects too", Mr. Brandt pointed out.

"In 1969," he concluded, "it will be very interesting to see how the Soviet-American dialogue will be reopened. As far as direct European questions are concerned, I do not expect sensational, spectacular developments, but nevertheless there may be small developments towards West-European unity. And I think that one should not grow tired where it is a question of co-operation between the states of West and East Europe. German policy should not try to go too far in 1969, but it must maintain activity and initiative in its own direct national problems, even more so in some sectors in order to achieve what is always in the final analysis important for us—namely to secure peace in, around and for Germany".



Prof. Dr. Ing. F. Leonhardt

AN ENGINEER-WIZARD

PROFESSOR Dr. Ing. Fritz Leonhardt, Vice-Chancellor of the Technological University of Stuttgart and an eminent consulting engineer who has designed monumental structures in all parts of the world, is now in India on a brief tour.

A specialist in designing long span bridges, T.V. towers, heavy structures, etc., Prof. Leonhardt is the expert behind the TV tower in Stuttgart and designer of some 600 bridges, including an interesting suspension bridge over the Rhine, and bridges over the German autobahn. He is a recipient of the "Siemens Ring", an honour bestowed in the Federal Republic of Germany on the best man of science during a year.

Although Prof. Leonhardt is visiting this country for the first time, he had already in 1960 designed the first prestressed bridge in Mysore. His latest link with India is a 1,900-metre-long bridge over the Ganga which is being designed by him. Prof. Leonhardt has made valuable contributions to research in the field of structural engineering.

A champion of prestressed concrete constructions, he claims that prestressed concrete bridges can last 200 to 300 years as against the normal life of 60 to 70 years of reinforced and steel bridges.

During a three-day stay at the Capital, Prof. Leonhardt had a meeting with Deputy Prime Minister Morarji Desai; they discussed the design concept of the Ganga Bridge near Allahabad. Under the auspices of the Structural Engineering Research Centre, Roorkee, Prof. Leonhardt delivered an address on "design and construction of long span bridges" with Dr. V.K.R.V. Rao, Union Minister for Transport and Shipping in the chair. Prof. Leonhardt is presiding over an international conference in Coimbatore from January 14 to January 17.

German Specialist in Physical Standards

DR. Ing. Walter Muehe, who represented the Physical-Technical Organisation from the Federal Republic of Germany, was elected chairman of two working groups at a seminar on "Setting up and Equipping Measuring Laboratories" held last month in New Delhi. At the conclusion of the session, the National Physical Laboratory, along with several Indian enterprises concerned with weights and measures, organised a get-together which was presided over by Dr. Atma Ram, Director-General of India's Council of Scientific and Industrial Research. The German delegation screened on the occasion a film portraying the activities of the German office of Physical Standards and Legal Metrology. Picture above shows Dr. Muehe (from left) with Dr. Atma Ram and Dr. Verma, Director of the National Physical Laboratory.



Indo-German Students' Friendship Society



A large gathering of students, most of them members of the Indo-German Students' Friendship Society, followed with interest a lecture on the German problem and the world situation by Hubertus Prince zu Lowenstein, the noted German historian, during his recent visit to India. The visitor was

received by Mr. Ranjan Handa, President of the Society, which has now completed two years of active work in promoting Indo-German goodwill among the students in India. Hubertus Prince zu Lowenstein is widely known for "A Basic History of Germany" and several other books. He was decorated recently with the Commander's Cross of the Order of Merit of the Federal Republic of Germany in recognition of his services to his country.

German Cartographers in Delhi



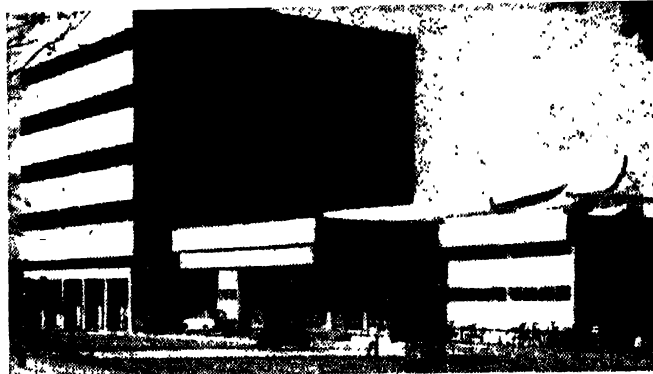
PROF. DR. H. Knorr of Frankfurt University and leader of the German delegation to the International Cartographic Congress held recently in Delhi, was elected one of the vice-presidents of the Cartographic Association for the period 1969-1972. Picture above, taken at a reception given by the German Ambassador, Baron von Mirbach, in honour of the German delegates to the Geographical and Cartographic Conferences, shows (from left) Dr. Triguna Sen, Union Minister for Education, Dr. H. Jusatz from the South Asia Institute of Heidelberg University, Prof. Dr. H. Knorr and Dr. K. H. Buschmann, Director of the Max Muller Bhavan, Rourkela.

INTERNATIONAL YOUTH CENTRE IN DELHI

YOUTH has a significant role to play in shaping the future pattern of thinking and of life. The more wide-awake it is and the more vigilant in regard to the traps and snares in the way of constructive thinking and critical appraisal, the better will it be for mankind: This was President Dr. Zakir Husain's advice to young people when he inaugurated at Chanakyapuri, New Delhi, the building of the Vishwa Yuvak Kendra, a multi-purpose international youth centre.

Conceived as an institution for building up youth leadership through a variety of programmes, the Kendra will

A new attraction in the skyline of Chanakyapuri, the Vishwa Yuvak Kendra is an elegant structure which includes a five-storeyed hostel block. It is based on designs that meet aesthetic and functional needs and is provided with furniture specially in tune with the architectural modernity of the building



had the support of several trusts, institutions and business houses which provided donations. The Germans have had a share in raising the building and equipping it. The Institute for International Partnership in Bonn has cooperated in equipping the Kendra. Mr. Heinz Westphal, a Member of the Federal Parliament, was among those who encouraged the project. Mr. Friedrich Schwerdtfeger, a young German architect, was one of the team of architects who designed the building of the Youth Centre.

The guests present at the inauguration included Dr. Karan Singh, Union Minister for Tourism and Civil Aviation, and Baron von Mirbach, German Ambassador. The Kendra is the first project of its kind in India sponsored by a number of national voluntary youth organisations and assisted by the Government of India. Besides Deputy Prime Minister Morarji Desai who is chairman of the Kendra's Board of Trustees, the Board includes Messrs Naval H. Tata, S.P. Godrej, Ramakrishna Bajaj and Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit.

Welcoming the guests, Mr. Ramakrishna Bajaj, Managing Trustee, described the building of the Centre as a "symbolic essay" in international cooperation. He acknowledged the assistance of the young German architect. He praised Mr. N. Krishnaswamy, Director of the Kendra, for his devoted work, and acknowledged the services of Dr. I. Eling, youth expert from Germany, whose services have been made available to the Kendra for the last two years by the Federal Youth Council of Germany, for his advice and cooperation in evolving and implementing the programmes and activities of the Kendra.



Deputy Prime Minister Morarji Desai, Managing Trustee Ramakrishna Bajaj, Ambassador Baron von Mirbach and German youth expert Dr. Eling at the inauguration of the Vishwa Yuvak Kendra

seek to supplement and strengthen the activities of various youth organisations. It will serve as an information centre for foreign students and youth delegations. It will sponsor programmes for bilateral exchanges of youth leaders, young workers and students with a view to promoting better international understanding and cooperation. It will serve as a meeting place for youth and provide hostel facilities for young visitors from abroad and delegations of youth organisations.

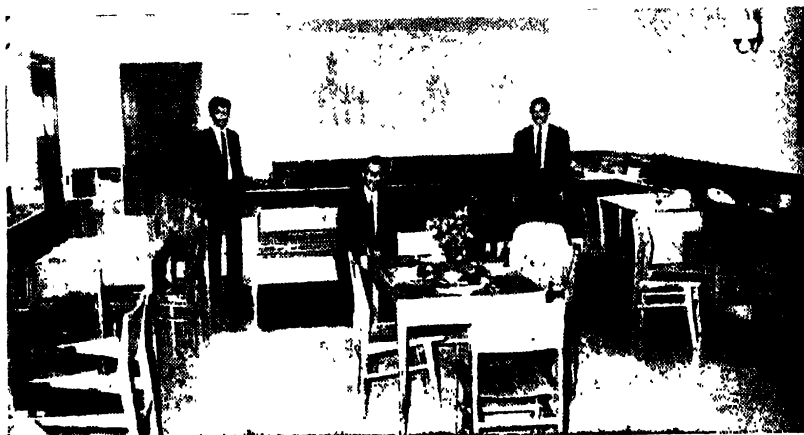
Built on a 2.15-acre plot of land with a commanding view of Shanti Path, "avenue of peace", the five-storeyed hostel block of the Kendra has accommodation for 80 persons. The central block contains a huge hall for meetings and conferences, a spacious dining hall and a library.

The project was conceived 11 years ago when, at the Third Assembly of the World Assembly of Youth held in Delhi in 1958, the youth leaders from different national organisations in India decided to set up an international youth centre at the Capital. Initiated with the best wishes of the late Prime Minister Nehru, it was approved by the Union Ministry of Education and has also received assistance from the Union Ministry of Tourism. The building scheme has

ATTRACTIVE FURNITURE MADE BY ADIVASIS

An exhibition in Calcutta of pieces of furniture (picture below) made by Adivasi boys at the Technical Training Centre, Fudi, near Ranchi, roused keen interest among a large number of people. Miss U. Komers, Vice-Consul at the German Consulate-General, Calcutta, who inaugurated the display, said that the Training

Centre in Fudi, founded in 1961, was receiving aid from the Gossner Mission in Berlin. In order to make the institution self-reliant, efforts were being made to find a market for the articles turned out at the Centre, mostly by the trainees. The bulk of the trainees were Adivasi boys of the Chota Nagpur area, she added.



YOUR REPORTER IN BONN



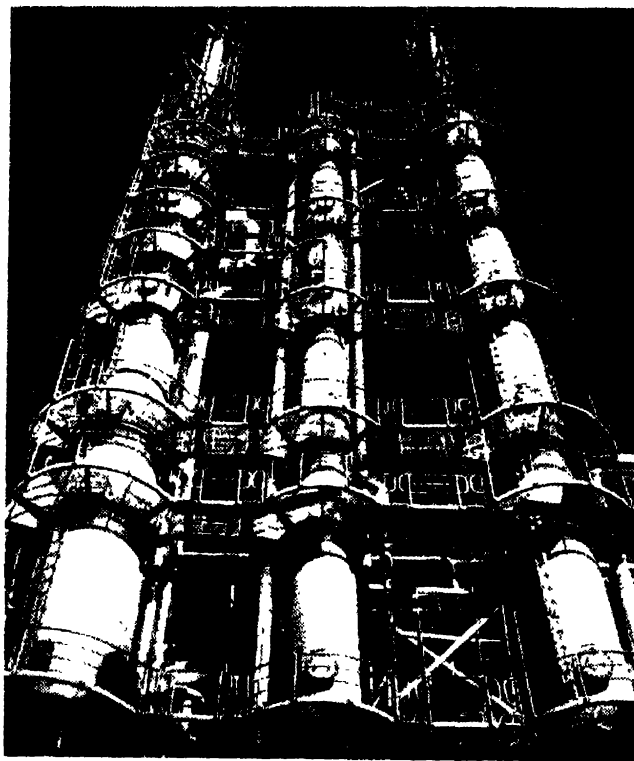
At a reception to Germany's participants in the Mexico Olympics, held at the Beethoven Hall in Bonn, Dr. Heinrich Lübke, Federal President, presented the Silver Laurel Leaf, the highest award for sports in Germany, to the winner of the women's Olympic pentathlon gold medal, Ingrid Becker (right), and others

Rourkela's 15th Anniversary

A delegation consisting of officials from the Federal German Ministries of Economic Affairs and Economic Co-operation, the German Bank for Reconstruction, and representatives of German industry, has left Bonn for discussions at Rourkela on important technical and personnel problems relating to the steel plant's second phase. Led by Dr. Engelmann, a senior official in the Bonn Ministry of Economic Affairs, the delegation will also take part in the 15th anniversary celebration of Hindustan Steel Ltd. The week-long anniversary programme, beginning on January 19, will be inaugurated by the Chief Minister of Orissa.

The Rourkela steel plant, the foremost Indo-German undertaking, was the first of the three public-sector steel plants of which Hindustan Steel Ltd. is in charge.

Inauguration of Rourkela II, the expansion of its capacity up to 1.8 million tons of ingot steel, has been postponed till March 8th, 1969. It is expected that the President of India, Dr. Zakir Husain, will be the chief guest on that occasion. The expansion units under Rourkela II, commissioned last year, were the five stand tandem mill, continuous galvanising line, electrolytic tinning line and electrolytic degreasing line.



GREAT STRIDES IN CHEMICALS

MODERN technology has its own beauty, and, nowadays, industrial structures have been added to the favourite subjects chosen by art photographers, as seen in the picture above—part of an acetylene plant of BASF (Badische Anilin und Soda-Fabrik AG) of Ludwigshafen on the Rhine, one of the three giant chemical concerns in the Federal Republic of Germany. The chemical industry has made rapid strides during the last few years. A survey shows that though third in the world, next to the USA and USSR, in the volume of production, the German chemical industry challenges the U.S.A. for the world's first place in the field of exports. It has recorded spectacular growth in the volume of production in several branches.

The industry has long been aware of the significance of revolutionary technical discoveries for its economic and trading position. Bayer's have contributed enormously to the solvency of the German chemical trade by their discoveries in the late centuries of 19th and early 20th advanced chemical dyes and of the "Aspirin". BASF, promoted a nationally profitable world revolution in technology with their Haber Bosch process of synthesizing nitrates, via high pressure and high heat cracking techniques.

Now with the world on the eve of a brilliant era of technical discovery, the chemical industry in the Federal Republic is well placed to reap a substantial share of the benefits. It approaches the coming years with firm confidence.

CALCUTTA

FAREWELL TO CONSUL-GENERAL VON RANDOW

MR. Elgar von Randow, German Consul-General in Calcutta who completed a four-year term of office here recently, and Mrs. von Randow have left India for good. Mr. von Randow is retiring from the German Foreign Service which he joined more than 42 years ago.

The Governor of West Bengal, Mr. Dharma Vira, the German Ambassador to New Delhi, Baron von Mirbach, Lt.-General S. H. F. J. Manekshaw, G. O. C.-in-Chief, Eastern Command, Mr. Gobinda Ray, Mayor of Calcutta, and other several prominent personalities in Calcutta's political, economic and cultural life, bade farewell to Mr. and Mrs. von Randow at a reception held at the Consul-General's residence.

Mr. von Randow, who has spent about 28 years in Asia, will continue to be in close contact with this part of the world, as he will work in Hamburg as Secretary-General of a Society for the study of East Asian affairs.

Born in 1904 in Berlin, Mr. von Randow, studied law at the Universities of Marburg, Freiburg and Greifswald and entered the German Foreign



Sir Biren Mookerjee, Lady Ramu Mookerjee, Mr. E. von Randow, Mrs. von Randow, Mr. Dharma Vira, Governor of West Bengal, Ambassador Baron von Mirbach, Dr. V. Pabsch and Mr. and Mrs. Indu Vira, son and daughter-in-law respectively of Governor Dharma Vira (behind the Governor), at the farewell reception to Mr. von Randow

Service in 1926. After four years in the Foreign Office in Berlin, he was consecutively posted as 3rd Secretary with the German Legation in Peking, as Consul with the German Consulate-General in Shanghai and, after a short interval in 1939-41 in Berlin, as 2nd Secretary with the Shanghai Office of the German Embassy in China. After the last war he first worked as a cost accountant in an industrial firm at Solingen.

Having rejoined the Foreign Service in 1952, he worked from 1953 to 1957 as 1st Secretary and Counsellor with the German Embassy in Djakarta (Indonesia), and from 1957 to 1961 as Head of

the German Legation (Embassy) in Rangoon. From 1962 to 1964 he first worked in the Asian Division of the Foreign Office in Bonn and thereafter in the Cultural Division where he devoted his efforts to the strengthening of cultural relations with the Soviet Union and other European countries. In 1962 he accompanied President Luebke on his State visit to India. In October 1964 he came over to Calcutta as Consul-General.

Mr. von Randow has been awarded the Commander's Cross of the Order of Merit of the Federal Republic of Germany in recognition of his services to his country.



Mr. Elgar von Randow wearing the Commander's Cross



Lt.-General S.H.F.J. Manekshaw (left), Mrs. Manekshaw (second from right) and Mayor Gobinda Ray (right) with Mr. E. von Randow and Mrs. von Randow at the farewell reception held in Calcutta

Lifetime Service To Indo-German Goodwill

WARM tributes were paid to Mr. E. N. Shaffer at a farewell reception held in Bonn on the occasion of his retirement from the "Deutsche Welle" (Voice of Germany) as Head of the Asia Department. Mr. Shaffer, German journalist who had worked in India for over 26 years till he left this country in 1960, was recently awarded the Federal Grand Cross of Merit for his services in strengthening Indo-German ties.

After a long and successful journalistic career which took him from Breslau to Berlin, from there to India, and finally back to Germany, Mr. E. N. Shaffer, has now retired at the age of 76. The guests at the reception, which was given by Mr. Walter Steigener, Director-General of the "Deutsche Welle", included members of the Broadcasting Council of the "Deutsche Welle", representatives of various Asian Embassies at the Federal Capital, high officials of the Foreign Office led by State Secretary G. F.



Dr. Fritz van Briessen (right), new head of "Deutsche Welle's" Asia Department, wishing Mr. Shaffer all happiness in retirement

Duckwitz, high officials of the Federal Press Office, chief editors of leading German newspapers and many other prominent journalists, besides Mr. Johannes Gross, chief editor of the "Deutsche Welle".

Mr. Walter Steigener, praised the services of Mr. F. N. Shaffer during his six-and-a-half years at the "Deutsche Welle". He thanked Mr. Shaffer for his work and his wife for having "loaned" her husband to the "Deutsche Welle" for so long and to such a grand old age.

The Chairman of the Broadcasting Council of the "Deutsche Welle," Mayor Drexelius of Hamburg, referred to the difficult work associated with the reorganization of the "Deutsche Welle" in 1962 when almost overnight a Department for South Asia was established and a programme for the South Asian area had to be transmitted. He thanked Mr. Shaffer for having undertaken that none-too-easy job.

In the course of a humorous speech, Mr. Shaffer reviewed the development of the Asian Department, from the introduction of the English language programme in 1962 to the commencement of the Hindi and Urdu Programmes in 1964 and the introduction of

a fortnightly Sanskrit transmission in 1965. Referring to the importance and vitality of Sanskrit he said that one could go so far as to speak today of a true renaissance of Sanskrit.

Mr. E. N. Shaffer is succeeded by Dr. Fritz van Briessen who will be accompanying Foreign Minister Willy Brandt during the Minister's visit to New Delhi at the end of January 1969.

DEUTSCHE WELLE

Programmes for South Asia

Language	Time (I.S.T.)	Metres
German (daily)	18.20—21.20	13.83 19.64
English (daily)	8.30—9.10	31.09 25.19
do	21.20—21.50	16.79 19.64
Hindi (daily)	13.00—13.35	19.64
Urdu (daily)	13.35—14.10	16.81
Sanskrit (Thursday fortnightly)	13.15—13.35	16.81 19.64

VOICE OF GERMANY

Imperial Rose

"Kaiserin Farah" (Empress Farah), a variety of rose cultivated on a plant imported from the Federal Republic of Germany, was the gift with which Dr. Zakir Husain, President of India, greeted the Empress of Iran on Jan. 2 after she had been housed in the Rashtrapati Bhavan, during her visit to Delhi.

The plant from which the rose had been plucked was recently added to the large collection of rose plants in the Moghul Gardens of Rashtrapati Bhavan. The rose had bloomed on Jan. 2 morning and the Indian President, who loves roses, presented it to his royal guest.



A section of the large audience at the inauguration of a Technical Seminar organised by the Carl Duisberg Society



Bharata Natyam by a Madras University group of students during a cultural programme for the delegates to the seminar

TECHNICAL SEMINAR FOR FORMER TRAINEES

FORTY-EIGHT teachers from Indian engineering colleges and Polytechnics, all of whom had received a two-year advanced training in Germany, participated in a week-long technical seminar at the Indian Institute of Technology, Madras. The programme was organised by the Carl Duisberg Society of Cologne. The meeting represented a special feature of the extension work being carried out by the Carl Duisberg Society for foreign technical and managerial



Professor Dr. A. Ramachandran, Director, I.I.T. Madras, with some of the German specialists who participated in the seminar

experts on behalf of the Ministry of Culture in the German State of Baden Wuerttemberg and the Federal Ministry of Economic Co-operation which is in charge of development aid. This work includes scholarship programmes for students of engineering from abroad and measures to provide vocational training as well as practical training for apprentices from various countries. The Society performs its tasks through its central office and eleven sub-offices which, in their turn, have a network of branch offices throughout the Federal Republic of Germany. Besides looking after the foreign guests during their stay in Germany, the Society maintains contacts with these guests in their

own countries after they have completed the training in Germany. Problems relating to technical training programmes were highlighted at the inauguration of the seminar which was attended by many specialists.

The seminar was conducted by Mr. Johannes Schlaghecke who is in charge of the engineering education division of the Carl Duisberg Society in Cologne. Dr. Bindel of the German Consulate-General, Madras, told the seminar that the Federal Republic of Germany was keen that the advanced training programme being assisted by the Carl Duisberg Society was improved upon on the basis of the experience gained during the last few years. Professor Dr. A. Ramachandran, Director of the I.I.T. Madras, made a comparative survey of the educational systems in Germany, the USA and India and then dwelt on the problems of technical training in India.

A critical survey of the subject was also made by Mr. M. S. Srinivasan, Educational Adviser at the Southern Regional Office of the Union Education Ministry, who had worked in Germany as Cultural Attache at the

Indian Embassy in Bonn. The success of the programmes on the first three days of the seminar, which were exclusively devoted to technical lectures and laboratory demonstrations, was due entirely to the excellent assistance given by the Indian and the German staffs of the Indian Institute of Technology. Almost 50 lectures on subjects divided into three main technical groups: mechanical, electrical and civil engineering acquainted the participants in the seminar with the latest developments and the fruits of research in their respective technical fields of interest. In the second half of the seminar, methodic and didactic problems concerning technical training were analysed by specialists from Germany, professors of the Technical Teachers Training Institute and others. The latest trends in the different fields in both Germany and India were discussed.

The participants in the Seminar, the guests and the speakers as well as the teachers at the I.I.T. felt that the seminar was a grand success. Indeed, it provided another remarkable instance of Indo-German cooperation.

WORLD ATLAS OF EPIDEMICS

THE Heidelberg Academy of Science and the Department of Tropical Hygiene and Public Health of the South Asia Institute of Heidelberg University have produced a world atlas of epidemic diseases. A three-volume publication, the atlas was prepared during a period of about ten years by Professor Dr. Helmut Jusat, Director of the Institute for Tropical Hygiene and Public Health at the South Asia Institute, with Professor Dr. E. Rodenwaldt as co-editor. The publication meets the urgent need of the global effort to combat epidemic diseases and prevent their spread from one country to another. During a visit to

Calcutta, Dr. Helmut Jusat, presented a copy of the third volume of the atlas to the All-India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health, Calcutta. Picture below shows Dr. M.N. Rao (right), Director of the Institute, receiving the copy.





Removing potash with a mechanical shovel after the manure had been mined

INDIA last year received 100,000 tons of muriate of potash, a valuable mineral fertilizer, under a barter arrangement. This supply, valued at Rs. 4.4 crores, represented a breakthrough in the barter transactions which the Potash Fertilizers Ltd., an international organisation with its Indian branch in Bombay, has been promoting.

Germany has a long experience in the use of potassium fertilizers. When in the middle of the last century, the soil of German farms was exhausted for lack of mineral fertilizers, the German chemist Justus von Liebig (1803-73) discovered the importance of potash salts for plant life. Potassium mining was soon developed. The potassium industry is now concentrated in three firms which together produce 2.2 million tons of K_2O , a potash fertilizer. These firms have a joint sales organisation, the "Verkaufsgemeinschaft Deutscher Kaliwerke GmbH" which exports large quantities of potassium abroad, a substantial proportion to this country. After World War II, owing to the division of Germany, the mining capacity of the industry in the Federal Republic of Germany was much reduced, but production was stepped up through the application of

modern techniques. In order to educate the farmers on the mineral fertilizers, the industry has set up an extension service. At the same time, intensive research is also being conducted. An agricultural advisory service is functioning from Bombay.

The Bombay office of Potash Fertilizers Ltd., maintains close relations with the Government authorities, agricultural institutes

GERMAN POTASH AGAINST INDIAN JUTE

and the farm population. Since the end of the last war, the West-German potash industry has steadily rebuilt its market. Its supplies to India rose from a mere 300 tons of K_2O in 1950 to 20,000 tons in 1967, one-fifth of India's total imports. In order to assist India in importing more of these fertilizers, in providing a credit of Rs. 48 crores to India in 1966-67, the Federal Republic of Germany earmarked Rs. 6.8 crores for this specific need, namely the import of fertilizers. Side by side with Government assistance, the trade in the Federal Republic of Germany and France

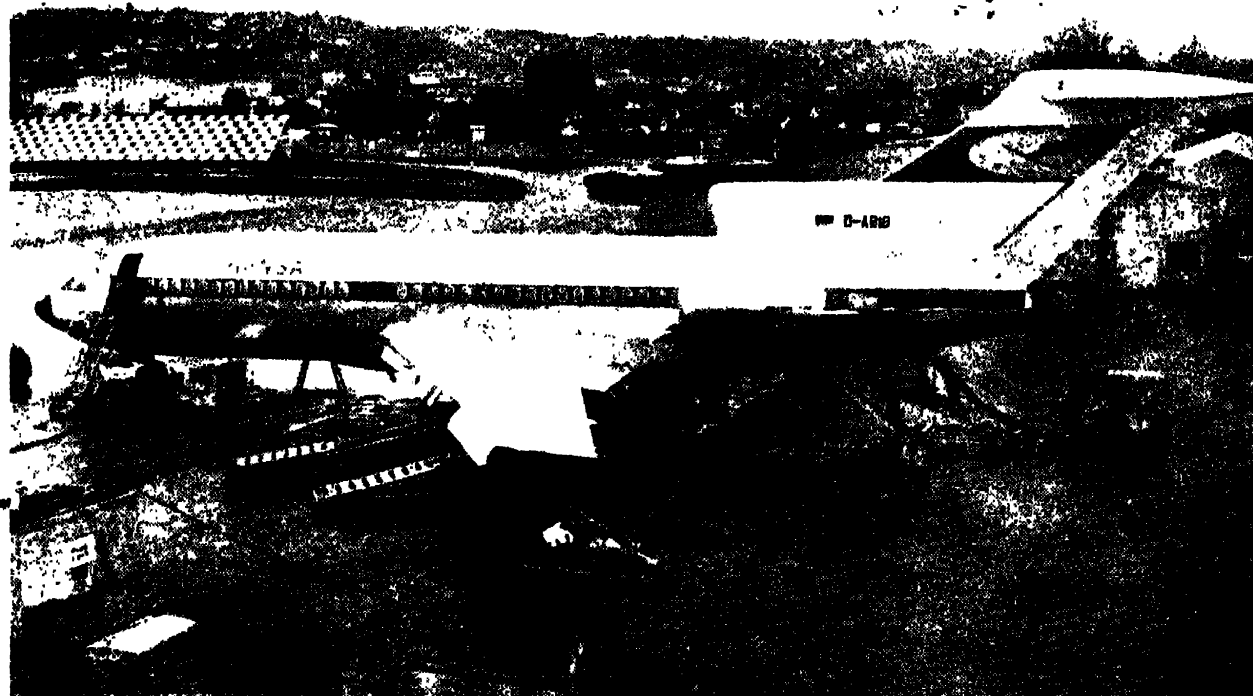


A plant (B) which has had the benefit of potash manure compared with one (A) to which it had not been applied

has also been helping this country. India's demand for potash has now increased, and the Potash Fertilizers Ltd. is co-operating in meeting this need to India's best advantage. In close co-operation with the Indian authorities, the organisation has developed a material which will help to supply the potash in a condition suitable for efficient manuring. As a result of this development, the West-German and French potash industry is buying from India all the jute bags needed for packing its supply. Millions of Indian jute bags are thereby carrying West-European potash to nearly every part of the world. In return, the organisation in Bombay is obtaining more shipments of potash from Germany to India so that the partnership initiated in this sphere may strengthen Indo-German ties and also increase the productivity of agriculture, an urgent problem of the Indian economy.



Happy farmers with the rich fruits before them of the application of N.P.K. (nitrogen potash) and NP (nitrogen phosphorus) fertilizers



MARK THE CONTRASTS

THE installations at any of the major airports in Germany provide a measure of the tremendous growth of air traffic. The loading and unloading of the huge aircraft of the German airlines, "Lufthansa,"

reflect the enormous tasks which are speedily carried out, thanks to intensive mechanization. Picture above shows in the original an aircraft ready for loading while that below incorporates 15 changes, as usual.



IN SHORT

"We unswervingly offer a policy of understanding which keeps in mind our own responsibility for preserving peace in the world" (Chancellor Kiesinger in a Christmas message).

In the effort to preserve peace in the world, no factor will be more important than the continued understanding and friendship between Washington and Bonn (President Johnson in his New Year greetings to Chancellor Kiesinger).

The Daimler-Benz concern last year had a total turn-over of Rs 1,400 crores, 12 per cent more than in the previous year.

West German monetary support to the French, British and American currencies now totals 5,100 million U.S. dollars. In addition, the Federal German Government has paid Great Britain a sum of 200 million dollars and the U.S. about 200 million dollars as off-set costs.

Electricity from nuclear power, now calculated to cost 0.96 dollars per kilowatt hour of production, will cost only 0.64 dollar in the mid-seventies, according to Prof. R. Schulten, German nuclear physicist.

Mr. Willy Brandt, Federal Foreign Minister, has expressed his country's willingness to contribute to the funds as well as the technical plans for

rescuing the temple of Philae, once called the "Pearl of Egypt", from the floods in the Nile. UNESCO is sponsoring a project, similar to the Abu Simbel temples rescue project, to take the temple to a new site.

The Federal German Railways are resuming during the period from January to June 1969, the practice of half-fare concessions to passengers aged above 65.

Nuclear energy will account for 40 per cent of power consumption in West Germany in 1980.

According to experts from the NASA responsible for the first manned flight around the moon, information released by "Heos-A", the first European satellite built under German lead, contributed in no insignificant measure to the safe flight of "Apollo-8".

A well-known shipyard in Bremen has started building the first of six 255,000-ton-capacity tankers for a world-famous oil firm.

The Federal Republic of Germany consumed 12.4 million tons of petrol during 1967 as against 12.3 million tons by Great Britain, 9.9 by France, 7.2 by Italy and 2.4 by Sweden.

Exciting sports were watched on the screen during a four-day sports film festival held in Oberhausen recently.

The four main prizes, each of DM 5,000, were won by Czechoslovakia, Soviet Union, the USA and Great Britain.

Tests conducted at the University Hospital in Duesseldorf show that people who handle sweeteners are more prone to diabetes than others.

Farmers in the Federal Republic of Germany reaped a harvest of 18.35 million tons of grain in 1968—2.9 per cent more than in the previous year.

The oldest currency note, printed in Sweden in 1766, is among the 45,000 bank notes, part of a rare collection held by Otto Ernst Schulze, a 70-year-old pensioner in Dortmund, West Germany. The rich treasure includes 14,000 coins and 1200 medals, all acquired during the last 28 years from numerous countries.

Mr. Werner Fischer, who has been associated with the travel industry since 1953, is the new manager of the Bombay branch of "Lufthansa", the German airline. He had worked in Calcutta for two years from 1960.

The Federal Republic of Germany is the world's second biggest producer of passenger cars in the world.

Large orders for cold-rolled thin sheet have been placed in recent weeks by the Soviet Union with West Ger-

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many's Steel Industry. The total volume of orders is said to be about 150,000 to two lakh Tons.

To mark the centenary of the German Alpine Association, a team of German mountaineers is planning to scale two 25,000-ft. high peaks in the Annapurna I Group of Mountains in Nepal.

The Federal Republic of Germany contributed 39 million dollars (approximately Rs 29.3 crores) to the IDA Funds as on December 30, 1968.

Last year, a record amount of DM 6,000 million (approximately Rs. 1,150 crores) of German government and private capital was invested in developing countries (Dr. E. Eppler, Economic Cooperation Minister).

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GERMAN
NEWS
WEEKLY

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ROURKELA

SYMBOL OF INDO-GERMAN CO-OPERATION

PORTRAITS FROM GERMAN INTELLEC- TUAL LIFE SWIRIDOFF

WHAT is Germany's intellectual life? Who are the personalities who have contributed most to invest it with its varied richness in such diverse spheres as architecture, music, painting, literature and science?

Paul Swiridoff's "Portraits From German Intellectual Life", Part I, attempts to provide the answers. It is not merely a wide-ranging study of German intellectual life in its entirety, but also portrays the colourful galaxy of the German men of letters and the arts. This makes the present volume a fascinating adventure both at the physical and the mental plane.

Coming as it does from one of the best-known photographers of Germany, Swiridoff's work naturally lays greater stress on the visual impression than on the written word. As a result, this de luxe album serves as an excellent study in portraiture which takes the readers to Swiridoff's gallery of eminent men. It covers such outstanding figures as Walter Gropius and Hans Scharoun in the world of architecture, Hans Purrmann and Otto Dix in the field of art and Heinrich Boll and Erich Maria Remarque in the world of literature. Others who occupy equally important places are: Boleslaw Barlog, Wieland Wagner, (Theatre), Antje Weisgerber (Acting); Carl Orff and Hans Werner Henze (Music), and Rudolf Augstein and Countess Donhoff (Editors)

As a photographer, Swiridoff has a high visual sense and a deep understanding of physiognomy. His camera lifts the invisible curtain from every face it studies and reveals its real personal characteristics. This brings the spiritual eminence of the subject into sharp focus.

The book brings out the diversity of ages, particularly in professions and fortunes. As such, it is a rich portrayal of the cross-section of German intellectual life in which the present has been captured and presented in words and pictures.

Publisher: Guenther Neske Verlag, Pfullingen

Illness forbade the planned visit to India of Federal Foreign Minister Willy Brandt who was to have held talks with Mrs. Indira Gandhi, Prime Minister and Minister for External Affairs, in New Delhi at the end of last month.

There have been tremendous changes in India since Mr. Brandt visited this country last, ten years ago, then as Governing Mayor of Berlin. He had looked forward to last month's visit not only for a fruitful exchange of views but also for renewing his friendship with India's leadership.

He had, however, met Mrs. Indira Gandhi last September when the Indian Prime Minister made a brief stop-over at Frankfurt airport on her way to Latin America.

The picture at right, taken at Frankfurt, reminds one of that occasion when, after a 30-minute talk with the Indian Head of Government, Foreign Minister Brandt described Bonn's economic, cultural and political relations with this country as "very good." Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and Deputy Prime Minister Morarji Desai sent messages to Mr. Brandt wishing him speedy recovery from his illness. Thanking them for their telegrams, Mr. Brandt expressed the hope that there would be another opportunity for him soon to visit India.



*

In a letter to "The Statesman," Mr. Sudhi Chatterjee of Calcutta replies to an earlier one by Dr. P. Saha on the question why India does not recognise East Germany, and recalls that the answer has been given many times by Nehru, Shastri and Indira Gandhi, i.e., that India should not increase the difficulties of the German people in restoring the unity of their nation. He points out: "That the people in the eastern part of Germany may meanwhile have achieved a better standard of living, despite Communist rule, should not be an argument; nor should we harm the German nation which always showed great respect and friendship towards India by recognising the separatist GDR regime even though it has now lasted for almost twenty years. British colonial occupation of India lasted much longer; nevertheless, the Germans supported Gandhiji's and Netaji's independence movement against this apparent 'reality.' By diplomatically recognising the GDR as a State, India, instead of being non-aligned, would align herself with the Communist camp, since no other country outside this camp has done so. Dr. Saha has incorrect information if he believes that Indonesia, Ceylon or Burma have diplomatic relations with GDR; these countries, on the contrary, have also understood the feelings of the German people and refused to recognise GDR."



Every good wish for greater Indo-German understanding.

T. S. Satyan, Photo Journalist

Three Essential Missions

THE Federal Foreign Minister, Mr. Willy Brandt, recently appraised the domestic and foreign-policy situation of the non-Communist part of Germany.

"On the whole," said Mr. Willy Brandt, "I believe that democracy in this country has struck deep roots. After two decades of the founding of the Federal Republic in 1949 we have every reason to be satisfied with what has taken place. This fact should not, however, lead us to think that we can now rest on our oars."

Referring to international affairs, Foreign Minister Brandt outlined the following "three essential missions":

- "Active contribution to the maintenance of peace. Regionally, our task is to foster a European peace arrangement and—within this framework—a solution to the problems of divided Germany."

- "Using our industrial and commercial power in the service of the world, including the increasingly important technological co-operation."

- "Exchange of our cultural accomplishments with those of other civilisations, especially through discussions and meetings of minds."

The Foreign Minister ruled out the use of development aid as a political weapon against the other part of Germany. Although Mr.

Brandt said it was understood that a nation served its own interests through the course of its foreign policy, "our foreign relations are not solely at the service of the Western alliance."

Times are changing, Mr. Brandt added, and European relations are no longer frozen in the Cold War that characterised the 1950s.

A Hindrance

MOSCOW's assertion that it has the right to intervene in the Federal Republic of Germany by military force, if Soviet policy deems such action necessary, was again mentioned by Chancellor Kurt Georg Kiesinger as a hindrance to Bonn's signing the treaty on the non-proliferation of atomic weapons.

"The Soviet Union", said the Chancellor in a newspaper interview, "wants to regard us as an outcast, citing a long-outdated pair of formulations in the United Nations Charter that bear all the hallmarks of military law. At the same time, Moscow demands that we sign the non-proliferation treaty."

It should be pointed out here that German fears of sudden Soviet moves across borders were intensified in late August last year when the Red Army and other Warsaw Pact troops invaded Czechoslovakia, which borders on part of the Federal Republic of Germany.

Dried Food to Fight Hunger

SCIENTISTS of the Federal Republic of Germany are playing a part in the international campaign to combat malnutrition and starvation. A major aspect of this effort is an attempt to dry vegetables and other foods without destroying their nutritive value, and German experts now report success in this direction. In co-operation with the food-processing industry, the experts have succeeded in developing a process that will dry vegetables without reducing their content of the so-called "trace elements" and the minerals that are important for human nutrition. In this process the vitamin content is said to remain undamaged too.

But in order to obtain dried food products with the food values of the fresh commodities, it has been found that the foods must be processed directly after the crops have been harvested and handled carefully in big industrial plants. The finished product, for instance, weighs only one-eighth or one-tenth of the original vegetable and in size it is a fraction of the original.

The experts foresee big vegetable-drying installations in Asia and Latin America. A medium-sized storage building will be sufficient to supply a month's food requirements for a city with 100,000 residents if scientifically dried foods are kept in storage.



Minister Kaete Strobel

"POLITICS is far too important to be left to men", once observed Mrs. Kaete Strobel—now the Minister for Health in the Federal Republic of Germany. To this pithy statement can now be attributed the main motivational force that lifted Kaete Strobel from a modest position and put her on top of Germany's political ladder. She was in India earlier this week when she participated in an international conference on "Women and Social Change in Asia" held under the joint auspices of the Maharashtra State Women's Council and the German Foundation for Developing Countries.

One of the most active post-war politicians, Mrs. Strobel has successfully contested every general election in her country and has had the privilege to sit in the German Parliament (Bundestag) ever since its inception in 1949. As if to wrest initiative from men, she has also contributed to the working of various committees in the sphere of public health with the restless spirit of a political crusader.

Born in a shoe-maker's family, she came in touch with the Social Democratic Party through her father while still in her teens. She worked in a clerical capacity for a Bavarian agricultural organisation and, her inexhaustible energy for work led her to the Socialist Youth Movement and then into education, health programmes, women's movement and child welfare.

After a difficult time during the last war, when her husband was away and when she had to carry alone the burden of her family and also her job, Mrs. Strobel plunged headlong into politics again when the German parties were being reformed. During her years of travel from one place of work to another, commuting between Bonn, Strasbourg and Brussels, Mrs. Strobel drove her own car in summer and went by train or plane in winter. For a while she only spent weekends at home in Nuernberg. In this she has not changed since attaining Ministerial office.

Since, December, 1966, Mrs. Strobel has been a prominent member of the Kiesinger Cabinet, the Deputy Speaker of the European Parliament and Chairman of its Social Democratic group.

Jaipur Art Festival 1969

THE Jaipur Festival 1969, which is being organised by the Max Müller Bhavans of New Delhi and Bombay, in cooperation with the Government of Rajasthan, the Rajasthan Tarun Kalakar Parishad and the Indo-German Society, Jaipur, will be held in the pink city from March 1 to 8. Providing an opportunity for an East-West exchange of ideas on art, the event will bring together well-known artists from France, Germany and India. The programme includes a symposium on the theme "India and Western Art—Will They Meet or Diverge"? The theatre groups and artistes expected to contribute to the Festival include the "Theatre de la Mandragore," Paris, a noted German-French theatre company, the Tuebingen Chamber Orchestra from the Federal Republic of Germany and Mr. S. Balachander a reputed veena artiste from Madras.



A Window to the World of Hoechst



THE latest issue of "The Hextonian", the house journal of Hoechst Dyes and Chemicals Ltd. and Hoechst Pharmaceuticals Ltd., Bombay, features the recent visit to India of Prof. Karl Winnacker, Chairman of the firm of Farbwerke Hoechst AG when he was accompanied by 110 journalists from Europe. The occasion was the inauguration of the polyethylene factory of Polyolefins Industries Limited, an Indo-German enterprise in Bombay. Enriched with numerous pictures, the issue carries a pictorial report of the six-day tour of this country by Prof. Winnacker. Providing a rich fare, the publication serves as a window to the world of Hoechst.

Rourkela Lotus Club's Fashion Show



IN Rourkela, the Lotus Club, an organisation of ladies, held a fashion show and later a Christmas Bazar, the collections at both being earmarked for charitable purposes. Mr. R. P. Sinha, General Manager of the steel plant, was the chief guest on the occasion.

The Christmas Bazar was inaugurated by Dr. Ing. W. Bading, General Superintendent of the steel plant. The functions were held at the Indo-German Club, and the success of the programmes was due particularly to the hard work of Mrs. Ratna Gopala Rao, President of the Club, and other office-bearers. Picture above provides a view of the fashion show.



Dr. Ulrich Engelmann, leader of the German delegation that participated in the inauguration of the fifteenth anniversary celebrations at the Rourkela Steel Plant, offering the greetings of the German people to the steel plant workers

Rourkela : Symbol of Indo-German Co-operation

DR. Ulrich Engelmann, leader of a German delegation that reached an agreement with the Hindustan Steel Limited on a plan of action to solve several problems relating to the second phase of the Rourkela steel plant, described Rourkela as a symbol of Indo-German friendship and fruitful co-operation. He expressed his satisfaction with the ideal spirit of co-operation between Indian and German engineers and technicians in the development of the plant. "It would be excellent if such co-operation were possible in all parts of the world for the benefit of mankind," he said.

Dr. Engelmann was delivering an address at the inauguration at Rourkela of a week-long programme of events to celebrate the 15th anniversary of the Hindustan Steel Limited. A mammoth gathering of workers of the steel plant and others was present. The celebrations were inaugurated by Mr. R. N. Singh

Deo, Chief Minister of Orissa, who also gave away awards to a number of workers of the steel plant for long and meritorious service. The Chief Minister paid a tribute to the German firms who have helped India to set up this modern steel unit.

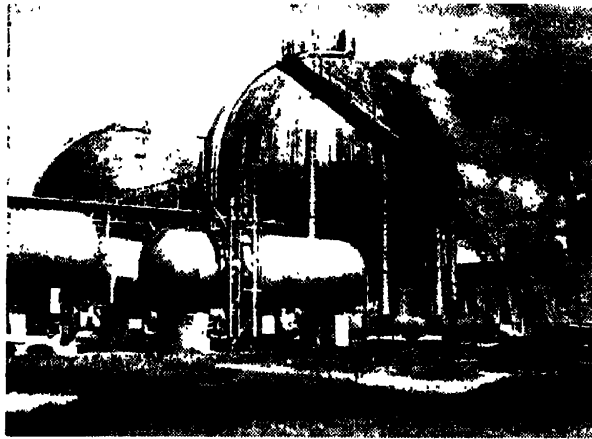
Mr. K. T. Chandy, Chairman of the Hindustan Steel Ltd., in welcoming the Chief Minister and other guests, said that Rourkela symbolised the vision and daring which enthused India's initial developmental efforts. He recalled the late Prime Minister Nehru's declaration in 1957 that Rourkela was the first major step towards the nation's pilgrimage to economic development. Again, in 1961, Mr. Nehru said: "The Rourkela steel

plant is not merely one of the most modern steel plants but is a symbol of the new India which I and most of the Indians nurse in their minds." Mr. Chandy pointed out: "The impulse which the initial conception of the plant bestowed in terms of technical innovation continues unabated and Rourkela is verily one of the most modern plants. Its expansion has seen the induction of the most modern tech-

Pouring of steel into moulds at the Rourkela Steelworks



Mr. R.P. Sinha (left), General Manager of the Rourkela Steel Plant, and Chief Minister R.N. Singh Deo



From left (1) The Electrolytic Tinning Line which turns out at Rourkela tin-coated steel sheets at 370 metres per minute. (2) At Rourkela's Fertilizer Plant liquid ammonia is stored in these 850-tonne-capacity spheres for distribution for further processing. (3) The plate mill through which steel ingots and blooms pass when they are being rolled.

ROURKELA

nological processes and their successful commissioning and operation "

Mr. Chandy acknowledged that the Rourkela enterprise would not have been possible but for the support of the Federal German Government. He also expressed his gratitude to German firms who participated in the establishment of this plant

In the course of his address, Dr. Engelmann said: "As you know, my Government and the German people, when thinking of the Hindustan Steel Ltd., have at heart, above all the fate of Rourkela. The interest that the German Government, trade and industry, and also the citizens of my country have been taking in the progress of this plant is considerable. In my country the Rourkela steel plant has come to be regarded as our own steelworks."

"During these very months, Rourkela is taking another big step forward in its development, as it is preparing for the possibilities of reaching an output of 1.8 million tons of ingot steel and a corresponding volume of finished products. Rourkela's delivery programme will be increased by several high-grade products being manufactured in units which range among the most modern and sophisticated of their kind in the world."

An official Press release on the Engelmann delegation's discussions with HSL stated: "Consultations were held at Rourkela on January 16 and 17 between delegations of Hindustan Steel Limited (HSL) and the German Government, headed by Chairman K.T. Chandy and Ministerial Director Dr. Engelmann from the Federal Ministry of Economics. The German delegation included also representatives of the Ministry of Economic Co-operation, the German Embassy, New Delhi and the Bank for Reconstruction (KfW). The talks centred on the problems of the supply of raw materials, questions of maintenance and the financing of investments needed for the completion of the second stage of the Rourkela Steel Plant.

"In a cordial atmosphere, full agreement was achieved about certain joint actions to be taken in the near future.

Both sides expressed their satisfaction at the arrangements reached within the credit lines of the existing loan agreements. In particular, a team of German experts will be provided for the improvement of the supply of raw materials and for the engineering services department."

Returning to New Delhi after the fruitful discussions at Rourkela, Dr. Engelmann and his delegation had a meeting with the concerned senior officers of the Government of India. Later, Dr. Engelmann explained to journalists the problems on which agreement was reached at Rourkela.

He recalled that the last German consultations regarding the working of the Rourkela steel plant were held about two years ago, and said that since then the situation in the steel plant had greatly improved. The main question discussed during the latest consultations related to

the content and recommendations of a report on the exploration of certain mines in Orissa with a view to ensuring uniformity of quality in the ores being supplied to the plant. On this point it had been agreed that H.S.L. should undertake detailed exploration. Another question discussed was about providing the services of some German experts in addition to the General Superintendent, Dr. Ing W. Bading who had recently joined the steel plant. Efficient maintenance of the plant was one of the main problems and the services of experts were necessary now. The Indian and German sides had agreed that within the limits of the credits made available by Germany for the second phase of the plant, a team of experts should be sent to India for a limited time. This team would include experts who would concentrate on providing adequate in-plant training to the Indian staff, Dr. Engelmann also said.



Dr. U. Engelmann, leader of the German delegation to Rourkela, giving details to journalists in New Delhi on his successful consultations with the Hindustan Steel Ltd.

THE ATOM

What is "big" and what is "small"?

By FRITZ ZILESCH

THE discovery of nuclear energy has awakened in many the desire to be initiated into the mysterious world of the atom. But these tiniest components of the universe are as difficult to analyse as the universe itself. Scientists are still disputing over the structure of the atom. In doing so they operate with a set of highly intricate concepts belonging to a branch of advanced physics, concepts that neither comparisons nor diagrams can bring within the grasp of the layman's mind.

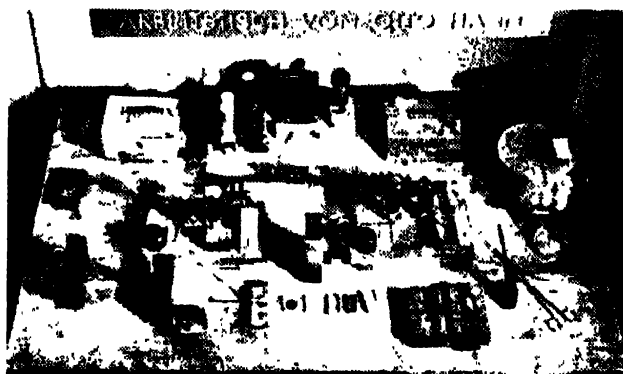
But there is one readily comprehensible phenomenon about this microscopic world that fills even the simplest mind with wonder, and that is the marvel of

the numerical quantities in relation to each other. We might say that we human beings live in a world measured by the metre. Distances expressed in kilometres already prove too much for our brain. But both in the microcosmos as well as in the macrocosmos, our human capacity to visualize distance and dimension totally fails us. Yet, in both worlds there stretch immense distances between the individual "degrees" in the colossal measuring scale of our universe. What is "small"? What is "big"? This is the question that grips us.

Let us look up a few figures in the formidable volumes of scientific wizardry:

Diameter of the atomic nucleus	0.000,000,000,001 mm.
Diameter of the atom	0.000,000,1 mm.
Length of a bacterium	0.01 mm.
Length of an amoeba	0.8 mm.
Height of a man	1750 mm.
Diameter of the earth	13,000 km.
Diameter of the sun	1,390,000 km.
Diameter of the star Antares	600,000,000 km.
Diameter of the star Epsilon in the constellation of the waggoner	4,000,000,000 km.
Diameter of our solar system	11,800,000,000 km.
Diameter of the Milky Way	900,000,000,000,000 km.
Diameter of the Universe (theoretical estimate)	1,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 km.

The table (now on display at Munich's Deutsche Museum) at which Professor Otto Hahn, along with Professor Fritz Strassmann, his collaborator, worked when he first split the uranium atom in 1939.



Professor Otto Hahn (1879-1968)

To visualize so vast a range of numerical quantities is beyond the capacity of our mind's eye. In order to bring these figures within reach of our comprehension, we must divide this gigantic measuring scale into at least three sections, treating each section separately. One of the smallest units of measure we are familiar with and which our eye is capable of perceiving is 1/10 mm. about the breadth of a hair. Let us take it as the basic unit for the following comparison.

If the atomic nucleus were 1/10 mm. across, an atom would be the size of a country mansion, a bacterium as long as the distance between Berlin and London, an amoeba so long that you could wrap it twice around the Equator, a man so tall that if he stood up he would have the sun at chin-level, the earth so large that an aeroplane flying at the speed of light would take two years to traverse the distance between the North and South Poles.

Now if the earth measured 1/10 mm. across, the sun would be the size of a pea, the star Antares the size of a medium-sized room, the star Epsilon in the constellation of the waggoner as big as a six-storied house, and the solar system as large as a football field. But if the solar system were only 1/10 mm. across, the Milky Way would be almost as huge as Mount Everest and the Universe so enormous that 640 globes, the size of our planet Earth could be placed side by side along the length of its diameter.

The diameter of the Universe is a septillion times the diameter of the atomic nucleus. A septillion is equal to a 1 with 42 ciphers. Where does the golden mean between these numerical quantities lie? Does it also represent an astronomical figure? Happily not, for the average numeral in the order of magnitude governing the expanse we occupy in space, the figure that stands halfway between the atomic nucleus and the Universe, is a unit of measure that is within the grasp of our human minds, namely, a body the diameter of which measures 1000 km. It would cover Central Europe from the Baltic to the Adriatic.

Translated by Shamim Smetacek

YOUR REPORTER IN BONN

INDIAN HANDICRAFTS IN GERMANY

INDIAN works of art, handicraft articles, brocades and silks always present a colourful image of India to Germans.

In recent years, the close economic collaboration between India and Germany and the efforts to step up the import of Indian products into Germany have resulted in increased representation of Indian goods at Fairs and Exhibitions there. Though handicrafts still hold the pride of place, Indian engineering goods are increasingly coming into prominence.



Not only tea but also mango pickles, chutneys, spices and a wide range of other food articles are displayed at many an Indian stall at trade fairs and exhibitions in Germany.



A Hamburg importer of articles from India is seen holding "Mother of Pearl in Luxury Wood," a table-top, to impress a prospective buyer with the artistic excellence of the piece.



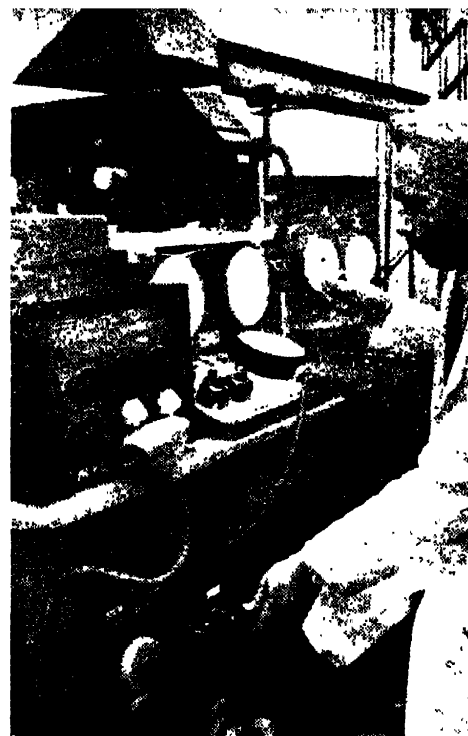
German visitors examining a silk sari and a piece of brocade at the Indian pavilion at an exhibition in Germany.



The artistic features of metalware pieces at exhibitions are the subject of comments and warm praise for India's craftsmen.



Mr. R.S. Minhas from Mandi, a research scientist at Bonn University, is seen explaining to his professor (right) the results of his experiments in soil chemistry.



With the aid of the "Flame Photo Meter" Minhas is studying the absorption of mineral fertilizers by plants.

MINHAS STUDIES IN BONN FOR BETTER FARMING IN MANDI

IN a green-house at Bonn University, Rajinder Singh Minhas from Mandi in Himachal Pradesh grows meadow grass in many pots. With the greatest care he applies a fertilizer to it, waters it each day with a measured quantity of water, cuts the stalks, burns them to ashes in a special oven, weighs, measures and checks the residue; he then grows new grass and carries out the same process. Minhas claims that his precise and thorough method signifies a great deal to the farmers in India.

Laymen shake their heads when they hear this, but Professor Kick of Bonn University and his assistants, Dr. Grosse-Brauckmann and Dr. Sauerbeck, listen most attentively when Minhas informs them about the results of his work. For Minhas is making use of a process which

was recommended by the great Justus Liebig, who developed it in the last



Minhas (left) extracting samples of earth, with the assistance of German colleagues, for a chemical analysis of the soil

century. His advice was: "In order to ascertain what a soil is lacking, one has to burn a plant which has grown on it. The mineral parts of the ash, which contain all the plant's 'foodstuffs' will then show which ones are missing."

Rajinder Singh Minhas was born in Jullundur District, and studied at the agricultural college in Punjab with agricultural chemistry as his field of specialization. As an assistant in the Indo-German package project of agricultural development in Mandi, Himachal Pradesh, he examined the soil there and convinced farmers that it was necessary to fertilize the ground in order to achieve a far greater crop yield. For the past one year, he has been continuing his studies under Professor Kick in Bonn on a grant from the German Academic Exchange Service.



Visiting fruit stalls (left) Minhas and his Indian friends in Bonn buy their requirements for the day. They also look round other stalls where wood carvings and objects of art (right) from India offered for sale keep them in close touch with the atmosphere at home.



THE SCIENTIST

WERNER HEISENBERG

"I have come to like Heisenberg very much: he is very popular and highly esteemed by everyone here. His talent is tremendous, but what I especially like about him is his pleasant, unassuming nature, his good humour and his eagerness and enthusiasm." This is what Max Born said to Arnold Sommerfeld, Heisenberg's professor in Munich, after he had managed to get the "infant prodigy" to Göttingen as his assistant.

Professor Werner Heisenberg, the Nobel Prize-winner for Physics in 1933, is the President of the Alexander von Humboldt Foundation in the Federal Republic of Germany. A member of the Order Pour le Mérite for Arts and Science, Prof. Heisenberg has for long been Chairman of the Scientific Policy Committee of the International Institute of Nuclear Physics in Geneva.

Born in Würzburg in 1901, Heisenberg grew up in Munich where his father was professor of Middle and Modern Greek (Byzantine) Art. After completing his studies at Munich and Göttingen Universities, he obtained his doctorate in 1923. In 1927 he discovered the "Uncertainty Principle," and in 1941 became Director of the Kaiser Wilhelm Institute for Physics, now known as the Max Planck Institute.



THE NOVELIST

GÜNTER GRASS

GÜNTER Grass, the well-known German post-war essayist, poet and novelist, hit the headlines in world literature with his novel, "Die Blechtrommel" ("The Tin Drum"). Symbolizing the aspirations of the post-war generation, "The Tin Drum" is an experimental novel in surrealism and draws its material from war devastated Danzig. The novel captures a world as viewed from the lowly standpoint of a vagrant rogue who leads an aimless life. It is, therefore, the story of a humped dwarf who has a passion for a toy drum and wanders through the streets of Danzig.

After his initial success, Grass produced a number of other literary works in quick succession. These were: "Gleisdreieck" ("Junction"), "Katz und Maus" ("Cat and Mouse"), "Hundejahre" ("Dog Years"). In 1945 Grass was awarded a prize for poetry for reading his verse to the '47 Group. In France, he was awarded a prize for the best book written by a non-French writer in 1963.

Grass was born at Danzig in 1927. At the age of 17 he was drafted for the war; he was injured and taken prisoner. Released in 1945, he settled in the Rhineland. Grass studied under Magas and Pankok at the Düsseldorf Academy of Art.

Today, Grass has achieved worldwide fame. He is regarded as one who has done a great deal to raise German literature to a new peak.



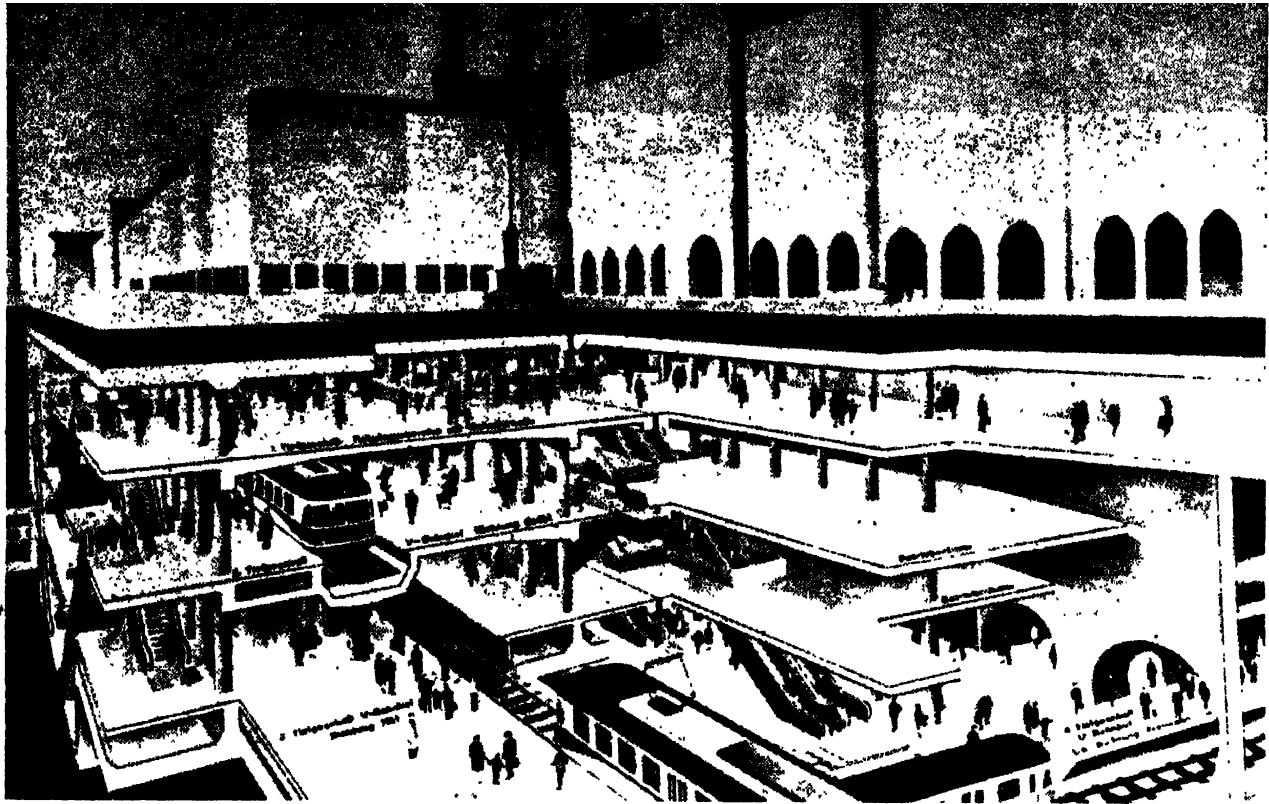
THE MUSICIAN

CARL ORFF

CARL Orff's works include all the arts, of which music is only one component, albeit the decisive one. His musical system is centred on the sung and spoken word, and he boldly exploits all the resources of the human voice. The instruments he uses are limited to giving tonal expression to the rhythmic element of his musical language.

Born in Munich in 1895, Orff studied at the Academy of Music for some time. But he is really self-taught. Coming from a family interested in all the arts he was already composing when only a child. In 1915 as conductor of a chamber theatre, he came into close contact with the contemporary theatre. Later, together with Dorothee Günther, he founded the "Günther schule," where he discovered and developed his conception of the unity of music with movement and language, elements that characterise his later work. Out of the work of this period grew Orff's "Schulwerk" ("Music for Children": education in music stimulating imagination through improvisation, using words in speech and song and simple percussion instruments).

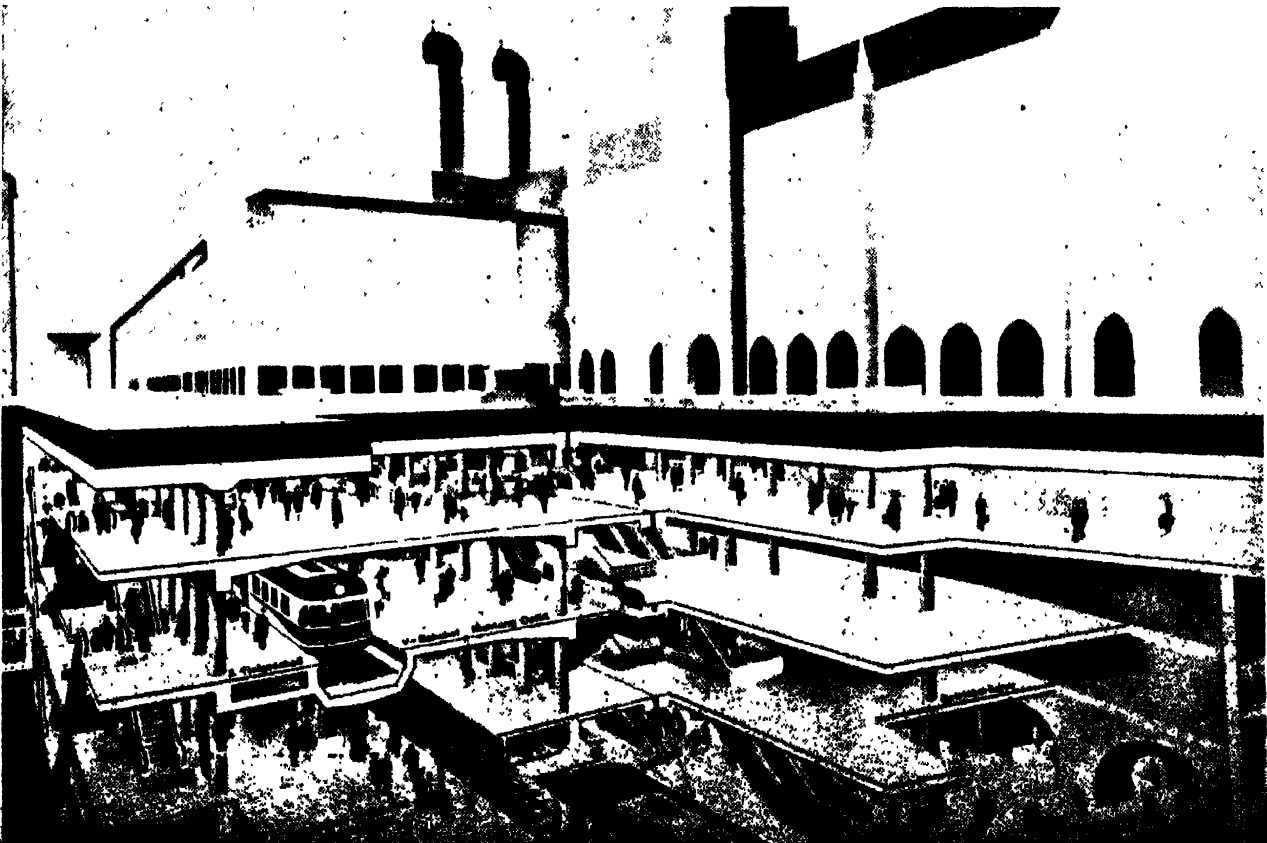
Carl Orff's conception of the essential relationship of language and music, a conception which is new and absolutely his own, has made him an innovator in the field of musical drama and brought his work worldwide recognition. In 1961 a special Orff Institute was added to the Mozartem in Salzburg.



MARK THE CONTRASTS

MUNICH is busy preparing for the 1972 Summer Olympics. One of the measures being carried out to relieve congestion in traffic between the "Marienplatz", the Bavarian capital's city centre,

and the "Olympic Village" is the construction of underground tunnels for traffic at four levels. Picture above reproduces a sketch of the four tunnels while the one below incorporates 15 changes as usual.



IN SHORT

"We do not recognise a second German State because we consider it our duty to defend our fellow-countrymen's right of self-determination. There is always the hope that we shall come together again as one State." (Chancellor Kiesinger)

"The German Federal Government attaches great importance to economic co-operation between India and Germany. This goes for trade and development aid as well as for projects on a partnership basis." (Foreign Minister Willy Brandt)

The turnover of industry in the Federal Republic of Germany rose by 14.1 per cent between the first and third quarters of last year.

The late Chancellor Adenauer's villa near Bonn has been declared the "National Adenauer Memorial." The surroundings are unchanged and the archives of the villa contain the late Chancellor's state papers, letters and documents which have been made available for research study.

A commission to investigate experimental and electronic music, set up by the Berlin International Experimental Music Festival, is now studying ways to finance special studies and to protect the copyright of composers and sound engineers.

The Rourkela steel plant recently supplied the major portion of steel plates for the construction of the first

India-made frigate, "INS Nilgiri," a task that required fulfilment of rigorous specifications.

Farms in the Federal Republic of Germany, with a yield of 3.59 tons per hectare (2.5 acres), topped the list of countries with high yields in wheat. France, Italy, the U.S.A., Rumania and Canada were in the "second best" category.

West Germany holds the sixth place with regard to the ratio of social security contributions to the gross national product. According to an international study, she is just ahead of U.K. and well ahead of the U.S.A.

"International division of labour is by no means a theoretical demand or a mere programme. It is the only possible way to satisfy the demands of the rapidly increasing world population." (Minister Dr. Karl Schiller).

The Federal Republic of Germany occupies the third place, after the U.S.A. and Great Britain, in the field of private foreign investment in India.

"The Federal Republic of Germany will do nothing to aggravate the situation between India and Pakistan either militarily or otherwise." (Foreign Minister Willy Brandt in an interview with the UNI, New Delhi).

Last year the Rourkela steel plant recorded a 30 per cent increase

of production over the previous year. This achievement holds promise of a further rise of production to 1.5 million tons of ingot steel by the close of 1969.

"We are confident that the measures we have taken in connection with the recent monetary crisis — to facilitate our imports and curb our exports — will have a favourable effect also on Indian trade with the Federal Republic of Germany." (Foreign Minister Willy Brandt.)

Egyptian bread prepared in about 4000 BC and some two hundred varieties of German bread were displayed at an exhibition of bread and pastry held in Mainz, West Germany. There were 1,200 sorts of pastry.

The German Colour system PAL has been adopted by nine other countries, including Switzerland.

A "floating seminar" on tropical diseases prevalent in Africa is now being held by 150 German physicians on board a steamer which is sailing along the West-African coast.

According to the latest forecast, the number of air passengers taking off or landing at German airfields will reach the 22 million mark at the end of this year.

Owing to the progressive electrification of the track on the Federal German Rail-

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ways, 163 steam engines were scrapped during the last few months. The oldest of these locomotives dated from 1913 and the most recent one from 1951.

The aircraft industry in West Germany has made notable progress in developing vertical take-off planes. German experts are now preparing for the next phase, namely, assembly-line production.

For implementing the world food programmes of UN specialised agencies, the Federal Republic of Germany has so far contributed 20 million dollars (approximately Rs. 15 crores).

"Goopy Gyne Bagha Byne", a fantasy film directed by Mr. Satyajit Ray, has been invited for screening at the next International Film Festival in Berlin to be held in June 1969.

Period on Feb. 1, 1969

Bulletin of the Bureau of the Federal Republic of Germany
Vol. X, No. 4, 1959, April 12, 1959, Page No. 1-10

GERMAN NEWS WEEKLY





"I Viewed the World with Kindly Eyes" reads the title of a German memorial volume dedicated to the great artist Käthe Kollwitz (1861-1945).

Käthe Kollwitz, the German graphic artist and sculptress, was an eloquent spokesman for the victims of social injustice, war and inhumanity. Depicting in a most forceful and compelling style the misery and the sufferings of the poor and downtrodden, she appealed to the social conscience of those who were better off and roused them to action. The book contains drawings and notes from her diaries, many of them hitherto unpublished. They reveal to the reader the heights and depths in the life of this unique woman.

It is remarkable that almost all the themes of her artistic work are repeated in her diary: Compassion, indignation, war, death and farewell, mother love, occasionally joy (most strongly expressed through the medium of the child) as well as the critical self-analysis in her diaries, all are reflected in more than a hundred self-portraits of the artist.

Her original themes — Self, Fellow Beings, Labour — are repeated again and again. The son of the artist, Hans Kollwitz, says this about the book: "Since one is more apt to write down one's disappointments and failures, feelings of depression and thoughts about the unexplainable, rather than the more matter-of-factly received pleasant experiences, one will find a predominance of serious motives in this volume on Käthe Kollwitz."

Sadness, compassion and an insight into the origins of all human emotions are the themes of this book which is one of the most revealing works about the self-documentation of an artist and the enigmatic depths of human existence.

Publisher: Fackelträger-Verlag, Schmidt-Kuester GmbH, Hannover.

At the beginning of this month the Communist East German "Foreign Minister Otto Winzer" was in Cairo. A report released at the end of his visit says: "The communique recognized the rights of the Arab people to self-determination." If there was need of any further proof for East Berlin's deceitfulness it is this. In Cairo Otto Winzer calls for self-determination, the same right which he denies to the 17 million Germans in the G.D.R. Why? Everybody knows that East Germany which came under Soviet occupation after the war, is ruled by a Communist minority. It is not the first time in the course of history that a minority was able to usurp the power and by means of massive propaganda managed to create a 'fictive reality' which had little to do with the real state of affairs.

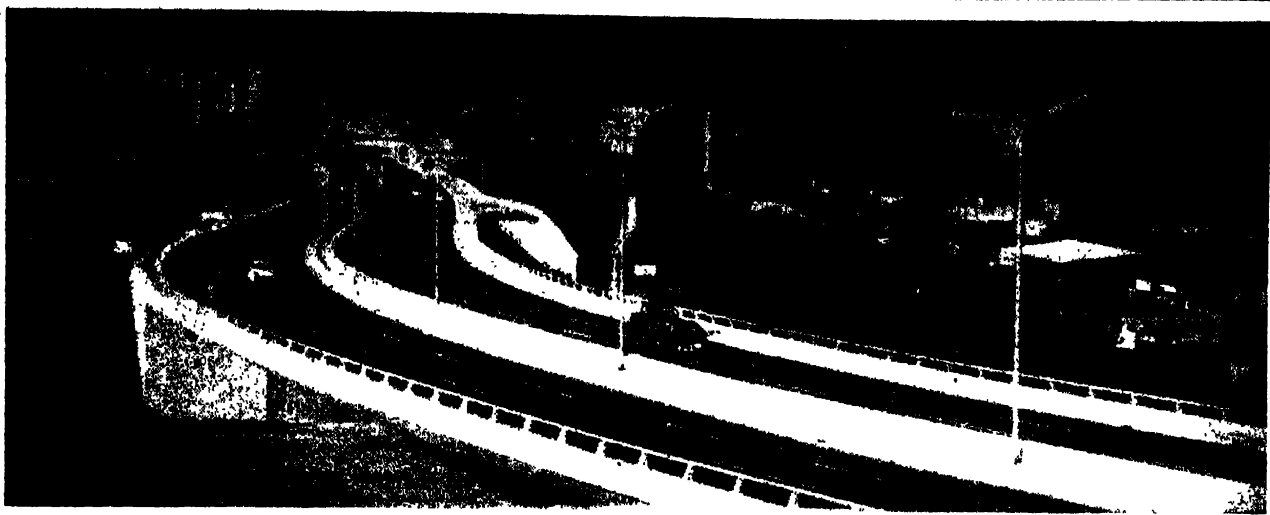
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What do the Communist rulers in East Germany want? First they ask for international recognition to prepare for the second phase, their final aim. This final aim of the G.D.R. is to bring the whole of Germany under a unified Communist rule. It was first formulated in the Communist manifesto of 1848. Today again this strategic goal determines the tactical moves of Pankow's politicians, hence the never-ending accusations against the Federal Republic, which, contrary to East Germany, was created on the basis of free elections. The East German monthly "Einheit" (Unity) cynically calls "for a united socialist German Peace-State." If one cuts out the merely propagandistic embellishments of this statement, it would read, more correctly, that the G.D.R. wants a "united Communist German State." However, the Germans in the Federal Republic and the overwhelming majority of the German population in the G.D.R. do not want Communism, but a united Germany formed on the basis of the free decisions of its citizens.

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"We do not recognise a second German State, because we consider it our duty to defend our fellow-countrymen's right of self-determination. There is always the hope that we shall come together again as one State," declared Federal Chancellor Kiesinger.

Foreign Minister Willy Brandt has described what he calls a realistic approach to the problem of divided Germany: "We do not want an unnatural division put into irrevocable writing. The foreign recognition of the division of the German nation would only make the solution of the German question more difficult, and burden the progress towards relaxation and normalisation."



Typical of the attempts to facilitate greater flow of traffic on thoroughfares in the Federal Republic of Germany, flyovers, such as the one on Berlin's ring road above, add fresh tempo to Germany's fast-moving life.

GERMAN UNITY AND PEACE IN EUROPE

THE principles on which the Federal German Government's policy of maintaining peace and achieving unity in Europe is based were explained to the Consultative Assembly of the Council of Europe in Strashourg by the Parliamentary State Secretary in the Foreign Office, Dr. Gerhard Jahn.

Dr. Jahn said that close co-operation in Europe was a precondition and at the same time constituted an effort to produce a just peace arrangement on the Continent. The dialogue between the Federal Government and the Soviet Union was also oriented towards this goal.

"The Soviet Union, together with the three Western Powers, bears a special responsibility for Germany as a whole and for Berlin. In the efforts to make a contribution for the promotion of peace in Europe the improvement of relations between Germany and the Soviet Union is a primary task of the Federal Government," he said.

On the role of Berlin and on the question of securing peace, the State Secretary said: "We are well aware that our efforts can only be successful if the other side, too,—and here I think especially of the Soviet Government and the authorities in East Berlin—does not undertake any counter step to a peaceful development in Central Europe. This will not be enough in the long run. In the final analysis, it will be a question of actual

behaviour in all sectors serving the interest of peace. Berlin must also be included in these efforts. A new Berlin crisis would be a heavy burden on all efforts to expand the possibility of peaceful co-existence in Europe. This, unfortunately, does not prevent Moscow and East Berlin from waging

EAST BERLIN CREATES NEW TENSION

Commenting on the present attempts by the Communist regime in East Germany to impede the election of the Federal President in Berlin by obstructing the overland access routes to the city, a government spokesman pointed out that the attempt constituted a violation of the internationally agreed status of Berlin. The spokesman added that the East German authorities are not entitled to change or revoke these arrangements.

a constant war of nerves against the free part of Berlin. The latest target has been the Federal Assembly, to be convened in the city in the beginning of March to elect the next Federal President as laid down in the Constitution. Let me say the following: "The Federal Assembly has been meeting regularly in Berlin for the past 15 years. The decision to meet again in Berlin this time is the continuation of a standing tradition. There is no reason to protest. As far as we are concerned the convening of

the Federal Assembly in Berlin will be a normal parliamentary process which we wish to carry out with quiet dignity, in pursuit of our own affairs, and without impinging on the rights of anyone. We therefore ask our friends to show their solidarity with Berlin in the coming weeks, which has always been in accordance with the thinking of the Consultative Assembly of the Council of Europe.

"We are ready to make sacrifices also in the national sector, if this could help to achieve progress towards a stable inner order on the Continent. But a divided nation in the heart of Europe is not a suitable basis for a new start in Europe. The recognition of the "G.D.R." would mean the final dissection of a people that belong to each other and want to live together. This would also mean that the status quo would be so consolidated that it would become even more difficult to overcome. But what we want in Europe is not consolidation and paralysis but openness, the overcoming of the status quo and the readiness to co-operate. Europe will not be able to overcome its wretched division if both parts of Germany become outposts of opposed positions in East and West. Germans should be given the task of building a bridge of understanding. We ask your support now as before," Dr. Jahn concluded.

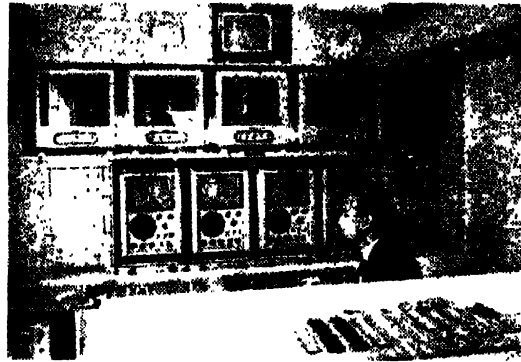


ONI has to accept opposition occasionally in order to serve the community," says Karin, stonch a typical product of Germany's army young generation. The occasion to meet this comment from the 19-year-old school girl from a Frankfurt High School arose when she protested against police action against student demonstrators in Berlin some time back. "What might they have been told about the dignity of man or the function of a civil servant?" she asked at a farewell function of the school much to the chagrin of her teachers. Later, after passions had cooled off, Karin's civil courage brought results. She was awarded the Theodor Heuss Medal for "remarkable courage of convictions" and the Cologne Municipal Council distributed 10,000 copies of her speech. Today, Karin is a student of politics and economics and looks ahead to a journalistic career. Her future plans also include a desire to contest for a seat in the Frankfurt Municipal Council.

German Equipment for Republic Day Telecast

AIR's Television Services notched another milestone during this year's Republic Day celebrations when a mobile TV-unit (picture right) went into action to provide an on-the-spot coverage of the Republic Day Parade.

Fitted with a self-contained unit, comprising three TV cameras, picture monitors, mixers and synchronisers, the studio on wheels beamed the programmes via microwaves to the main AIR transmitter which in turn relayed it to thousands of TV viewers in the Capital. Few among the excited viewers would have guessed that the entire equipment for the TV van was of German origin.



Dr. Froewis—New Ambassador to Ruanda



DR. Walter Froewis, currently Senior Consul at the Consulate General of the Federal Republic of Germany in Bombay, has been appointed German Ambassador in Kigali for Ruanda—a State in Central Africa. Dr. Froewis, well-known for his keen interest in Indian cultural and political affairs, was primarily instrumental in promoting the sister city relationship between Bombay and Stuttgart in July last year. Since 1953, when he joined Bonn's Foreign Service, he has held various diplomatic posts with distinction.

Some of the prominent positions among these were Consul General in San Francisco, Cultural Attache in Indonesia, and a term at the South-East Asia Desk at the Foreign Office in Bonn.

Indian Sculptor's Homage to Gandhi & King

MR Amar Nath Sehgal's latest pieces of bronze sculpture, two soft and pliable abstracts in oval shape, are the artist's homage to two great men: Mahatma Gandhi and Dr. Martin Luther King who served the cause of human emancipation through love and non-violence.

Explaining the motivations behind his new creations, Mr. Sehgal says: "They depict the central idea as a halo and project sculptured linear dimensions into space. Love is rhythmic waves moving in space. The forms gain momentum to enlighten the universe with the ideals of the great men and the trickling water symbolises their sympathy for humanity. Widely known all over Germany for his art, Mr. Sehgal's contribution to the fine arts was once described by Berlin's "Die Welt" as follows: "It may well be that art critics one day will come to the conclusion that with his art he stood for India as Henry More with his sculptures stands for Great Britain." His works of art occupy a pride of place in West Berlin's Museum of the 20th Century and the Dahlem Museum.



KAETHE KOLLWITZ COMES TO DELHI

A comprehensive ten-day exhibition of engravings, drawings and sculptures by Käthe Kollwitz (1867 - 1945), the renowned German artist, is being shown at Rabindra Bhavan, New Delhi. The Exhibition is jointly sponsored by the Lalit Kala Akademi, Max Mueller Bhavan and Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany and will be inaugurated on February 18th by Dr. Mulk Raj Anand, President of the Lalit Kala Akademi.

Käthe Kollwitz lived and worked to achieve a socialism of action, and her creative sympathy has made her one of the most humane figures of our time. Early in her career, writes Mr. Kurt Martin in a brochure published in connection with the Exhibition, Käthe Kollwitz chose graphics as her medium.

While still under the influence of her teacher, Max Klinger, she liked etching but later preferred woodcuts and lithographs because of their stronger plastic impact. This plastic tendency soon looked for independent expression. Over a number of years Käthe Kollwitz worked on a monument for her younger son who was killed in October, 1914. His death became for her a kind of personal obligation. Two years later she noted in her diary: "There's a drawing made,



*Death On A
Country Road*

mother letting her dead son slide into her arms. I could do a hundred similar drawings but still can't seem to come any closer to him. I am still searching for him as if it were in the very work itself that I had to find him."

The first etchings were narrative illustrations, then followed various series on which the artist spent long periods: the weavers' rising and the peasant war. The present is experienced in historical projection.

In 1922-23 she did seven huge woodcuts in the "War" series and between 1923-37, when almost seven, she did eight lithographs which showed her shattering realisation of death. The self-portraits occurring continuously throughout her work, is an account rendered both to herself and to the world.

In the later decades her works stand for more than just the specific, individual instance. They represent the whole

Bread! Bread!

of humanity and are eternally valid and applicable; they express not only the pain of suffering but its necessity. It is the sufferer and not the inflicter of the pain who is shown.

Käthe Kollwitz's style remained traditional. She did not go in for new modes such as Expressionism, or any other of the modern trends. Her work is almost beyond such categorisation. It is rather a German contribution to the people of Europe, for rarely have misery and suffering been portrayed with more dignity, respect and understanding. This French tribute to the artist came from no other person than Romain Rolland himself.



Bread!



Two Chattering Women With Children



A Town Shelter

The Pregnant Oyster.



Berlin's Congress Hall, designed by the American architect, Hugh A. Stubbins and presented to the city by the Benjamin Franklin Foundation, has been jestfully nicknamed by Berliners as "The Pregnant Oyster."

IT must be something about the dry, stimulating Berlin air that makes Berliners such an atypical breed of Germans—witty, sophisticated and totally irreverent. To a country that makes a fetish of discipline, punctuality and respect for authority, the Berliners bring a much-needed breath of fresh air.

Take for instance the magnificent Congress Hall in Berlin, a gift of the Americans. The Berliners immediately christened it the "pregnant oyster," and believe me, even though I have never seen an oyster in my life, pregnant or otherwise, the imagery couldn't have been more apt. And what do they call the spanking new memorial chapel and bell tower next to the massive ruins of the Kaiser Wilhelm Gedächtniskirche on the Kurfürstendamm? Soon after construction the Berliners unanimously nicknamed it "The lipstick case and the powder box." One look and you see why.

The city's main government office is called the biggest cemetery in Berlin—it is the "last resting place" for

a lot of workers says the industrious Berliner, his tongue well in his cheek; and the overhead railway on the S-Bahn is the "Ulbricht's see-saw," because of the East German party boss having forbidden the installation of new rails since 1948, the trains jolt horribly when they are not moving at their usual crawling speed.

The seventy-million cubic metres of rubble left over from the destruction of Berlin during the war are being made into mountains which are turfed and have trees planted over them. These mountains are called "Monte Klamotten," Rubbish Mountains, and the whole operation is known as "Hitler's Collected Works."

But Berlin reserves its sharpest arrows for Le Corbusier and the other famous architects who, after an international competition, designed the Hansa Quarter, the most modern residential area in the world. The much-vaunted Corbusier "living unit" was designed during the great housing shortage after the war, to accommodate the maximum number of people in the minimum

amount of space. When the Berliners heard of his plan and were lectured by him on the life beautiful, they christened him "the Devil with the Thick Spectacles" and his 2000-person apartment house is still ungratefully known as "the Living Machine."

For all that I suspect the Berliners have grown fond of the Hansa Quarter just as one would become unconsciously attached to an ugly dog, simply because it's been around so long that it's become a part of one's daily life. It's a different story however with the Mau Mau quarter where the landlord hires a gun every month at rent collection time, and in little Texas, the home of a former mayor, "Texas Willie," who was run out of town when his sharp-shooting Western methods got too sharp for German taste.

They say he never recovered from his enforced exile and for such a tough character died of a strange disease—a broken heart.

Courtesy: 'Times of India'

INDO-GERMAN SEMINAR

RELATIONS between India and Germany, two nations separated by thousands of miles but perhaps linked by as many ties, were the topic of a three-day seminar organized by the Indian School of International Studies in New Delhi. The meeting brought together scholars and politicians, diplomats, government officials and other interested parties in a fruitful discussion of the many-faceted and often-haphazardly developed links between the two countries.

The importance of the event was underlined by the participation of the Deputy Prime Minister, Mr. Morarji Desai, who inaugurated the Seminar. The relations between India and Germany were mutually beneficial at all levels, cultural, political and economic, Mr. Morarji Desai pointed out.

The seminar, the initiative for which had come mainly from Professor Dr. Girja K. Mookerjee, Director of European Studies at the School, was organised with a view to provide a systematic appraisal of mutual relations, both past and present, and to seek out new avenues of purposeful cooperation.

One of the interesting points that emerged from the discussion was the definition of countries like India and Germany as "Middle Powers". The view was put forward that if these "Middle Powers" would get together in the economic and technological spheres, these countries would be as formidable as either of the two Super Powers. They might thus eventually be able to disengage themselves from what one speaker aptly called "the political paralysis" that cramps the Super Powers.

Professor Mookerjee read a paper entitled "Diplomatic Recognition of

States" which received close attention. He analysed in detail the question whether a recognition of East Germany by India would be in the latter's interest. His conclusions were:

"(1) India's recognition of East Germany will not serve Indian national interest very much for East Germany is not in a position to give it any substantial development and nor could the trade with East Germany expand further than it has done already. In fact, India's trade with East Germany will decline because the Soviet pressure on East German industries is increasing.

"(2) Our cultural contact with East Germany is of the barest minimum, for very few Indian students get the opportunity of studying there and those who do find it irksome to be constantly

indoctrinated. They also suffer from lack of freedom of expression in East Germany which they resent.

"(3) East Germany is poor in modern literature and scientific knowledge. Except Brecht (who is today an All-German writer), there is hardly any great name in literature or for that matter in social sciences. Even Haremann had to disagree with the regime and bear the consequences. There is no such thing as East German music: it is German or better still universal music.

International :

"(a) Unless the great and 'Middle Powers' like the U.S.A., Britain, France, Italy, Canada, Australia or even the West Asian countries recognise East Germany, our recognition will make no international impact and would be of very slight diplomatic importance either to us or to East Germany itself. Because of this consideration the U.A.R. did not give full diplomatic recognition to East Germany.

"(b) No other country will follow our example if we recognise East Germany. Our position in the world is not what it used to be during Nehru's time. No Asian, South East Asian country or Japan will follow India's lead. We will be thus isolated further by recognizing East Germany.

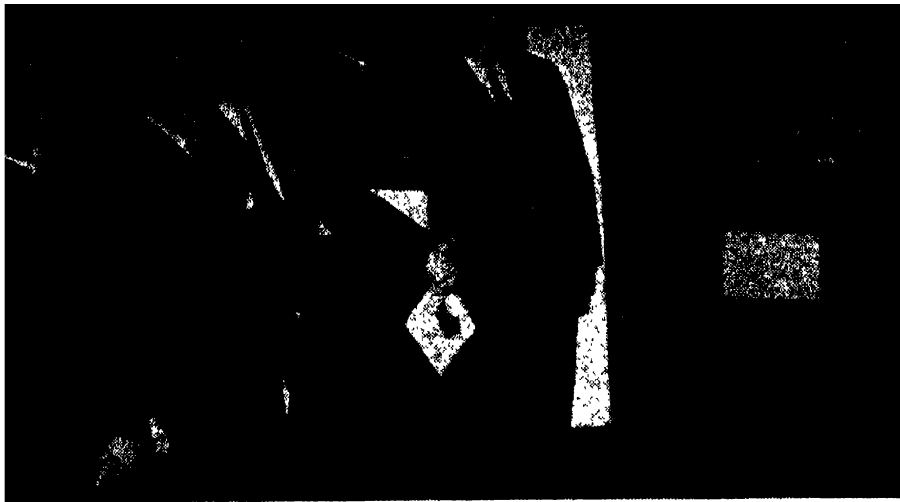
"(c) Furthermore, since the active support by East Germany of the Soviet Union in attacking Czechoslovakia, the Communist Parties of Western Europe have unanimously condemned East Germany not to speak of the Socialists and other political parties in France, Italy, Scandinavia and others. No country and no political party anywhere in the world, (not even China or Albania), has supported the Soviet invasion of Cze-



Deputy Prime Minister Morarji Desai inaugurating the three-day Indo-German seminar held under the auspices of the Indian School of International Studies. Picture also shows (right) Dr. M. S. Rajan and next to him Professor Girja K. Mookerjee.



Dr. G. F. Werner, Minister (from left), Ambassador Baron von Mirbach, Baron von Mentzingen and Mr. Hermann Zioc, from the German Embassy, at the inauguration ceremony of the seminar.



The foundation stone of the Don Bosco Technical School in Okhla, on the outskirts of New Delhi, was laid by Mr. A. N. Jha, Lieut.-Governor of Delhi. Three-fourths of the cost of the project are being met by the German Central Association for Development Aid through "Misereor," the German charitable organisation, while the Oxfam organisation of Britain is providing funds for one of the workshop buildings of the school. The Delhi Administration has provided a ten-acre site for the campus at a concessional price. Picture shows (from left) the Rev. Fr. R. Strosio of the Salesian Society, Dr. Maurizio de Strobel, Italian Ambassador, Dr. G.F. Werner, Minister in the German Embassy, Dr. Angelo Fernandes, Archbishop of Delhi, and Lt.-Governor A.N. Jha before the foundation stone.

INDO-GERMAN SEMINAR

choslovakia and every country has singled out East Germany for taking part in the attack and has compared it with that of Hitler.

"(d) East Germany has a totalitarian government and it has denied all democratic rights to its people. There is no liberty of press or freedom of expression. Civil and criminal laws do not function there as in other democratic countries. If there are free elections with secret ballot it is estimated even by the Russians that 80 per cent of the population will vote against the government. It could not be morally right for a parliamentary democracy like India to give full diplomatic recognition to a country which denies all democratic liberties to its people.

"(e) Thus from practical and pragmatic considerations, as well as considerations of the international situation caused by the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia, India's recognition of East Germany seems to be inopportune and undesirable."

A number of other papers were also read and a lively discussion followed. The seminar revealed a unanimity of opinion on the need for developing closer relations between India and Germany. With this object in view, it was agreed that a sound understanding should be established between the two countries about each other's national interests and an attempt should be made to initiate a political dialogue between them so as to realise them in the context of the new world order that is emerging.

Regarding relations in the cultural field, the seminar was of the view that a much greater effort was now required in both countries to promote mutual understanding of the trends in contemporary problems and the way in which they were dealt with. For this purpose it was suggested that basic German books on technology, history and the humanities should be translated into English and copies made available in larger numbers than at present.

The discussions at the seminar were followed with close interest by a large audience.



YOUR QUIZ

Questions

1. What is the Berlin Wall ?
2. What is the German Volunteer Service ?
3. What is Germany's part in the Olympic Games ?
4. Has Goethe's "Faust" been translated into Indian languages ?

Answers

1. The Berlin wall is a barrier of concrete running along the zonal border which divides Berlin into West Berlin and East Berlin. It was raised by the Communist rulers of East Berlin on August 13, 1961, as a means of preventing people escaping from East Berlin into West Berlin. The wall is reinforced by minefields. Communist guards keep a close watch against attempts at escape. In spite of this measure of terror, numerous people have escaped and many others have been killed by Communist bullets. The wall has been condemned universally as an inhuman barrier.

2. It is a Service under which young men and women selected from among technicians, social workers, teachers, nurses, etc., are sent out to developing countries for voluntary work along with the local people. It was founded in 1963 on the occasion of the late President Kennedy's visit to the Federal Republic of Germany. The objects of the Service are to promote mutual understanding and to pass on to the people in the developing countries the skills acquired by German youth, while at the same time enabling the visitors to get to know the people and the problems of these countries. The volunteers normally serve for two years in the host country. Several batches of German volunteers have worked in India. Including the latest batch of 21 who arrived recently, there are more than 80 of them now in this country distributed over various States.

3. Germany has been taking keen interest in the Olympics. Berlin was the venue of the Olympics held in 1936. Munich will be the venue of the next Olympics to be held in 1972. The Federal Republic is represented at each Olympics by a large contingent of champions. At Mexico City they won five gold medals, besides ten silver and nine bronze medals.

4. Yes, in Bengali. The translation was done by the late Dr. K. L. Ganguly who was awarded a prize for this work by a literary foundation in the Federal Republic of Germany.



IN Stuttgart, at the Württemberg State Theatre, John Cranko's troupe of soloists and the prima ballerina, Marcia Haydee, are inseparables when it is time to enliven the German cultural life with brilliant ballet performances. And for the well-known ballet artiste, Rudolf Nureyev, all this is a must, for Marcia is his best partner in Adolphe Adam's "Giselle"—a ballet piece for which the "Siberian Tiger" has received standing ovations repeatedly.



THE parabola antenna with a 20 meter span under the huge semicircular balloon container above is now a prize possession at Bochum's Institute for Space & Satellite Research. The antenna is part of an observatory for space listening and misses no satellite signals.



ALTHOUGH four hundred years ago experts declared the bridge houses of Bad Kreuznach, the world's oldest radium-spa and salt-water bath in Germany, a safety hazard, these houses stand firmly on their original foundations and continue to defy the static laws. In fact, recent investigations suggest that they will last for quite some time. Today, the place is a well-known Nature's health clinic. Its radium therapeutic

qualities in the treatment of rheumatism are already world famous.



WHOEVER talked of mobile houses could hardly have imagined the Futuro, a luxury mobile house specifically made to meet the cravings of people going on week-end trips or planning for vacations. Prominently displayed at the German Construction Exhibition in Essen (Federal Republic of Germany), the transportable house costs DM 40,000 and consists of 16 segments ready to be assembled in record time. The Futuro is made of glass fibre, reinforced with polyester resin. It is 4 meter high,



measures 8 meters in diameter and provides 50 square meters of living space. The furnishings include six reclining chairs, a fire place with a grill, a complete kitchen, toilet and shower. Its electrically-operated internal heating system promises comfortable living under all climatic conditions.



HAIR-STYLERS go hand in hand with fashion designers who are up with the latest with every incoming season. Above, the gay type of hair-styles, again in the vogue, add a touch of spring to its users, whether young or old.



CONTRARY to popular fears, Wuppertal's overhead railways have continued to carry the city's inhabitants to their places of work without any major accident in its 68-year history. Travel in the "strange moving boxes" in mid-air has not only provided cheap transport to various parts of the city with its accompanying excitement but has also made its name famous all over the world. Its only mishap came in 1954 when a young elephant, travelling in the air box, fell into the river Wupper. The tiny jumbo was later recovered uninjured to the joy of many animal lovers.



A globe-like safety container was recently towed on rails to take its place in the 670 MW Nuclear Power Works in Würgasson—Federal Republic's leading industrial city. The 1,100-ton-steel ball, which is 27 feet in diameter, was moved to position with the help of hydraulic presses. Some of its many functions are to serve as boiling water reactor, pressure reducer and act as a compulsory reduction system. It combines absolute safety with minimum space and cost.



Under a 13-day programme sponsored jointly by Lufthansa, the German Airlines, and the German Department of Tourism, a group of leading travel agents from the Federal Republic of Germany toured India recently as guests of the India Tourism Development Corporation. On the eve of their departure from Frankfurt they were given a reception by Miss Kanta Thakur, Director of the Indian Tourist Office there.

Activating German Tourism To India

THE possibilities of providing expert assistance to India, enabling her to attract more foreign tourists than at present, are now being studied by the Federal German Ministry of Economic Co-operation. Dr. Karl Ehm, Joint Secretary in the Ministry, discussed this subject with officials of the Government of India last month and is working out details of a programme of work. Dr. Ehm has been specializing in problems of assistance to developing countries in promoting tourism and has already worked out such assistance projects for Tunisia and other African countries which now attract a large number of tourists.

In Delhi Dr. Ehm had a meeting with Dr. Karan Singh, Union Minister for Tourism, and also had talks with the Director of the Tourism Development Corporation as well as others dealing with problems of tourism. He visited the Institutes of Hotel Management and Catering Technology in Bombay and Delhi, besides the Government-managed hotels in the Capital. Since, in his opinion, it was essential to raise the level of hotel administration to give a boost to expanding tourism, this aspect naturally engaged Dr. Ehm's attention when he visited these institutes.

Addressing a Press conference in New Delhi, Dr. Ehm said that the German Government was prepared to undertake a programme of technical assistance to India in promoting tourism. He pointed out that tourism was a rich source of income. For instance, Tunisia was earning as much foreign exchange from tourism as it was earning from exports. Two of the pre-requisites for expanding tourism were the establishment of more hotels of good middle-class style, that is, in the "three star" bracket, and maintaining them at a high level of efficiency. The Federal Government would be glad to assist the Government-managed hotels in India, in the

first instance, to improve the administration of these hotels. Also, the German Government could train Indians in Germany in hotel management. Another field of assistance would lie in persuading German private parties to invest capital in the hotel industry in collaboration with Indian partners.

In the course of a discussion Dr. Ehm located several handicaps which prospective German tourists to India suffered. These were: (1) inadequate availability of charter flights which are substantially cheaper per seat than scheduled flights; (2) lack of hotels of the "three star" category particularly on the beaches; (3) inadequacy of public relations and publicity programmes through mass media on the tourist attractions of the country; and (4) tiresome delay in customs clearance.

Referring to the "three star" hotels, Joint Secretary Ehm explained that these hotels were cheaper than the "five star" ones, but offered all basic comforts, and would therefore attract tourists of modest income.



Dr. Karl Ehm (centre at the head of table) addressing journalists in New Delhi

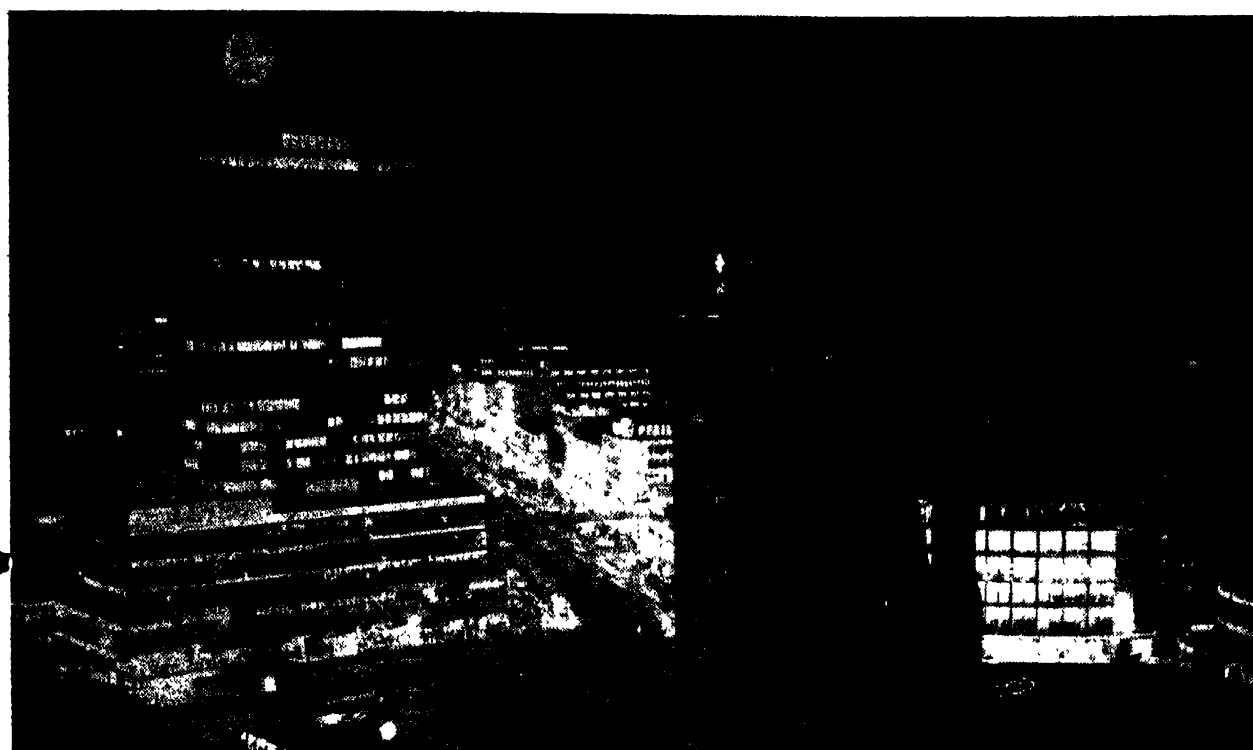
THE GERMAN CHARACTER

THE German likes to tell his fellow citizens how to behave. In other words, he likes to educate people, whether they want to be educated or not. He likes to parade his superiority and play the school-master. If, however, he comes up against someone who has a better argument and stronger power of persuasion, he immediately and wisely gives way. This not only is a sign of good sense but also of intellectual honesty.

"What Thomas Mann said was that the desire and vocation to educate stemmed not from the harmoniousness of a personality but from its inharmoniousness and uncertainties, from its difficulty from discovering its own self. This interpretation may not hold good in every case, but explains the German very well.

"What seems paradoxical is how a nation that is famous for its thoroughness, its working discipline, its tenacity of purpose and its intellectual and material success can be so unsure of itself. One can only suspect that the intellectual and material development of the German lacks a spiritual component. For myself, there is something tragic in this suspicion, in the feeling that there is a nation predestined to a totality in which it attains its proper greatness, but that it fails to attain this totality because it lacks the capacity or the experience of its profound spiritual homogeneity, its spiritual identity with mankind as a whole."

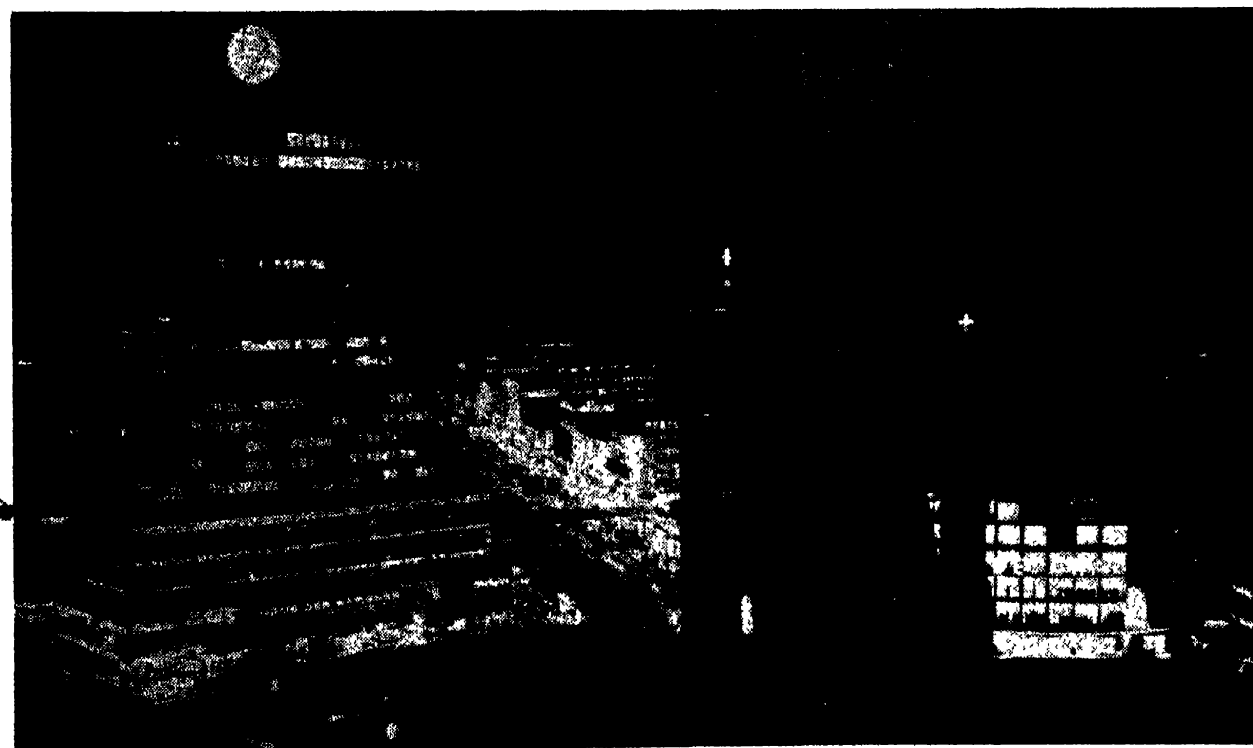
Pura Santillan Castrance in the book "Sind die Deutschen wirklich so?" Erdmann Publishing House, Tuebingen.



MARK THE CONTRASTS

BERLIN'S Kurfürstendamm (Avenue of the Great Electors) is a world-famous boulevard in a class with the Champs Elysees of Paris, London's Piccadilly, and New York's Fifth Avenue. Prince Otto von Bismarck (1815-1898) took personal interest in developing this avenue which was rebuilt, after the last war, into a modern shopping centre. With

thousands of lights gleaming from the multi-storeyed buildings in the district, it looks a fairyland at night. Its landmark is the blackened ruin of the Wilhelm Memorial Church with the modern counterpart by its side. The picture above shows a view of the Kurfürstendamm in the original while that below incorporates 15 changes, as usual.



IN SHORT

"We shall continue our policy of peace notwithstanding all disappointments." (Chancellor Kurt Georg Kiesinger)

"We can look forward to an era of deep friendship and fruitful collaboration between the Federal Republic of Germany and India, which will be the surest foundation of our mutual prosperity." (Khub Chand, India's Ambassador to Bonn)

Last year more than 1,000 people from East Germany made good their escape over the wall and through the death-strip behind which the East-German rulers have confined their subjects.

With spices and various other tropical products of agriculture India is one of the 27 foreign countries participating in the annual International Agricultural Fair (Grüne Woche) which just opened in Berlin.

"The maintenance of the close cooperation and strong friendship which exists between the government and the people of the United States of America and the Federal Republic of Germany is of utmost importance to us." (President Nixon).

Mrs. Ellinor von Puttkamer, till recently head of the United Nations Department at the Foreign Office in Bonn, is the first German woman diplomat to be accorded the rank of

Ambassador. She has been posted in this capacity at the European Council in Strasbourg.

The Federal Republic of Germany last year produced 3.1 million motor vehicles of various types—25.2 per cent more than during the previous year. 1.9 million units were exported—31.2 per cent more than in 1967.

The largest and most powerful radio - telescope in the world is nearing completion in Effelsberg near Bonn. Equipped with a parabolic mirror measuring 100 meters across, the instrument will be able to penetrate distances of up to 12 billion light years.

Fourteen thousand young men and women from developing countries have received German government scholarships for professional training or further education in the Federal Republic of Germany since 1956.

The Goethe Institute's cultural programme is catching the fancy of an increasing number of foreigners. Among the latest to learn German, still a world language, is the Italian film star, Sophia Loren.

Germany's traffic control authorities believe that girls showing legs cause more road accidents. Contrarily, there are others who believe that light coloured legs reflect car head-

lights better and thus are an aid to road safety.

With a monthly output of 79,590 tons of finished steel, the German-aided Rourkela Steel Plant has reached its highest production so far.

With a new loan of DM 1,500 million, the Federal Republic of Germany's credits to the World Bank rose to DM 1,690 million.

For her entry "Der Zaun" (The Fence), Miss Ursula Shaffer, a 12-year-old girl from West Germany, won a prize in the 1968 Shankar's Children's International Art Competition.

"Berlin is an area of special responsibility and national interest to the United States. We will continue to meet our obligations and responsibilities there. No one should have any doubts on this score." (President Nixon).

Under a hail of bullets from Communist guards a young man swam across the canal from East Berlin and reached West Berlin safely.

At an auction held in Duesseldorf in aid of the UNICEF, a tie worn by Chancellor Kurt Georg Kiesinger fetched about rupees 490 and another one donated by U.S. President Nixon approximately rupees 2,400. The fund-raising campaign was organised by a German businessman who ad-

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dressed personal letters to 300 prominent personalities, including heart transplant specialist Dr. Barnard.

"Teachers should be young; they should not be fat, should be preferably married and fashionably dressed. They should be determined, but not strict, mustn't fly into rage over trivialities and should try to find out our interests. And they should be mild men": These are the qualities of an ideal teacher according to an opinion poll among a thousand 15-year-old school children in Germany.

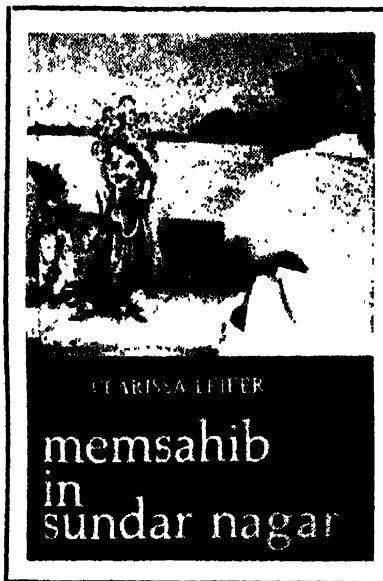
Hindi and Urdu are among the languages in which typewriters will be made available at the Press Center of the 1972 "Olympic Village" in Munich.

GERMAN NEWS WEEKLY

Bulletin of the Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany
Vol. X No. 42 New Delhi, March 1, 1969 Regd. No. D-1045



YOUTH ON THE GO



FIVE years in India can really provide a fascinating experience to a European, especially to a keen and sensitive person like Clarissa Leifer. India's blend of the old and the new, its temples and modern buildings, the holy temple cars and streamlined saloons, the people's faith in palmistry and socialism, their equal reverence for holy waters and cocacola, their belief in clairvoyance and television—all these are bound to stir up deep feelings inside a Westerner. Mrs. Leifer is no exception. As a result, "Memsahib in Sundar Nagar" records the feelings of a German lady with the exactitude of a photographic plate.

Mostly, Mrs. Leifer's book deals with the five years she spent in New Delhi's Sundernagar from 1955 onwards. Printed in German, this dainty volume is likely to span a bridge of understanding between India and the Federal Republic though its appeal is likely to stimulate the minds of Germans more than that of the Indians. Her accreditation with a Westphalian newspaper and the editorship of The Indo-German Review are again one more reason why she can communicate her thoughts better to the Germans. Even so the seeming loss to the Indians can be more than compensated for it is bound to bring the Federal Republic of Germany closer to India. This, in turn, is bound to mean more tourists coming to the land of the old and the new, a better understanding of minds, and more fruitful areas of cooperation, socio-economically, between the two countries. But when this comes about, maybe it will be some other country's turn to thank Mrs. Leifer. But then selfish motives will prompt one to wish that this does not come about.

Publishers : Shakuntala Publishing House, Bombay

On the 5th of March the new President of the Federal Republic of Germany will be elected in West Berlin. For this purpose the Federal Assembly will meet in the old German Capital. In response to these preparations which by now have a fifteen-year-old tradition, the communists in East Berlin have started a propaganda campaign against the Federal Republic in the course of which they have released a flood of accusations. Here is our reply :

1. The Federal Assembly has met in Berlin in uninterrupted succession since the last 15 years, viz. in 1954, 1959, and 1964. In each instance it was with the approval of the Allied Powers responsible for the security of West Berlin. It is a fact that the election of the Federal President in Berlin has never so far led to an increase of tension in Berlin or to a deterioration in the international situation. Every sensible person wonders why a meeting of the Assembly this time - in 1969 - should constitute a provocation.

2. The meeting of the Federal Assembly in West Berlin does not violate any valid international agreement.

3. The close ties between West Berlin and the Federal Republic are the result of the democratically expressed political will of the Berlin population which sees the integration of its economic, social and financial system with that of the Federal Republic as a guarantee of its welfare and freedom.

4. The three Western Powers have endorsed the German decision to hold the election in West Berlin.

5. Replying to contradictory reports from various sources, that the election might yet be shifted away from Berlin, a West German Government spokesman on February 24th reaffirmed that the Assembly would meet in Berlin on March 5th as planned. The spokesman also revealed that Chancellor Kiesinger had given his consent to the efforts of West Berlin Mayor Klaus Schuetz to sound out whether East Berlin would be interested in talks. Soviet Ambassador Zarapkin had indicated an East Berlin willingness for such talks in an earlier meeting with Chancellor Kiesinger. However no positive reply has so far come from East Berlin in response to the West German initiative.



In an age of jet travel where distances are vanishing and the world is becoming smaller, Lufthansa's Boeing-727s are doing their bit to bring Europe closer together. Sad to say, however, that it is easier for a German citizen today to fly to London, Paris or Rome than to move from one part of Berlin to the other.

58 Million Dollars...

WEST Germany contributed 58 million dollars to the UN development programmes last year. This is six times as much as the combined contributions of all East European communist countries. Is it not surprising then that the Soviet Union tried to block West Germany's inclusion in the world organisation's Economic and Social Council? Ninety-seven States out of a total of 105 were in favour of the Federal Republic of Germany joining the Committee. The Soviet Union and the eastern block states voted against the proposal.

Meanwhile, the United States, Britain and France informed the U.N. Secretary General, U Thant, on February 8 that they will boycott the newly created development committee unless the Federal Republic of Germany is elected. It is easy to see what effects the Soviet attitude will have on international co-operation on behalf of the developing countries. The main consideration should be successful planning by the committee for the second development decade and not political manoeuvring among the regional groups to the disadvantage of the developing countries. The Federal Republic of Germany is ready to participate actively in the preparation and support for the second development decade but the refusal of the Soviet Union to allow West Germany to become a member of the foreign-aid planning committee is an unexpected and serious obstacle to international co-operation.

Flight Of Scientists

ALL told, 77 scientists and engineers have left East Germany in the last three years, fleeing—mostly under danger to life and limb—to the Federal Republic of Germany. In the same period, eight scientific aides and engineers, who had been in subordinate positions, left the Federal Republic for the G.D.R. Each of the eight persons either had previously studied in East Berlin or East Germany, or had close relatives there.

In the view of Bonn's Minister for Scientific Research, Gerhard Stoltenberg, the eight who went "bought" themselves better positions by making themselves available for propaganda campaigns against the free part of Germany. Against four of them the West German Public Prosecutor has legal proceedings underway on charges of suspected espionage.

As for the Communist accusation that the Federal Republic of Germany is undertaking atomic armament, Stoltenberg remarks: "We could not, even if we wanted to."

The Minister was referring to the well-known fact that the Federal Republic of Germany has unilaterally renounced the production and use of ABC-weapons and has voluntarily submitted itself to international controls. Furthermore, the complete integration of West Germany's armed forces into NATO precludes the disposal over atomic weapons by the Federal Republic.

Allied Forces To Stay

SINCE the invasion of Czechoslovakia by the Warsaw Pact forces the potential threat to West Germany's eastern borders has increased considerably by the stationing of nine extra Soviet divisions close to Bavaria. A West German Defence Ministry spokesman warned that the recent heavy troop build-up in Eastern Europe has given the Warsaw Pact countries a better chance for a surprise attack, particularly in Central Europe.

Taking into account these new developments, the Federal Republic's first Defence White Paper, released in Bonn a few days ago, insists on the necessity of maintaining NATO and the need for stationing U.S., British and French troops on West German soil. The White Paper also outlines Bonn's plans for meeting the recent NATO recommendations to strengthen the organisation. Reiterating the main lines of German defence strategy, the paper says that German defence thinking is based on a policy of "flexible response and forward defence" and underlines that any aggression would immediately affect West Germany which shares 1,400 kms of frontier with the Warsaw Pact nations. The combined Warsaw Pact forces are estimated at 100 well-equipped divisions, 30,000 tanks, 2,000 assault planes, 3,400 other aircraft and 280 naval units. In addition there are the Soviet missile bases and 26 million reservists to be reckoned with.



IN Helga Schultze's life tennis has been a mantra that opened to her the gates of success and led her to the top of many things in life. She is one of the world's ten best players, and in Germany's tennis she is the top seed. With an improved backhand stroke, a technique she acquired lately, her game is now perfect and she looks to world championship with confidence. Tennis championship also took Helga all over Europe and the travel bug made her a linguist of sorts. Dogs, art galleries and museums are her other passions. In literature, Hemingway is her first love and Picasso the most important artist of the time for her. Slender and delicate, Helga succumbs to human temptations. An insight into this aspect comes from her first encounter with Margaret Smith. In 1964 when she played against the world's strongest Australian player, she found herself leading in the first three sets. But when her opponent uttered in despair "What am I to do now?" she became "afraid of winning" and lost. Why she failed in the hour of destiny against a softened opponent is a mystery, but ever since, she forgets everything once in the court. This, of course, has spelt uninterrupted success for her since then.

New Cultural Counsellor At New Delhi

DR. von Rummel, the new Cultural Counsellor to the Federal Republic's Embassy at New Delhi, hopes that his new term will be able to stimulate fresh cultural activities so far as India and Germany are concerned. This will be apart from stepping up the activities of various Max Mueller Bhavans and the exchange of scientists and scholars under the DAAD programme in India. Keenly interested in drawing and writing, Dr. von Rummel has to his credit a book on Turkey, a number of essays on cultural problems and several short stories. As a Cultural Counsellor at Ankara, he was instrumental in concluding a Turkish-German Cultural Agreement. He hopes to work for a similar cultural agreement in New Delhi as well. Earlier he also spent a term in Rome and a few years at Bonn's Cultural Division in the Foreign Office.



Indo-German Academic Exchange Programme



AT a Press conference in New Delhi, Prof. Dr. Gerhard Kielwein, the new President of the Humboldt Foundation, revealed that Indian scholars topped the list of international exchangees sponsored by the Foundation. He said the Federal Republic invited some 70 Indians to Germany every year to work on various research projects and assignments as recommended by the Ministry of Education and the CSIR in India. The programme, he felt, was increasingly facilitating greater cooperation between India and Germany on the academic and intellectual plane.

German Scholar Plans A Book On Ghalib

DR. Annemarie Schimmel, Professor of Indo-Islamic Culture and Comparative Religions at Harvard University, who visited India last fortnight to attend the Ghalib Centenary celebrations in New Delhi, plans to bring out a book with translations of the works of the great Urdu poet. The contemplated volume, she feels, will go a long way to create Ghalib image in Europe, particularly in the Federal Republic of Germany. A well-known scholar of Urdu and Persian, Turkish and Sindhi, Dr. Schimmel already has more than 30 papers and books to her credit. In a literary encounter with New Delhi journalists she complimented India's cultural life for its gatherings of poetry recitations and said that Ghalib stood out among other poets for "striking out new directions" and introducing the concept of dynamic struggle in Urdu poetry.



HORST ERDMANN

LITERARY EXCHANGE BETWEEN INDIA AND GERMANY

IN a world that has succeeded in harnessing technological progress to bridge the severing distances of yesterday, there arises the imperative need for closer understanding and joint efforts of the peoples of our globe. Of the diverse means that may be employed towards this end, literature is one of the most versatile and at the same time the medium most animated by human interest. It affords us a glimpse into the customs, habits and thoughts, into the grief and anxieties, the hopes and aspirations that stir the human soul. It describes these aspects in a manner that is penetrating and profoundly revealing, yet confines itself to what is immediately relevant.

Inspired by this conviction, the Horst Erdmann Publishing House for International Cultural Exchange in Tübingen (West Germany) has collaborated with the Institute of Foreign Relations, Stuttgart, in publishing a series of books under the motto "Spiritual Encounter." Twenty-two volumes have so far been published in this series. The title of the first book ran: "India Depicted in Tales of Her Best Contemporary Writers."

India holds a special place in the programme of the Horst Erdmann Publishing House which has partnership relations with a number of publishing firms in



A volume on "India Depicted in Tales of Her Best Contemporary Writers" in the series "Spiritual Encounter"

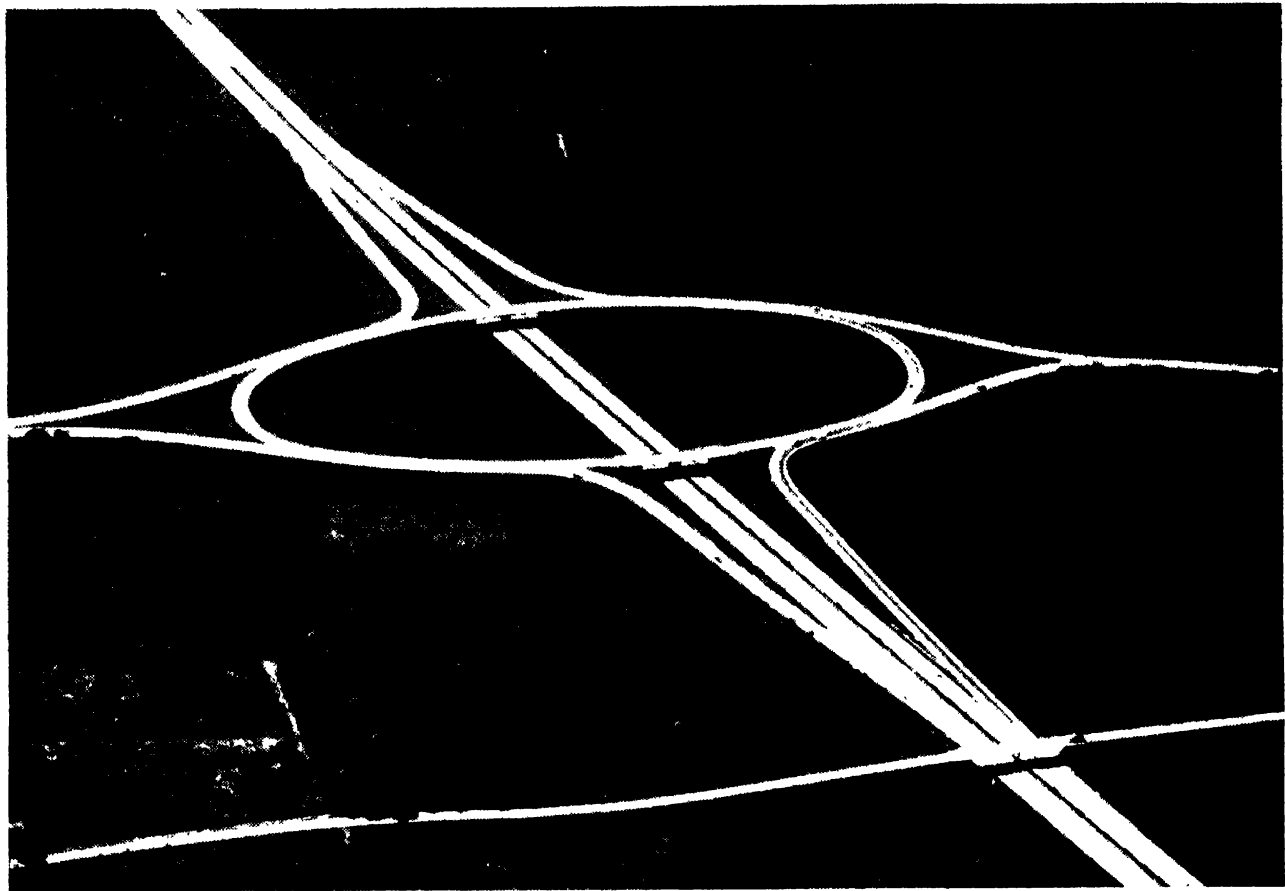


Mr. Horst Erdmann, the well-known German publisher of Indian books, whose efforts have contributed a great deal to further Indo-German understanding

the country with Bombay as its centre. In its Indo-German Diary which has been appearing for three years now and is published together with an Indian publishing house, it gives information on Indo-German relations and thus serves to promote friendship between the peoples of India and Germany.

Together with Indian publishers a book called "Indien und die Deutschen" ("India and the Germans") will be released shortly. The volume, which will appear in English and German, will be a compendium of Indo-German relations and will be a welcome contribution for readers in both countries.

Mr. Erdmann who has come to India on an exploratory visit and to discuss related problems with representatives of Indian authors and publishers believes that there is considerable scope for the expansion of literary exchanges.



An aerial view of the Offenburg junction is a typical example of the highway configurations in the Federal Republic of Germany. Built over a four-lane feeder road, it provides a link-up with the Federal Highway No. 3, Offenburg and the famous "Baden Wine Road."

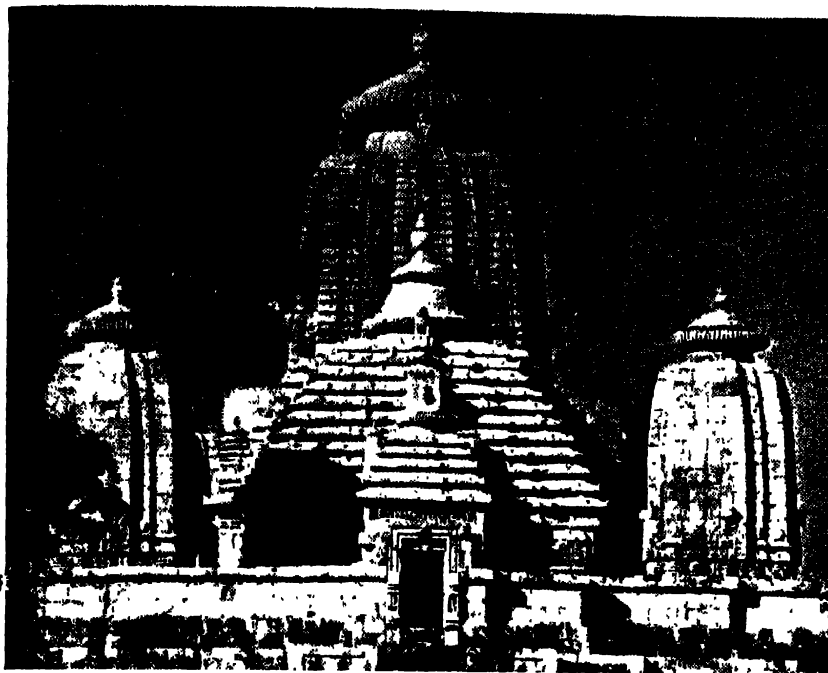
BRINGING the outside world closer to the citizen, keeping abreast with an ever-expanding industrial and trade turnover, and ensuring high speed with maximum comfort—these are the functions fulfilled by the German highways, the main arteries of communication in the Federal Republic of Germany today.

The country's increased industrial production and trade during the last two decades have lent further impetus to road-building and road transport. Consequently, the construction of highways and feeder roads has touched a new high which gives to the Federal Republic in this vital sphere a place second only to the U.S.A. According to a study by the UN Economic Commission for Europe, Germany has an extraordinarily high traffic density. It has 9.3 million cars, 157 per thousand inhabitants—a

fact which speaks for the average German's urge to communicate with the outside world and to take to a wide network of roads. The highways, which open the interior of the country to a wider world of social and economic activity, have their own characteristic features. The two-way carriage system and its unique cross-sections, for example, had already made Berlin's Automobile Traffic and Test Road a model for the rest of the world when it was completed in 1921. Today, the German highways are well-known for many special features. Its two-way carriage system, and the stricter enforcement of traffic rules by the authorities concerned help to combine speed with a smooth traffic flow. Cross-sections and overbridges, feats of engineering in themselves, further help reduce distances and relieve congestion on the roads. Also, the entry and departure

lanes on the main roads link the hinterland with important trade and industrial centres. The special metal used for laying the road surface, emergency lanes and the anti-dazzle signs go a long way to reduce the hazards in motoring. Additional driving comfort is provided by wayside refuelling stations, telephone booths for long distance calls and modern rest houses.

The rapid advance of the German roadways has enabled them to take away a large chunk of traffic from the Federal Railways. On the other hand, their increasing commitment to expanding economic activity has placed on them a heavy responsibility. And the German highways are living up to discharge this in the best possible manner they can. The watchword of the authorities-in-charge is: all-round expansion. And the German autobahnen are a living example of this motto.



The Brahmeswara temple at Bhubaneswar which has a conference hall and behind it the tower of the holy of the holies. The pyramid-like roof of the temple comprises stone layers with a marked horizontal arrangement.

World Cultures and Architecture: India

INDIAN architecture, particularly pertaining to the period between the 3rd and the 13th century AD, has distinguished itself by achieving a curious synthesis of the elements of grandeur and universal appeal. The temples of Konarak, Khajuraho, Sanchi and Mount Abu, to take a few examples from the Hindu and Buddhist styles of architectures, have not only cast their captivating charms over those with a religious fervour but have also hypnotized the imagination of people from different walks of life, climes and cultural backgrounds.

For Andreas Volwahren from Germany, who is both an architect and a skilled cameraman, their appeal has penetrated far beyond the visual impact. Indeed, their expansive structures and lofty pyramids that fill the vast open spaces and eat into the sky, impelled the young architect to probe beneath these massive stone buildings. The main question to which Andreas addressed himself was whether the ancient master architects followed any laws governing the construction of buildings in their times. To find an answer to this question it took Andreas years of painstaking research. "World Culture and Architecture: India," a captivating book of pictures and architectural designs, that emerged after comprehensive studies and surveys, therefore, can be termed as an architect's interpretation of these symbols of Indian culture and heritage.

After a comprehensive research, Andreas has come to believe that the Indian master architects of yore invariably

followed simple laws of geometry whose parallels can be traced to the Europe of those days and which even extend to the modern times. The extensive use of the square or the triangle has a deep religious significance. Each square in the temple layout was the abode of a deity and its position was determined by the hierarchical order of the religious divinity. "World Culture and Architecture : India" is yet one more example of the yearnings among



A niche with effigies on the southern side of the Mukteshwara temple in Bhubaneswar

people in the Federal Republic of Germany to forge the bonds of intellectual communion between India and Germany still closer.

Publisher: Hirmer Verlag, Muenchen.



A decorative panel of stone figures which never fails to delight the art-lover



THIS year's "International Green Week" in Berlin presented a nearly avant-gardistic look. Under the motto "Gourmet Fashions," the agricultural products of the Federal Republic of Germany were not on display at the usual stand but in attractive boutiques. According to the hour of the day, fashionably dressed young ladies demonstrated the preparation of tasty dishes for breakfast, lunch and dinner.



AS before, this year's Hannover Fair, to be held from April 24 to May 4, will again hit the headlines in the world of industry. Nearly 5,900 exhibitors from all over the world, who are expected to participate in the Fair, will be displaying their latest products, painstakingly evolved by their designers, technologists and scientists.



"**Y**OU have just to see and join us," commented Marianne Mannigel, the well-known Soloist at Hamburg's Staatsoper when she attended this year's 12th session of Cologne's International

Summer Academy of Dancing. Marianne's opinion was endorsed by other eminent artistes such as Balanchine, Cranko, Fokine and Gise Furtwaengler all of whom were among the 500 teachers and students who attended the session.



A contraption for a quick flight to the Alps? No. The gentlemen above cycle for pleasure with a touch of imagination, of course. Though figure consciousness and the Alpine air are their main motivations in taking to cycling to the hilly terrain, they will not stand any rough handling from the fickleness of weather. The tandem with fringe on top has been so contrived as to provide a roof against rain and hail to the men at the pedals.



FOR Mala, a baby jumbo from India, the streets of Hamburg are more than a departure from her own habitat. Recently, when she was being herded off from the railway yard to join the circus in the city for a premier show, Mala couldn't resist the temptation of having a wider look at the city life. So she strayed from a group of elephants and took to strolling on the Hamburg streets in a cavalier fashion. This evidently puzzled her escort Juanita, the trainer's daughter, who could think of nothing better than to put a coin in the parking meter and be on the right side of the civic laws and traffic regulations.



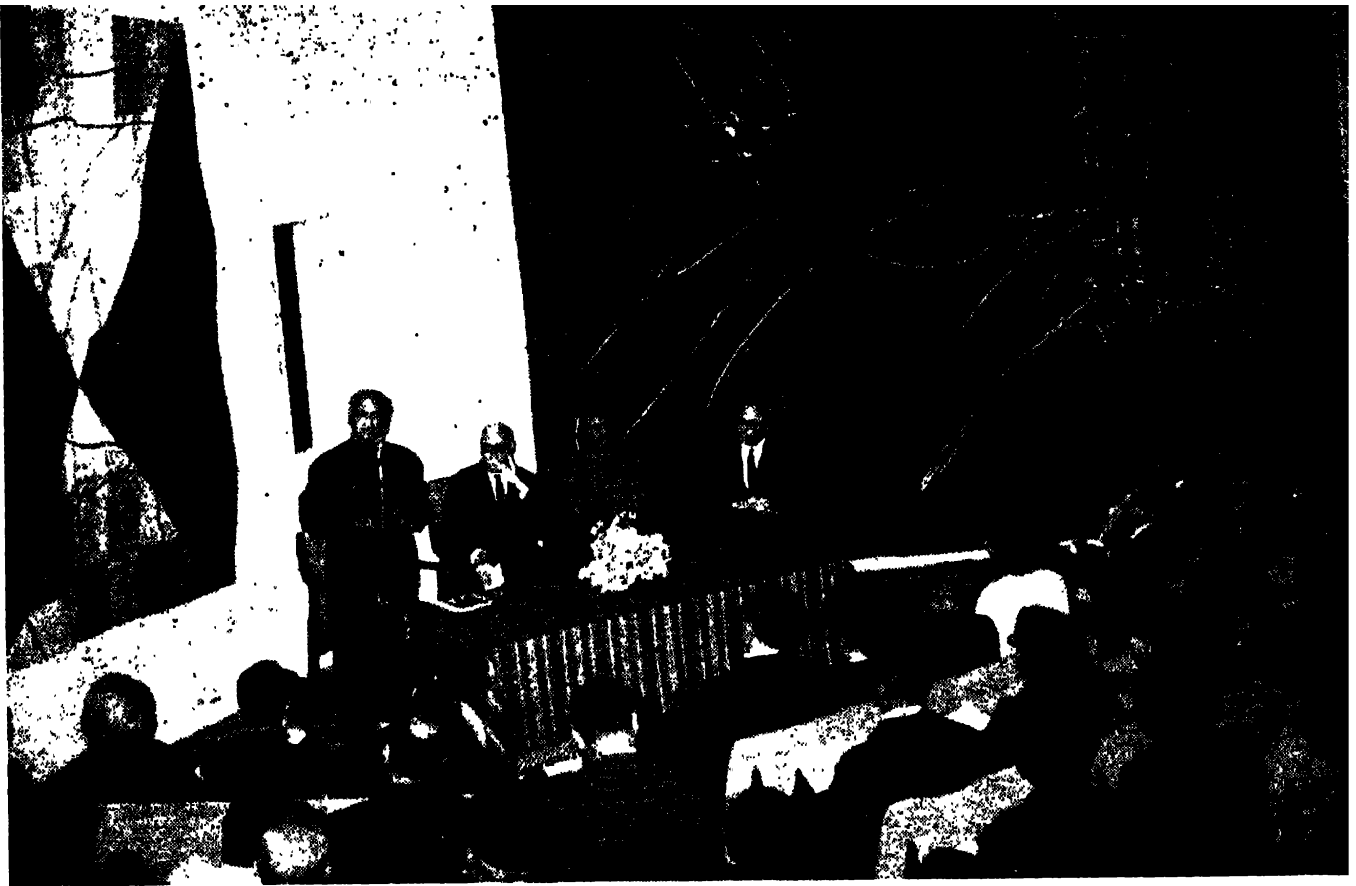
THE Road to Freedom knows no barriers Youthful and imaginative, Bernd Boettger proved the veracity of this axiom once again on a night last autumn when he made a successful bid to freedom. Equipped with this mini-submarine, something he had invented in his backyard workshop this young engineer dived into the Baltic Sea off the G.D.R. coast. With the underwater-device, he eluded the fast coastal guard patrol boats, and safely reached the Federal Republic. He has applied for patent rights and hopes to find out a promising career by marketing his new device.



THE latest aircraft to make its debut in Germany is this prototype jet helicopter built by a firm in Bremen whose running expenses come to merely three times that of a saloon car. The three-seater helicopter has a cruising speed of 155 miles an hour and is expected to cost DM 200,000.



WITH a 5 ft 1 inch jump, using the "Fosbury Flop" technique, 17 year-old Monika Havliczk from Kornwestheim has leapt to the eighth position in the national youth championships.



Dr. Mulk Raj Anand, Chairman of the Lalit Kala Akademi, inaugurating the Kaethe Kollwitz Exhibition in New Delhi. Seated on his right are: Ambassador Baron D. von Mirbach, Mr. B. C. Sanyal, and Cultural Counsellor, Dr. von Rummel.

Kollwitz Exhibition In New Delhi

"KAETHE KOLLWITZ was a fundamental artist and her works inspired socialism in a war-torn era. She submitted herself to a discipline of sorrow in order to give to the downtrodden some human dignity."

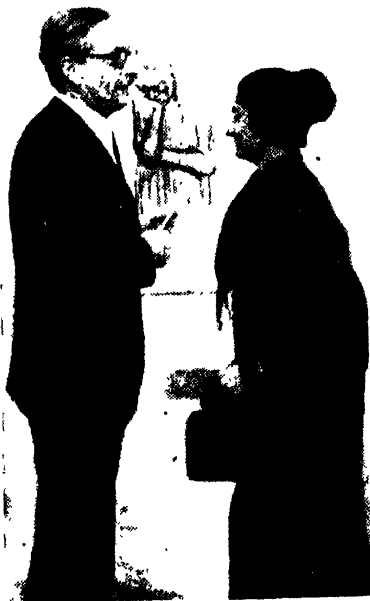
With these words, Dr. Mulk Raj Anand, Chairman of the Lalit Kala Akademi, declared open an exhibition of the works of Kaethe Kollwitz at Rabindra Bhavan in New Delhi on February 18 last. The nine-day exhibition, jointly sponsored by the Lalit Kala Akademi, the Max Mueller Bhavan and the Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany, brought together engravings, drawings and sculptures by the great German artist. Commending the

exhibition to a select gathering in the Capital, Dr. Anand said that Kaethe Kollwitz had broken old forms to evolve new ones. Every picture of the artist displayed in the gallery was the projection of a full realization from within.

Baron D. von Mirbach, the German Ambassador to India who also spoke at the inaugural function, said that in Kaethe Kollwitz the world had found an artist who combined "great art with a social message."

Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi managed to take some time off her busy schedule to visit the exhibition.

A film on the life and works of the artist was also screened at Rabindra Bhavan.



Kaethe Kollwitz' drawings and graphics at the Rabindra Bhavan art gallery drew a large crowd of appreciative art-lovers, artists, and art critics. The finer points of her paintings formed the subject-matter of discussion between Dr. von Rummel of the German Embassy and a visitor to the exhibition.



A view of the audience which attended the inauguration of the exhibition



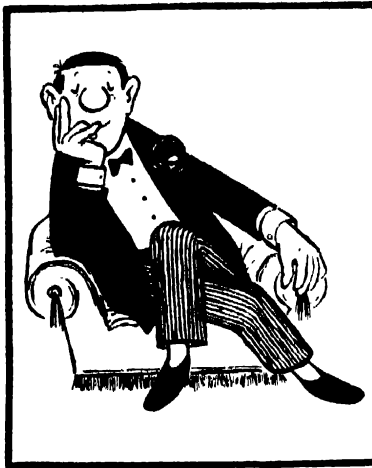
THIS will be about Lorient who would not exist without Vicco von Bülow, and the little man who would be impossible without Lorient. Three people then? No, not at all! One man and his work.

Who is Lorient and what is his career? Let the cartoonist himself answer:

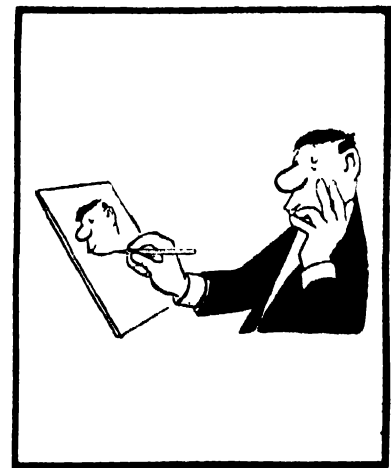
"I come from Berlin and was born in Brandenburg an der Havel on November 12, 1923. My parents decided to send me to school. I prepared myself conscientiously for the career of a caricaturist by learning ancient languages, attending a course for tank troops as well as through three years of study at the State Art School, Hamburg, and the taking of an examination which entitled me to drive a car. I can swim and I presented my wife with two dogs and two children." That is the career of Vicco von Bülow written in the language of Lorient.

He gives evidence of his identity with Lorient, when he says: "I studied at that time at the art academy, was youthful and serious. That was in 1948 and we had no money." He was such a serious student of art at that time, that he would have regarded it as below his dignity to draw caricatures. Soon, however, his dignity was not so important as the DM 75, offered for the first three caricatures. New assignments soon followed and the student von Bülow found himself looking for a pseudonym. You could not do "that sort of thing" during your studies, because you were supposed to learn art seriously, to look and not to caricature. The animal on the coat-of-arms of the Bülows, the oriole or 'loriot' as it is known in French, soon gave him an answer.

LORIENT THE CARTOONIST



The man sitting opposite me gave me the assurance that he had never set out to become a caricaturist. When he returned from the war, he was an officer without a job and without plans for the future. He could boast of a "certain talent" in drawing and thus went to the art academy. While he was studying he earned money from commercial art, designing trademarks and labels for wine bottles, which took up a great deal of time, brought in little money and were not much of a pleasure—quite apart from the fact that there was a great amount of competition. There was then little to be said for the utility of a graphic artist but a lot for the caricaturist, particularly as the latter drawings were better paid and were more fun. Vicco von Bülow fetched out his calculating block—one has the impression that he uses it



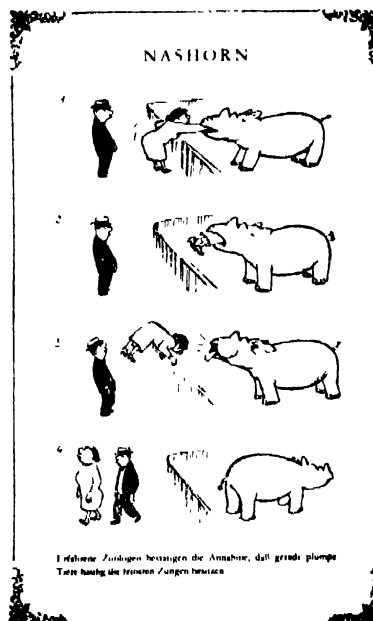
just as well today as ever—suspected real success, was not deceived and finally decided in favour of Lorient. This is the explanation: "After the learning years, I felt able to draw a little man and he has brought me a living right up to the present. I am very good to him, so that he won't leave me."

Lorient's Publishing House has its headquarters in Zürich. About a million copies of his ten books have been sold both at home and abroad. They are obtainable in Britain, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Austria and Sweden as well as in Switzerland and Finland where the Lorient caricatures are to be found in a periodical. The Americans know him through a collection called "Cartoon Treasury" and in the G.D.R. his little man masters tricky situations in a selection of international caricatures called "The Impertinent Drawing Pencil."

What could be better than to ask him what he laughs about. He immediately thinks about it and then starts to tell me what he cannot laugh about. This is followed by a long discourse on malice, which is alien to him and the Rhenish Carnival humour which he finds incomprehensible. I then repeated my question and once again obtained evidence of the serious business of being funny. Lorient was still puzzling about it, when he finally said with relief: "I usually laugh about myself."

The man, details of whom are to be found in the Archive of the Nobility, whose forefathers were Eastern Elbe gentry, is today the most popular caricaturist in the Federal Republic of Germany and his works are keenly bought up. A slight change ought to be made in this coat-of-arms. Instead of the golden rings in the mouth of his oriole, the bird on the heraldic symbol, it should be given a golden net, which would give the little man inside complete freedom of movement.

Please note: The most forlorn of all days is the one when you did not laugh!





MARK THE CONTRASTS

EQUIPPED with large brooms, males, dressed as witches, come out into the town squares in the cities of the Rhineland during the carnival season before Rose Monday every year. For a day they take the civic affairs in their own hands and roam about in large groups, pass sarcastic remarks at

passers-by and collect "taxes" from citizens and business houses in the town on the basis of the charms they are supposed to cast on others. The picture above shows the "witches" in the Offenburg municipality roaming about the streets. Can you spot any differences in the picture below?



IN SHORT

The Federal Republic of Germany, though not an official member of the UN, ranks third after U.S.A. and the Soviet Union with regard to financial contributions to UNESCO.

Twenty-five million motor vehicles rolled off the assembly lines in Europe, America and Japan last year. Twelve per cent of these came from West German factories.

Goethe's "Faust" has been translated into nine Indian languages so far.

Surgeons at West Berlin's University hospital were able to restore speech to a five-year old girl by a revolutionary trachea transplant.

What is the difference between West and East Germany? West Germany strives persistently for preservation of peace. East Germany seeks — as persistently — to create fresh tensions.

With an increase of only 1.2 per cent in the one-year period from March 1967-68, the German consumer goods prices showed the lowest increase of all European countries — except for Greece where the prices declined.

A 14-volume encyclopaedia of music has just been completed by a West German publishing house. The work contains 9,600 re-

ferences and nearly 2,000 specimen scores.

The German Library in Frankfurt comprises a collection of 12 lakh titles. As all German publishers are bound by law to submit one copy of every new publication to the library, an average of 88,000 new books are being added each year.

Nixon's visit to Berlin will deflate East Germany's propaganda. (Die Welt)

The German Post Office's largest coastal station handles 1,000 radio telegrams and 300 radio conversations every day for German ships all over the seven seas.

German surgeons have evolved a new technique to correct the curvature of the spine by operative means.

The world's largest gliding plane, built by the Brunswick Technical College Gliding Society, was successfully test-flown recently. The fibre glass plane has a wing span of 72 feet.

Volkswagen and the makers of the world-famous Porsche racing car have decided to bring out a joint sports car model.

Low-priced paperback books are still gaining in popularity in Germany. According to the latest statistics almost seven per cent of

all new publications last year were pocket books.

Beer production in the Federal Republic of Germany last year reached a new record of 79 million hectoliters. Most of it went down German throats.

One of Germany's major trade unions has achieved a major breakthrough in labour policy by securing a monthly wage system for its 500,000 public service workers.

Last year 11,000 young Germans asked for exemption from military service under the conscientious objectors clause of the German Constitution.

West Germany's imports rose by 16 per cent during the first nine months of 1968.

An exhibition on the history of the art of printing, similar to the one touring India at present, is being shown with great success in Mexico city.

The world's famous Oberhausen Short Film Festival will be held from March 23 to 29.

All measurable occurrences on the sun's surface, affecting life on earth, are observed and recorded at the highest observatory in the Federal Republic of Germany. The observatory is situated at a height of 6000 feet in the Bavarian Alps.

India will be the venue of an interna-

GERMAN NEWS WEEKLY

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EDITOR
Hermann Ziock

DEPUTY EDITOR
Dr. Hermann Vornefeld

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I, Hermann Ziock, hereby declare that the particulars given above are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Sd. Hermann Ziock
Signature of Publisher

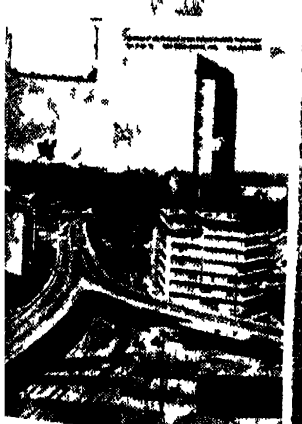
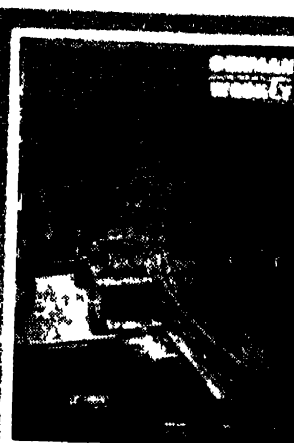
Date: March 1, 1969

tional book fair some time between 1969 and 1974. The fair is expected to be organised on the lines of the well-known Frankfurt Book Fair.

Foreign correspondents in the Federal Republic constitute an important group in West Germany's journalistic circles. Numbering 210, they accurately report on events in West Germany for their newspapers, radio and television networks back home.

This year's International Toy Fair in Nuremberg attracted 1,300 manufacturers from all over the world. The speaking dolls fascinated the fair sex; boys evinced keen interest in toy models of space-craft.

Posted on March 1, 1969





Dr. W.A. Ritter—March 14, 1959
to May, 1963.

GREETINGS from the Founder and First Editor of the "German News Weekly." Dr. Willi A. Ritter, Djakarta:

On March 14, 1959, when the German Embassy moved into its new building at Shanti Path, the first issue of the "German News Weekly" was presented to the Indian readers. Since I left India in May, 1963, Dr. Wilfried Nölle and then Peter Kempnich took over my task until finally Hermann Ziock became editor of this periodical.

Meanwhile the cover has been changed several times and the once weekly developed into a more voluminous fortnightly, but its line and its aims remained the same as they had been from the beginning: to foster the friendship between India and Germany.



Mr. Peter Kempnich—May, 1965
to January, 1968



Dr. W. Nölle—May, 1963
to May, 1965.

I wish the "German News Weekly" a successful and prosperous second decade and extend my greetings and best wishes to all the readers.

Willi A. Ritter

This month marks the tenth anniversary of our publication. The first issue appeared on March 14, 1959, exactly ten years ago. Some of our associates feel we ought to celebrate the occasion by publishing a special jubilee issue resplendent in three or four colours and containing an elaborately-worded preface and several authoritative articles on the subject of Indo-German relations. In other words, we ought to cultivate the practice of setting up monuments to mark anniversaries! After a mere ten years? No. Let us leave such customs to those whose natures better qualify them to commemorate anniversaries with all due ceremony. We had rather appear just as we have been doing during the past weeks. Except for two minor changes. Some time ago we started issuing our publication every fortnight instead of every eight days. Accordingly, the title from today onwards will not be "German News Weekly" any more, but simply "German News." After all, we are no longer a weekly. And secondly, we should like to add a short story to this issue as a little birthday present for you.

We also show you three photographs, three heads. These are the men who founded the "German News Weekly" and guided it through many years of publication before passing on the responsibility to the present editorial staff. Today these men are scattered throughout the world. Willi A. Ritter is Minister Counsellor at the German Embassy in Djakarta (Indonesia), Dr. Wilfried Nölle is Press Counsellor at La Paz (Bolivia) and Peter Kempnich Press Counsellor at Canberra (Australia).

Finally, there is yet another whom we wish to remember in this issue, a man who, although he never stepped on to the stage, was active behind the scenes all these ten years: K. Ramachandran. He joined the editorial staff in February, 1959, and thus belonged to it from the very first day. At that time the circulation of the "German News Weekly" was limited to 1,200 copies. Today this figure has multiplied itself almost sixty-fold. K. Ramachandran, a graduate of Madras University in History and Economics, retired from office a few days ago. He has left us to enjoy a well-earned rest. Mr. Ramachandran, who has devoted more than forty years of his life to journalism, was a good friend and helper to us all these years. We would like him to know that we shall not forget him. (See also article on page 10.)

And one thing more: we thank all our readers especially those who have written to us in the course of the years. We have not counted all the letters we received, but our statisticians inform us that there are many thousand. Each letter has been a contribution to the Indo-German dialogue, to that exchange of thought which serves to promote understanding between our two countries and between our peoples. For this we offer our heartfelt thanks.

NEW GERMAN PRESIDENT

DR. GUSTAV HEINEMANN (69), the nominee of the Social Democratic Party, was elected the new President of the Federal Republic of Germany in Berlin on 5th March, 1969.

Born on 23rd July, 1899, in Schwelm in the Western part of Germany, Dr. Heinemann studied political science, law and history at the Universities of Münster, Marburg, Munich, Göttingen and Berlin. After obtaining doctorate degrees in law and political science he joined the legal department of one of Germany's major steel-making companies. He remained in the firm until the end of the war in 1945.

His first political assignment came to Mr. Heinemann when he was elected Mayor of the City of Essen in 1946. From 1947-1948 Dr. Heinemann was Minister of Justice in the State of North Rhine-Westphalia, and in 1949 he became Federal Minister of Home Affairs.

Dr. Heinemann has had an interesting political career. A founder-member of the Christian Democratic Party he resigned on questions of policy matters in 1952. He later founded a party of his own in an attempt to find an independent course towards German reunification. After the dissolution of his party, Dr. Heinemann joined the Social Democratic Party and was again elected to the Bundestag in 1957.

Dr. Heinemann was recently awarded the Theodor-Heuss-Prize, an award given in recognition of his fundamental democratic attitude and civil courage and for his services to democracy and its social order. The new Head of State feels that it is the President's duty to mediate between the various parties in the political arena, a job for which he seems eminently suited. The President's term of office is 5 years.



New German President: Dr. Gustav Heinemann

NEW SPEAKER OF BONN PARLIAMENT



New Speaker of Bonn Parliament: Kai-Uwe von Hassel

The Federal Republic's Parliament must become more political according to the newly-elected "Bundestag" President, Kai-Uwe von Hassel (left) in a recent interview with a German daily. More than ever before the Parliament required opportunities to debate current problems of both internal and external affairs. Von Hassel, therefore, advocates that the "Aktuelle Stunde," the brief debate called at short notice should become a more regular thing. In his maiden address, the new Speaker of the Parliament had already promised to create the preconditions for reforms and to find means of easing the responsible and difficult tasks the deputies have to fulfil.



Dear Reader,

Our "German News Weekly"—or "German News" as it will henceforth be called—has come of age.

For ten years—without fail—it has appeared and provided a link between us in the embassy and you, between India and Germany. A good many of you have been readers of the "German News Weekly" for all or most of the time of its existence, and have thus been connected with this embassy longer than I have, in my four years of service in your beautiful country.

Let me take this opportunity to thank you for your interest, good wishes and many suggestions and let me express the hope that the re-named "German News" will continue to be a strong bond of friendship between India and Germany and—last not least—give you some reading pleasure as well.

Mirbach

Baron Dietrich von Mirbach
Ambassador Federal Republic of Germany

German Agricultural Aid To India

ANOTHER consignment for the Indo-German Agricultural Project in Kangra was received in the port of Bombay recently. The shipment consists of DEUTZ-tractors, machine-tools & other precision tools. This, as many previous shipments, is part of the German contribution to the joint agricultural projects in Kangra and Mandi. These two projects in Himachal Pradesh as well as the Indo-German Agricultural Project in the Nilgiris (Tamilnadu) are important milestones in the Indian effort for self-sufficiency in the agricultural sector.



Germany's Gift To Centre Of Performing Arts



A concert by Yehudi Menuhin and Louis Kentner was one of the highlights of Bombay's cultural season. On the occasion of this concert, which was held at Bombay's Shanmukananda Hall, a grand piano was presented to the National Centre for the Performing Arts as a gift from the Federal Republic of Germany. In the picture above can be seen (from left): Dr. Richard Kunisch, Consul General, Mr. J.R.D. Tata, Mrs. Menuhin, Mrs. J.R.D. Tata, Mr. Yehudi Menuhin, and others.

India's Image Through German Books

AT a literary encounter with New Delhi's journalists, authors and publishers, Mr. Horst Erdmann, the well-known German publisher who has pioneered the publication of contemporary Indian poetry and prose in German, disclosed that Indian books at the Frankfurt Book Fair had familiarised



India with the rest of the world. Mr. Erdmann, who was exploring possibilities of fresh collaboration with Indian writers and publishers, said that his firm would soon be releasing a book on Gandhi's influence in Germany besides other titles dealing with contemporary writing in various Indian regional languages.

INDO-GERMAN CONSULTATIONS

A high-level delegation of the Federal German Government will arrive in New Delhi on Sunday, March 16, to hold consultations with the Indian Government.

The nine-member delegation is led by Foreign Secretary G. F. Duckwitz, who was the German Ambassador to New Delhi from 1961 to 1965.

The consultations are a direct outcome of the State visit of Federal Chancellor Dr. Kiesinger in November 1967, when regular yearly consultations between India and Germany were agreed upon. The visit, which was originally scheduled for January this year, had to be postponed due to the illness of Foreign Minister Willy Brandt who had wanted to lead the delegation personally.

The consultations will take up the thread of the fruitful dialogue begun between the Indian Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi and Chancellor Kiesinger. The talks are expected to cover all fields of common interest between India and Germany. This will include not only questions regarding the bilateral relations between the two countries, but also an exchange of views on matters of world politics in general.

The fact that India and the Federal Republic of Germany see eye to eye on most issues of international politics, that they are both firmly committed to the easing of tensions and the promotion of international cooperation and the fact that there is practically no area where the two governments hold opposing views, should greatly contribute to the success of the consultations.



Mr. and Mrs. G.F. Duckwitz receiving Mrs. Indira Gandhi, then Minister for Information and Broadcasting, at a farewell party the former gave at the end of his term as Ambassador in April, 1965, on the eve of his departure from India.



Mr. G.F. Duckwitz signing the Rs. 45.6-crore German Aid Agreement for the Third Plan on behalf of the Federal Republic of Germany. On his left is Mr. Govindan Nair, then Additional Secretary, Ministry of Finance, initialling the agreement on behalf of the Indian Government.



Foreign Secretary, Mr. G.F. Duckwitz and his wife at home in their study.



■ Asien

Eine Frau und fünfhundert Millionen

Indische Wandlungen seit Nehru

von Gisela Wirsing

A Woman And 500 Millions

TODAY, three years after her accession to the office of Prime Minister in January, 1966, Indira Gandhi's position is well-nigh unchallenged.

Mrs. Gandhi, fifty-one years old and long widowed, has provided the first proof that a woman is capable of conducting the affairs of state of a large country as ably as any man. To find comparable examples, we must delve deep into history, back to the age of European Absolutism and to such rulers as Maria Theres and Catherine the Great. These comparisons are admittedly inapt, for Indira is everything but an absolutist ruler. Such a definition might at most be applied to her father. In contrast to him, she is compelled to make far-reaching concessions to the constant clash of currents and counter-currents that flow within her own mass party.

It was primarily through the vote of the chief ministers of the states, all of whom at that time still belonged to the Congress Party, that Indira ascended to power on Shastri's death. This influence is still palpably present, although the authority of the Congress Party is now restricted to a few states only. During her term of office, the power of the central government has waned to some extent and it has had to make more allowances for regionalism in multi-lingual India.

Indira is not gifted with the charismatic charm that her father radiated. She is a politician amongst politicians. She is guided largely by tactical considerations in her dealings with the big bosses of her party and with the heads of the state governments; in private life, she shows a tendency towards a certain reserve. The distinguishing attributes that set her apart, though, are her singular fearlessness of spirit and her undaunted courage, qualities unmatched by any man in her country.

Gauging India's development in the context of the turbulent events in the rest of the Third World, the comparative stability of the country is, despite all misgivings, remarkable. As yet the regional and social disintegration, which even India has not been spared, remains within manageable limits. The indescribable difficulties that have to be overcome by a country with twelve principal languages and widely diversified traditions have in the past been successfully surmounted without an open rupture occurring at any point and the armed confrontations both with China (1962) as well as with Pakistan (1965) inflicted no lasting damage.

The worries that weigh down on Mrs. Gandhi and her closest associates merit greater attention, also in the Federal Republic. After all, the shape of things to come in Asia depend to a great extent on the stability of India.

INDIA IN THE GERMAN PRESS

"Christ und Welt" one of the leading German weeklies, in a recent issue carried a full-page editorial analysing the first three years of Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's term of office. Dr. Gisela Wirsing, editor of "Christ und Welt" and author of many books, including the widely publicised volume, "India", is a keen observer of India's political scene and a devoted friend of India as well. His wife, Dr. Gisela Bonn, an Indo-Phile and expert on current Indian affairs in her own right, will come on a short lecture tour of the country in April (see also p. 9). Picture above shows the upper part of the "Christ und Welt"-page carrying the headline: "A Woman and Five-Hundred Millions" Text at right gives excerpts from the article.

The Expansion of Rourkela



Rourkela does not mean steel only. Picture shows part of the fertilizer installations, biggest of several important by-product plants.

THE forthcoming inauguration of Rourkela's expansion to 1.8 million tons of ingot steel will highlight the performance of a steel plant that has been heavily criticized in its early years, praised for its high efficiency and high profits later on, and which is now poised for a fresh take-off.

Rourkela II, as this expansion is popularly called, means more sophisticated steel products for India's modern industries: A minimum of 1,240,000 tons of finished steel every year, namely wide and heavy plates, hot rolled sheets, cold rolled sheets, hot dipped tinplates, electrolytic tinplates, galvanized sheets and electrical steel sheets. These are flat products, vital for shipbuilding, containers, boilers, for defence purposes, automobile bodies, tube-making, refrigerators, air-conditioners, for packaging and canning industries.

While the completed expansion magnifies the growing success of India's drive towards self-sufficiency in major industrial items, it also marks fifteen years of Indo-German collaboration in the field of steel. Although this collaboration actually dates back to the early 'twenties and 'thirties, when Tata Iron and Steel, Indian Iron and Steel and the steelworks at Bhadravati came into being, Rourkela from the very beginning attracted considerable public attention in India and in Germany as well. For this project was and still is the biggest West German firms have built anywhere in the developing world. It was the first Indian steel plant to be set up in the public sector, and the most

modern integrated steel complex in all Asia. Thus, this project located 250 miles west of Calcutta, became an object lesson in development aid

By E. F. K. Haubold

In its initial stages called the "sick child", Rourkela was soon named the "pearl of Orissa". While the "Far Eastern Economic Review" described it as an "awakening giant", the "Observer" in London wrote: "The Germans at Rourkela began in notorious muddle... and are now far and away the winners." In fact, Rourkela at that time had not only become the most productive plant in the public sector, but also showed the highest profits: Rs. 3.5 crores in 1964-65, and Rs. 5.7 crores in 1965-66.

Even sceptics now admitted that the original decision by W. German firms to supply the most modern equipment and machinery to Rourkela, was a well founded and far-sighted one. The steel complex at Rourkela has the distinction of being the first one in Asia and third in the world which introduced the revolutionary L.D. (Linz-Donawitz) process of oxygen steel making by which steel is made at the rate of one ton per minute by blowing pure oxygen into the molten bath.

While this already gives Rourkela a considerable competitive edge, it gains further by having a widely diversified production programme. Its fertilizer plant, with a capacity of 560,000 tons, is

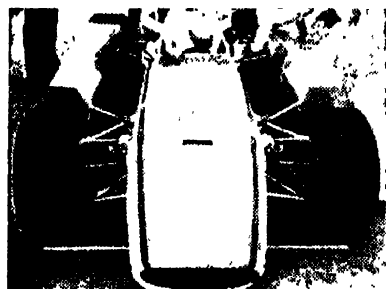
probably the largest attached to any steel plant in the world. And its Mannesmann-built pipe plant can manufacture large diameter pipes to API specifications. Most important, however, for the future profit potential of the steel complex is the fact that Rourkela produces flat products only, with a continuous hot strip mill and a tandem mill introduced to India for the first time.

With its rather sophisticated product mix, Rourkela from the very beginning was in a position to greatly contribute to India's efforts on the export front. Hot rolled coils from Rourkela have been exported to the U.S.A., pipes to New Zealand, Australia and the Middle East, pig iron to Japan. Only recently, the plant has developed a new quality steel for manufacture of frigates. While in 1967-68 the total export of Hindustan Steel was Rs. 31 crores, it will be over Rs. 40 crores in 1968-69. Rourkela alone contributes Rs. 20 crores to the national exchequer by way of excise and customs duties.

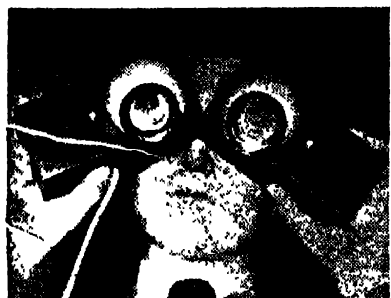
Both Indian and German engineers at Rourkela are of the opinion, that production of ingot steel can easily be raised to 2 million tons. Beyond this, the plant at Rourkela can be expanded up to about 4.5 million tons capacity and still be an integral complex. And it is rather safe to assume that this will happen in due course of time. As one leading senior engineer at Rourkela put it, "with the present performance of this steel plant, the German Government would certainly be willing to extend fresh credits for yet another expansion."



BAVARIA's Philip Rosenthal Jr., (with his children above) is the largest porcelain manufacturer in the world and continues to provide surprises even in Germany's political life. A year ago, he donated four million DM to a foundation to provide better opportunities to gifted people. Now he intends to run as a candidate for the SDP during the fall parliamentary elections.



BMW of Munich have launched a newcomer to the exclusive world of Formula II racing cars. The new model incorporates fundamental changes made over the first 1967 model. It has a top speed of 170 miles an hour and its two additional fuel tanks between the axles serve aerodynamic purposes by rerouting the airflow from the rear axle.



THESE lights, recently developed in Germany, are more mobile than the human eye. Mounted on a spherical button, they move in practically every direction and give more illumination than a 60 watt bulb. The device is a boon to nocturnal book-worms for it leaves the sleeping partner undisturbed.



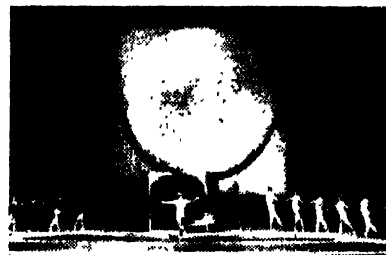
TWENTYONE-month old Thomas, from the suburbs of Hamburg, can't really understand what the photographers are about. But he knows his pet cat Minka very well. The little boy's friendship with the pet grew into intimacy when some time back he tripped into a 5 ft-deep ditch while playing in a neighbour's garden. Minka, who kept the child's company constantly, began to mew so loudly that it caught the mother's attention in time. Thanks to the pet, the young boy was pulled out of the cold water before it was too late.



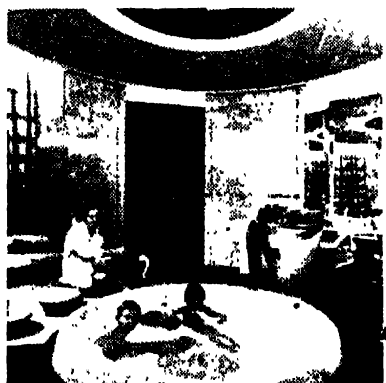
TWO students from Munich, 21-year old Klaus and 19-year old Victor Branti, who have developed supersonic rockets made of old newspapers, display their models in front of the "big sisters" at the space exhibition in the Deutsches Museum in Munich. The hulls of the miniature rockets are made of rolled newspapers dipped in water. Newspaper, together with an oxydizer also provides the fuel for the rockets enabling them to reach a height of 8,500 metres. The young inventors participated in a science contest by the young—a competition sponsored by a West German magazine together with other institutions to promote research among young people.



BLACK was tops in Germany last winter and it made its impact on ski clothing as well. Monika, who wears a black ribbed pullover with yellow and red stripes and light ski trousers, is modern both in dress and in her approach to skiing. She goes about in a helicopter to Germany's winter sport resorts. She sees more people; and more people see her.



THE premier of "The Catalyst," a new Cranko ballet, was given a big ovation at the Bavarian National Theatre in Munich some time ago. In the German choreographer's new piece, two groups dance separately, one in the romantic mood and the other in the jazz atmosphere, until the catalyst, a solo dancer, welds the two into a harmonic whole.



THIS room—it can be called a bath-boudoir or an all-purpose salon—offers comfort to the family and relaxation to tired guests. Designed as the centre of the family's living quarters, the room features: a bath tub for several persons, a ceiling shower, make-up table, a TV set, bar, book corners, etc.

G. B. IN INDIA

DR. GISELA BONN, German author and journalist well-known for her "positive approach to India," will be coming on a two-week lecture tour of this country beginning from March 22 this year. An expert on Indo-German relations, she has chosen to address a series of meetings on "India: As Seen By A German Writer and Journalist."

Author of several books and television scripts, Dr. Bonn is no stranger to India. She has travelled throughout the various regions and climes of the country and is familiar with the aspirations and opinions of its people. She visited India's ancient temples and modern industrial plants with equal zest. She has had personal contacts with the political and religious leaders of this country, as well as with its intellectuals, writers, artists, university teachers and students. She met the late Prime Ministers, Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru and Mr. Lal Bahadur Shastri on a number of occasions and is equally known to the present Premier, Mrs. Indira Gandhi.

In her book, "New Light From India," she says: "India's importance for the whole world will no longer be under-estimated by anybody." She believes that under the twin banners of spiritualism and politics, India has accepted a historic mission. She has become a focal point of Asian politics and has nourished mankind's hope for peace and fraternity in all sincerity.



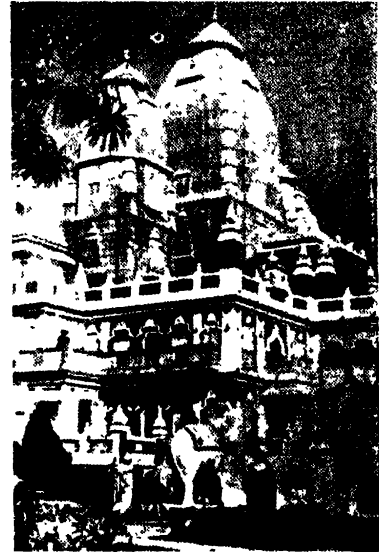
The author seen with the late Prime Minister, Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru, who was fond of his pet panda.



The beauty and charm of an Indian dancer. An illustration from the book "New Light From India," Photo: Gisela Bonn.



The dust cover of the book, "New Light From India," published by F. A. Brockhaus, Wiesbaden.



A view of the Birla Temple at New Delhi which illustrates the pages of Dr. Bonn's book on India.

TEN YEARS OF GERMAN NEWS WEEKLY

By K. Ramachandran

THE "German News Weekly" is ten years old. It has established itself as a welcome friend in innumerable homes.

I have had the privilege of serving as the midwife at its birth and afterwards as the nurse tending it week after week. As I look back on the decade of its growth from infancy to adolescence my mind gets filled with the memories of many trials in the task of filling the pages and in presenting a good number. At the same time there are recollections of the elation and the sense of achievement which filled the heart as each issue came out of the press and reached the hands of the thousands of readers.

This bulletin of the German Embassy in India, with its distinctive two-colour



Mr. K. Ramachandran

masthead, developed from the embryo of a cyclostyled release which had opened the dialogue between the Federal Republic of Germany and free India. Indians and Germans had already in the past learned to regard each other with esteem. They came closer since the establishment of the German Embassy at the capital of the Republic of India. As contacts deepened and as mutual friendship extended from one sphere to another, Bonn identified itself with more and more of India's efforts towards progress and prosperity. Mutual appreciation grew from day to day and goodwill led to German collaboration in various projects. A vehicle of information as a means of enlisting the people's backing for further efforts and of ensuring active support for assistance projects was called for. The printed word and the techniques of the graphic art were harnessed to the task of disseminating information. And the "German News Weekly" made its debut on March 14th, 1959. The occasion was significant. It synchronized with

an important stage in the growth of the German mission in India — the shifting of the Chancery to its own home in New Delhi's Chanakyapuri from rented premises in Sunder Nagar.

Several dummies had been prepared. The contents and the lay-out of the inaugural number had been revised again and again before the publication came out in its final form. Those who had been receiving the cyclostyled fore-runner formed the nucleus of the mailing list which was enlarged by leaps and bounds in meeting the requests for copies which continued pouring in.

From the very beginning, the "German News Weekly" followed a high standard of production. The successive editors differed from one another in the make-up of their personality and in the range of their interests and preferences. Accordingly, the bulletin bore the imprint of their individual personality. While one editor was specially interested in introducing Germany—the land, the people and their culture—to the readers, another had a partiality for the German contribution to Indological research. A third had a passion for artistic embellishments as a means of brightening the publication, while a fourth gave it the sprightly look of a picture magazine and brought new life both in regard to the contents and the display of the pages. Irrespective, however, of the personal stamp of each editor, the publication has been pulsating throughout the decade with the true spirit of dynamic friendship and genuine understanding. It has always paid meticulous attention to the exacting demands of good craftsmanship. This writer, the one-man editorial and production staff, can never forget the many excruciating situations he had had to face in the performance of his tasks. On many an occasion when the pages had been locked for the machine and time was running short for the "print off," an imperfection was discovered in the reproduction of a picture or it was realised with a shock that a "story" had to be recast. The Editor's eye was relentless! A fresh block was ordered and an entire page was reset. That was a measure of the fastidiousness

with which standards have been maintained. Every problem was, however, tackled with skill and resourcefulness, and the printing house unfailingly rose to the situation and delivered the goods. The care and devotion bestowed on each edition found ample reward in the warm appreciation conveyed by many readers. The circulation shot up from a mere 1,200 for the first number to 110,000 till in the third year of publication the mailing list was pruned. In tune with the spirit of linguism, a Hindi edition was launched in 1967, and this has been enjoying a sizeable readership.

Every mail has been bringing from readers unstinted praise, constructive criticism as well as a wide range of suggestions. "Each issue of your publication is snatched away from the postman's hands by my children who find in the feature 'Mark the Contrasts' an absorbing pastime," writes a reader. "Your magazine is keeping me informed fully and promptly on every facet of Indo-German relations and on the identity of interests between our two peoples in the cause of peace and progress," reports another. All the letters bespeak the Indian people's close interest in Germany. This is unmistakably reflected in the feature "Your Quiz" which has now become a popular column in every other number.

A large and constant readership, a lively projection of topics of Indo-German interest and a steady deepening of mutual understanding are the ten-year record of which the "German News Weekly" is justly proud. It enters its second decade of fruitful labour with a renewed dedication to its task.



A facsimile of the first issue of the "German News Weekly" which appeared on March 14, 1959.



During his recent visit to West Berlin, U.S. President Nixon said the city had been "subjected to unjustified

threats." He assured Berliners the continued support of the Western Powers to maintain their freedom.

THROUGH THE HEART OF GERMANY MINE-FIELDS AND DEATH-FENCES

IN the past year 1,203 people, most of them young, succeeded in escaping from the Communist prison state of East Germany into the freedom of West Berlin or West Germany by crossing Ulbricht's barrier of death. From this figure we draw the substantial average of 100 people a month who, risking life and limb to defy the murderous obstacles of the Red regime, successfully undertake the hazardous venture into freedom. But the number of those who lost their lives in the undertaking is unknown. Neither do we possess a record of those of our countrymen who were captured in the prohibited border zone while attempting to cross the frontier line. Their number is estimated at several thousand. In the meantime, the regime of the Soviet-occupied zone has intensified its efforts to build what it calls an "up-to-date boundary" by fortifying the barricading system along its 1,345.9 km. long demarcation line so as to convert it into an even more efficient death-trap for those of its own citizens

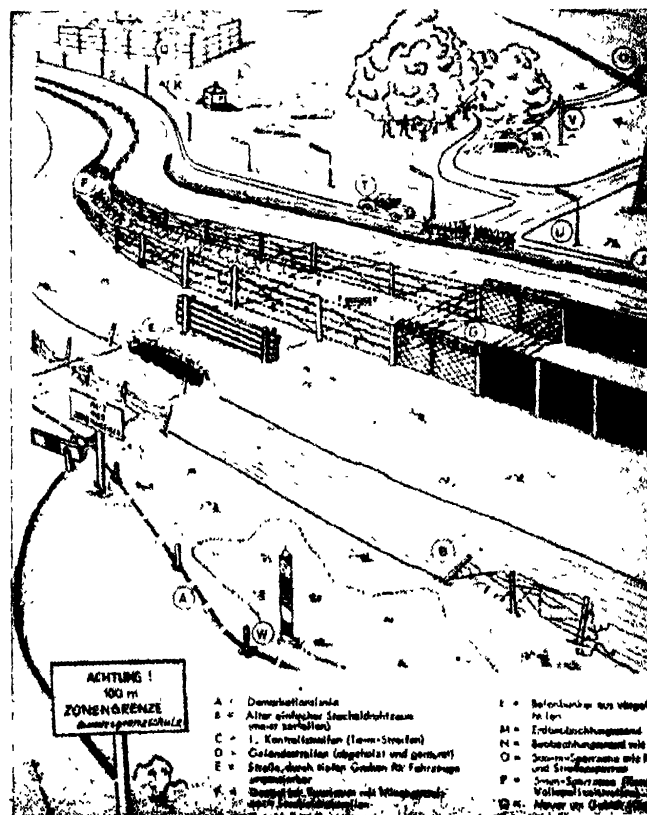
and countrymen who prefer the free part of their motherland to the Communist cage in which they are confined. The West German periodical of the Federal Border Police recently published a detailed and authoritative account of this so-called "security system" along the demarcation line.

The first feature of this "escape-proof boundary" is a 5 km.-wide prohibited zone. Parallel to it runs a 500-metre wide "security strip," after which the actual barricade begins. This consists of ground-level observation posts, built of pre-fabricated concrete parts, alternating with 10 to 15-metre-high observation towers:

the latter are generally equipped with powerful searchlights and are of course linked by cable to the command stations of the "NVA" army units charged with protecting the border. Trip-wires and acoustical and electric signalling devices complete the

(Continued on page 12)

A schematic view of the East German border fortifications as seen from the West German side.



Key to Diagram:

A: demarcation line; B: old single barbed-wire fence (now mostly broken down); C: first security strip; D: felled and cleared strip; E: road with pit to block vehicular traffic; F: double barricade fence with mine-fields and barbed-wire entanglements; G: opening in double fence; H: second security strip (approx. 6 metres wide); I: trench to block vehicular traffic; J: motor-road with parallel footpath; K: dog on running leash; L: concrete observation post constructed of pre-fabricated concrete parts; M: ground observation post; N: observation tower with searchlights; O: 500-metre wide prohibited zone with wire fence and road gates; P: 5 km.-wide prohibited zone (compulsory checking by People's Police patrols); Q: wall surrounding farmstead (village); R: wire-netting fence; S: foot-path; T: motor-road; U: light barrier; V: border alarm and communication system; W: marking stones and marking pillars.

MINE-FIELDS & DEATH-FENCES

installations within the alarm area, which in addition is guarded by ferocious dogs at all points lying beyond the visual range of the observation posts and towers. So far 264 such running leash units with 498 dogs are known to have been set up. At other points so-called "light-barriers" have been constructed, through which the field of fire in the border zone can be brilliantly floodlit. These light barriers represent a precautionary measure against those attempting to flee under cover of darkness. Wooden blinds to obstruct vision and 3-metre high walls built of concrete slabs constitute further obstacles. The "security" arrangements are in addition reinforced through roads to cater to the increasing motorization of the border vigilance system, which operates with motor-cycles fitted with side-cars and light, swift patrol cars, as well as through telephone connections at intervals of roughly 100 metres; adjoining the motor-road and parallel to it runs a continuous trench about 1.20 metres deep and up to 2 metres wide, its purpose being to block all vehicular traffic. Next comes a 6-metre wide ploughed and harrowed field on which every footprint is immediately detectable and, following this, a double barricade fence. This is made up of two fences 15 to 20 metres apart, each consisting of 220 cm. high concrete posts strung with barbed wire. The space between the fences is laid with remote-controlled mines of the PMD-6 type and plastic mines of the PMK-40 type. These mines are arranged in rows of three at intervals of approximately 80 cms. and possess a splinter-effect within a maximum radius of 80 metres. At some points the double fence is further fortified by barbed wire entanglements or cheveux de frise.

For some time now, working squads belonging to the "NVA" border force have been engaged in bringing this death-fence "up-to-date." So far, the old fence has been replaced for a total distance of 100 kms. by a wire-netting fence built of metal plates and reaching a height of 3.20 metres. This fence is regarded as "escape-proof," because it cannot be scaled without aid. It is constructed of pre-fabricated building components, consisting of mass-produced concrete bases, wire-netting screens and concrete posts. These ready-made parts only need to be assembled at site.

After the double fence so far constructed comes a felled and cleared stretch of ground, the width of which may extend to 50 metres. This is succeeded by a 10-metre wide security strip. At a distance of about 10 to 20 metres from the demarcation line, the "NVA" squads have in the course of the last few months erected Ulbricht's concrete marking pillars, which are painted in the German national colours black, red and gold and display the emblem of the Soviet-occupied zone. But, as has been in the meanwhile ascertained, these pillars mark the actual demarcation line through the heart of our motherland, through a Germany rent asunder by Communism.



To meet Dr. Horst Moltrecht, Head of the South-East Asia Division of the Federal Republic's Ministry of Economics, a conference jointly sponsored by the Indo-German Chamber of Commerce and the German Embassy was convened in New Delhi on February 28 to discuss measures to further Indo-German economic cooperation and bilateral trade between the two countries. In the picture above, Dr. Moltrecht (at the head of the table) is seen engaged in a discussion with representatives of Indian and German firms in New Delhi.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Dear Editor,

All members of my family regard the "German News Weekly" as an honourable guest who visits our home once a fortnight. We are indeed very happy to receive each issue.

It conveys to us a correct picture of the German people's concern in India's welfare and development in various spheres. In fact, it acts as a bridge between the two peoples. It helps the two nations know each other better by highlighting the various activities undertaken by the two countries, to strengthen the bonds of friendship through cooperation and collaboration.

I congratulate you sincerely on this occasion for the great and untiring service you are rendering to us. I wish you the best.

Bandra, Bombay.

V.E. David

Dear Editor,

Your journal reaches us regularly. Every time it is a source of new information, especially since you made it all the more interesting. What is more, one comes to know about certain activities which bring out the

working of democratic countries into a greater relief.

Greetings to you, your people and all those connected with the "German News Weekly."

169 Moripada,
Meerut, U.P.

H.C. Bhardwaj
Hony. Secretary
Bhagirath Seva Sangh

Dear Editor,

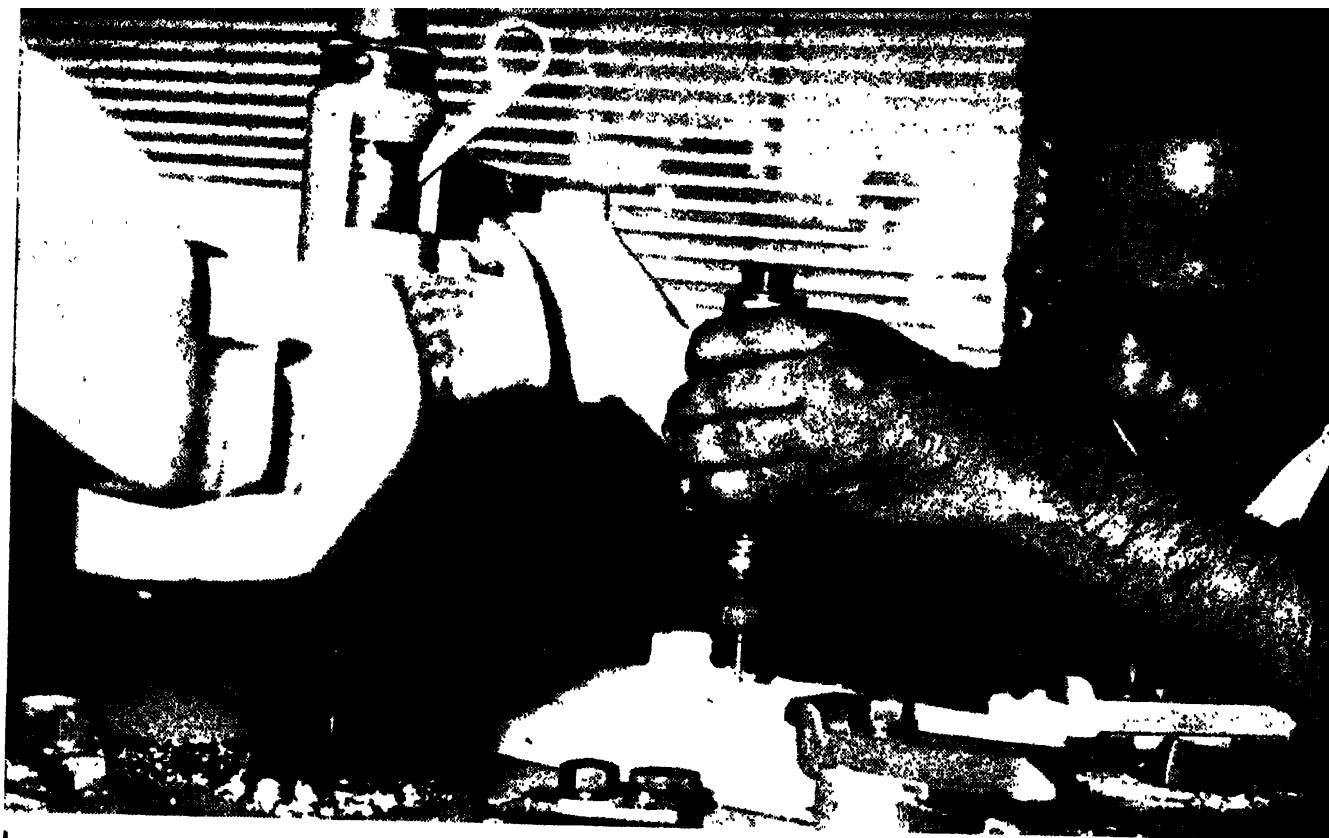
I am a young German, 30 years of age, teacher of foreign languages, who is deeply interested in the history, culture, religion, and modern development of India and its people. I think a personal contact with some Indians could help me best in gaining this desired knowledge of the Indian nation and could, at the same time, promote mutual understanding.

Would you, therefore please support me in my efforts to get in touch with some Indians by publishing my name in your newspaper? My name and address is: Paul A. Hildebrand, 8, Karl-Hoffmann-Str., 75 Karlsruhe 1, Germany.

Besides German, I am able to correspond in English, French and Spanish.

Karlsruhe, Germany.

Paul A. Hildebrand



Kadambi Venugopal, a trainee instructor from Madras acquires new technical skill in an apprentice training shop in Munich.

VENUGOPAL PREPARES TO TRAIN THE TRAINEES

THIRTY-seven-year-old Kadambi Venugopal who hails from Rayachoti in Andhra Pradesh, has been undergoing practical training in various large tool manufacturing firms in the Federal Republic of Germany since October, 1967, with a view to familiarise himself with the present standards of production of modern machine tools.



With the help of his instructor, Venugopal tries to adopt the basic principles of modern industrial training which he wishes to pass on to the trainees under his charge in Madras.

The chief master came to Germany in 1967 from the Indian Institute of Technology in Madras. Today, however, he turns his attention to machine tools, milling and boring machines, engraving and copying machines to gain a clear picture of the various technological stages down to the minutest detail. He thus aims at becoming fully acquainted with all the ins and outs of the various machines he comes across, for, he believes that anyone who has to train workmen must also be able to show what they must do if need be. This perfectionist approach will help him to

practically demonstrate to apprentices back home what he has learnt, for training apprentices is his main job in Madras. This means that he has decided to play his role in the industrialisation of India by imparting technical know-how he is now acquiring. The apprentice training shop at the Deckel Tool Machine Manufacturers in Munich, where 200 youths receive training to become modern industrial craftsmen, has particularly impressed Venugopal. Now his aim is to organise the apprentice training programme in Madras on the pattern he has seen at the Deckel Works.



A keen photographer, Venugopal bribes an elephant at Munich's Hellabrunn zoological garden with a lump of sugar. The jumbo obliges him with a pose. The snap in his album will form one more memory of his stay in Germany when he returns.

AND THEN A COCK CROWED...

BY GOSWIN PAUL-ERNST GREVEN

This month a book is due to appear in Germany under the title "The Shoreless Sea". It is a collection of "Seven Perilous Adventures". One of the stories, which we reproduce below, bears the title "And then a cock crowed..." The author describes situations, real-life encounters, that are a poignant revelation of the state of being human; situations

of acutest danger, hours of terror and despair, eternities of utter hopelessness, zero-hours in human existence, situations where the mask of conventional behaviour is cast aside and strength or weakness of the individual alone steer his fate. We reprint the following story by kind permission of the Erdmann Publishing House, Tuebingen.

MANFRED Dirkes stood at the rail and looked out across the water, scanning the horizon. In the distance could be discerned the contours of the African coastline.

Slowly he lowered his binoculars.

"Nothing to be seen," he murmured. "Nothing yet."

We had made his acquaintance just a few days ago, here on board the cargo-boat "Flensau", bound for Alexandria from Rotterdam: Manfred Dirkes, export merchant from Hamburg, fair-haired, fortyish and inclined to stoutness, but agile and quick-witted nevertheless, and full of youthful energy. Today though, after Oran, our last port of call, he appeared somehow changed to me.

With a meditative air, he retraced his steps to his deck-chair on the lee side of the captain's bridge. My wife looked up from her book.

"What are you reading today?" asked Dirkes.

"The noble cock Benventano' by Melville."

"The story of a cock...."

"Yes, Benventano is the most beautiful cock the world has ever seen. He crows as no cock ever crowed before. You see, he is no common cock: he is a Shanghai of the Emperor of China breed, one whose exultant outpouring is like the joyous peal of the great bell in St. Paul's Cathedral at coronation time, one whose crowing cheers all London and dispels the fog...."

"I could also tell you the story of a cock," Dirkes leaned back in his deck-chair. My wife let her book drop on her knees.

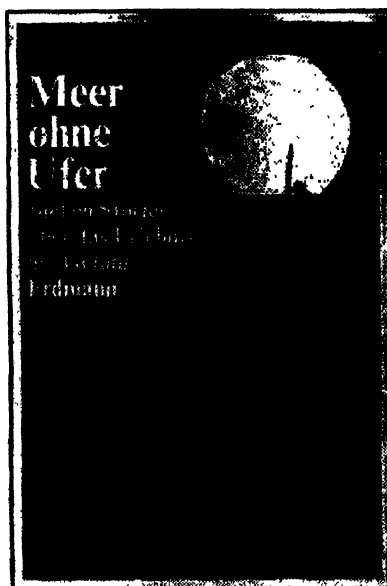
"Well, not really the story of a cock, but....You've probably been wondering why I keep scanning the coastline. I want to find the spot again, West of Biserta, seven hours' ride on horseback, a small Arab village...."

I leaned forward a little.

"We were flying the route from Comiso to Algiers," began Dirkes. "Comiso is in Sicily. There were four of us. And on that day—already in the morning...somehow that day started differently. As though we had some premonition of what was to come. The whole day we went about in strangely oppressed spirits; the merest trifle upset us—I mean, I hadn't known the other three more than a few days. Before that they had been flying the polar route, seeing nothing but snow and ice, and now Sicily for breakfast already we had oranges and almonds. It was

heaven on earth for them. Yet on that day...We were originally supposed to take off at noon, but that was changed and we were told to be prepared to fly in the evening.

I was living in the country house of a lawyer; it had a beautiful garden and stood on one side of a cactus-lined avenue. At noon, after lunch, I crept under my mosquito net. I fell into a slumber and was assailed by the wildest dreams. I saw the wife of a friend of mine walking across the street, dressed all in black. I wanted to call out to



The title page of the book, "The Shoreless Sea".

her, but I could not utter a sound; I had lost my voice. I awoke, drenched in perspiration, and stared for a long time with open eyes at the fine mesh of the mosquito net....

It was night when we finally took off. Tunis, Cap Serrat, always along the coast. It's the shortest route.

I was dog-tired. I clearly recall my eyelids drooping with fatigue. I tried counting. Ninety-nine, hundred, hundred and one, hundred after five minutes I gave up. There were another two hours to go before we reached Algiers.

And then all of a sudden I was jolted into wakefulness. It was I who saw it first; the right engine was afire ...

Dirkes stared up at the sky.

"Up there...." He pointed a finger.

"The engine was burning. Up there, on the flight from Comiso to Algiers... I think the pilot at first couldn't understand what I was shouting into the microphone. "Fire!" I screamed, "Fire! There, on your right—the right engine!" The pilot lost his head—shouldn't have happened to him, really. "Get out at once! Come on, don't wait, get out at once!" The words came tumbling out. All I knew was that I had to do something. I groped for the safety handle in order to reach the lever that opened the bottom hatch. I had to... I pulled and tugged. It did not budge. By the best of will, it did not budge...."

Dirkes made a nervous movement.

"The pilot must have infected me with his damned panic. "Bring a light!" I shouted to the wireless operator. "Come on, hurry up! There's something wrong here!" The wireless operator flashed his torch; in the light I saw that half the safety lever had been wrenched off. Over the microphone I informed the crew in front that we could not get out through the bottom.... Of course I was familiar with such situations—from hearsay. I called: "Tear down the roof and then we can get out from the top. It's all the same whether we jump out from the top or the bottom." The pilot said no, we were not allowed to get out by the top. To this day I haven't found out why...perhaps because a blast of wind could dash one against the empennage, and then.... But I had another idea. "Turn her upside down!" I yelled. "The sudden dive will put out the fire. Then you can level out and fly back home...."

He apparently approved of this suggestion, for I had hardly finished speaking when the plane pitched forward and plunged down at lightning-speed...and what d'you think? The fire actually went out, really, it went out!

But then something altogether unexpected happened. The blade...the propeller suddenly stopped.

That meant we had only one engine left—for that heavy plane...but somehow the pilot managed to gain control of it and level out tolerably well. The dive manoeuvre had been successful. Now we had to concentrate on holding out and not making any blunders. The plane had to be lightened. "Drop all ballast!" ordered the pilot....

Dirkes fell silent and stared reflectively into space.

"Well and then," he continued at last. "What I next did later proved my

(Continued on page 15)

AND THEN A COCK...

salvation—although of course I didn't know it at the time. Like this, with thumb and forefinger" — he glanced at his right hand — "with thumb and forefinger I twisted round the lever that opens the bottom hatch, just as you do when climbing in and out. It didn't open wide enough to let a man jump out, because if you wanted to jump out the hatch had to be at least half open, but as I said that was impossible...well, I had managed to push back the bolt far enough to make a small opening... then I felt a current of air so powerful that it threatened to suck me out of the plane...clutching my seat, I pulled myself behind it and threw down whatever the wireless operator and the reconnaissance officer handed down to me. ...

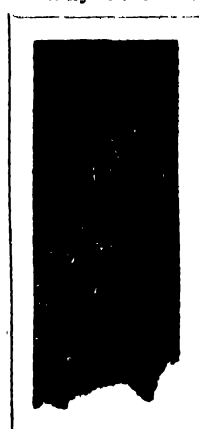
Suddenly I realized that the plane was plunging downwards at a slant — apparently the pilot had lost control of the elevator....

"What's our altitude? How many metres to go?" I shouted panic-stricken.

"Fasten your seat belts," came the answer. "Just a few more seconds..."

"We're heading for the sea!" The thought flashed into my brain. And I wasn't even fastened to my seat. I tried to grab the safety belts to buckle them when I saw that one of them had been sucked out through the hatch...I hugged the seat in front of me in a vice-like grip, pulled up my knees and buried my head between my arms, waiting...I had now lost all contact with the others.

Then we hit the sea...a jet of water shot into the cabin. The sound roared in my ears like the thundering of a waterfall...my head was dashed against the



front seat; a shower of sparks exploded before my eyes — yet I felt no pain. All I was aware of was a numbness; everything around me appeared phantom-like as if seen through a veil of mist. Water entered the cabin and crept up my body; I fought for air and flailed my arms in the darkness around me. The in-rushing water hurled me against the ceiling

of the cabin. Desperately I tried to use my fists to smash the cockpit window.

Of course I knew it was senseless. But I clung to the senseless....

"Locked in!" The realization clutched at my heart.

"I'm lost!" But something in me refused to admit it. I would resist with all my might.

The impact had caused the plane to cut through the water surface; the heavy engines now started to drag it downwards.

We were sinking.



Half a minute, one minute....

"So this is what the end is like!" I thought.

I knew nothing more of the others.

Suddenly I thought of my mother, thought how...my position was hopeless. Rescue was out of the question. Yes, this was really the end.

But then — all of a sudden a spark of hope was kindled in my mind. The water in the cabin had pressed me downwards. Since I was not strapped to my seat, the only one of us who was not, I floated back to the hatch. Suddenly I felt a violent, painful pressure against my legs and found myself sucked into the vortex of a whirlpool that had formed where the narrow opening had been made in the hatch, at the very spot where a few minutes earlier I had turned a tiny lever with my thumb and forefinger.

At once my mind sprang into alertness.

I tried to squeeze my body through the gap. It just had to be managed. I had already got my legs outside when I noticed that my parachute, which was still strapped to my back, had become entangled somewhere.

"Just keep calm," I told myself.

I had pressed my lips tightly together to prevent any water getting into my mouth. I turned the catch, beat down on the ring with the flat of my hand and freed myself of the parachute. It had almost proved my undoing. Then I gradually pushed myself further out of the narrow gap in the hatch. Everything had to be done very quickly, for we were already deep down under water...I managed it. Suddenly I felt that I was outside, I was on top, I was swimming on the surface."

Once again Dirkes paused.

"It is beyond me to describe to you how I felt at that moment," he said at length. "I had swallowed a great deal of water. All the while I had felt as though I were being strangled. I had

been choking and fighting desperately for air—and then suddenly I could breathe again, inhale deeply...Oh, you cannot imagine the relief at being able to breathe after that choking, throttling sensation....

But then a chill crept up my spine. "The others — where are the others?" The thought struck me like a blow. Just a few minutes ago there had been four of us, a crew that was always together... I had just heard the voice of the pilot, I had just seen the wireless operator, I still saw him clearly before me, sitting pinned down on his seat, his eyes dilated with fear....

I swam around in circles, searching wildly, but there was no trace of any of them. ..."

Dirkes lapsed into silence. His hand shook; he seemed to be reliving those harrowing moments. At last he continued.

"No, they couldn't have come up. They were strapped down, each one to his seat. I had managed to save myself solely because I was the only one who was free and because the whirlpool had drawn me towards the exit in the hatch....

After ten or twenty seconds I knew the others were dead. The pilot — perhaps he was still clutching the control-column — dead... the reconnaissance officer—drowned...the wireless operator...drowned....

Night. Water all around, stars above me, beneath me the depths of the ocean, the death of my comrades....

I had no idea where I was. Luckily I had on a life jacket. It was quickly inflated, it kept me above water....

Thousands of stars twinkled above me. My eyes swept across the sky — there, somewhere far in the distance, the stars came to an end. Something dark loomed there, a black mass...an island, I thought, or was it the coast? Now don't collapse, I warned myself, you

(Continued on page 16)

AND THEN A COCK...

must hold out, you must hold out until you reach that dark shape.

I swam towards it. I still had on my shoes — they hindered me. I wanted to take them off, but could not untie the laces. It then occurred to me that I might yet need my shoes...I forgot to mention that the sea was phosphorescent that night. I had never seen anything like it before. My hands shimmered, they shone like silver. At every forward stroke, when my arms cut the water, countless white stars and silver bubbles swirled around me.

And then the jelly-fish. Repulsive creatures, especially the stinging ones. Dozens of them drifted towards me with the current. When they came into contact with my hands and my bare underarm, a violent convulsion coursed through my body like an electric shock. Sometimes there were so many that I couldn't shake them off fast enough; now and then one of them seemed to have fastened itself to my flesh. To this day I shudder at the sight of a jelly-fish.

Once something curled itself round my right leg, like an eel. I could not see it—I only felt it. I kicked violently to shake it off, but to no avail. So I turned on my back and scraped it off with the edge of my left shoe....

That night I fought a desperate battle for survival. I swam non-stop for what appeared to me hours and hours on end. And then — then I saw the white crests of waves breaking on the rugged coast, I had made it.

I did not continue swimming now, but stopped for a while to survey the coast and look for a convenient spot to swim ashore. I struck out behind the tallest wave, reached a rock and clung to it. I took a deep breath and waited for the next wave to wash over me. The third wave carried me ashore....

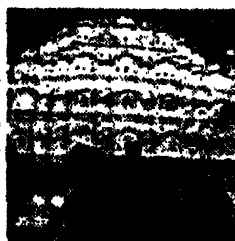
Painfully I climbed a rock. Once again a mighty wash of turbulent surf came surging towards me.

At long last I felt ground under my feet. I tried to stand up, but lost my balance and fell forward. On the way inland from the coast—I still had no idea where I was—I fell another seven or eight times; I slipped, tripped over stones, stumbled over boulders—but each time I pulled myself together again and dragged on.

In the end I had to give up. A huge cliff reared up before me, thirty or forty metres high, perhaps even higher. I just couldn't go on. It was still night; only the stars gleamed in the sky.

Totally spent, I sank into a cleft in the rock to shelter myself from the cold night wind. Shivering in my soaking-wet clothes, my body shaken by chilly spasms, I lay between the boulders. Morning couldn't be far away now! The last time I had looked at my watch was when the engine was burning; it had shown thirty-five minutes past one. I could not see the time now. I held my watch to my ear; it had stopped.

Worte reichen nicht aus, um Ihnen unser Land zu schildern...



...eine fürstlichen Paläste



...schimmernde Seide



...prächtigen Tempel



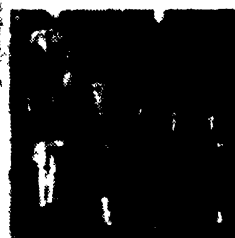
...freie Wildbahn



...erhabene Landschaft



...endlosen Palmenstraßen



...faszinierenden Feste



...großartigen Denkmäler



...eine herrliche
Gastfreundschaft

und selbst Bilder lassen seinen magischen Charme nur erahnen. An Ihnen liegt es, die Schönheiten Indiens selbst zu entdecken. Bequem und mühelos fliegen Sie von Stadt zu Stadt mit einer der größten inländischen Fluggesellschaften der Welt. Oder fahren Sie in den klimatisierten Wagen unserer Eisenbahnen. Überall werden dienstbereite Menschen dazu beitragen, daß Ihre Indien-Ferien zum unvergesslichen Erlebnis werden.

Genaue Auskunft erhalten Sie jederzeit bei Ihrem Reisebüro oder bei uns.

indien

Staatsliches Indisches Verkehrsbüro
Kaiserstraße 17 · Frankfurt a. M. · Tel. 23 21 81

India advertises in Germany. This full-page advertisement of the Indian Tourist Office in Germany, which has been appearing in all the periodicals, has captured the imagination of many a German would-be traveller by its interesting layout and colourful pictures.

At home, I thought with a pang, they must be all sound asleep now. None of them has any inkling of my plight. Nobody knows that I am crouching here, wedged between boulders — and that the others are dead....

The cold penetrated into the very marrow of my bones. How often had I cursed the searing heat and suffocating dust of Africa, and longed for cool and shade! And now...

After what seemed an eternity, the first pale streak appeared in the sky. Slowly dawn broke over the horizon.

And then...yes, then all of a sudden a cock crowed. My God, I cannot tell you what that meant to me! All respect to your cock Benventano, but this one —

that crow...Human beings! Life!

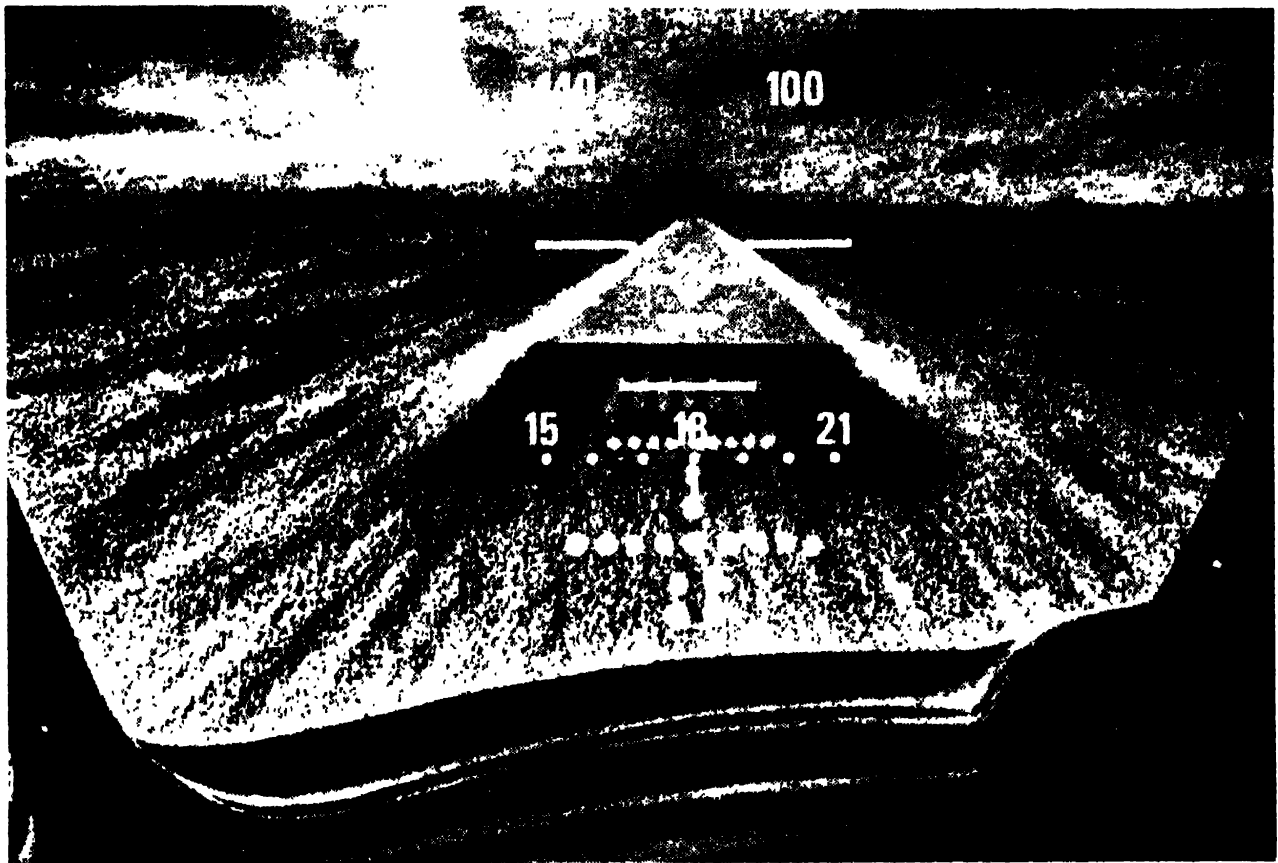
I scrambled out, slithered down the rocks to the coast, leapt over boulders, fell headlong, picked myself up again... on the fringe of a deep bay I glimpsed the green valley of a wadi, and behind it a village, houses, people....

They received me kindly at the village. I was given food and drink and later a horse and a man from the village as guide. For seven hours we rode over the hills of Tunisia. In the afternoon we reached Biserta."

Manfred Dirkes picked up his binoculars and rose from his chair. "Let's see how far we're now," he said. And then once again his eyes scanned the horizon...

Translated by Shamim Smetacek

What Are "Head-up Displays"?



Through the "head-up display" system, essential data relevant to the particular stage of flight is directly projected into the pilot's field of vision, enabling him to concentrate on his immediate task without the distraction normally entailed by consulting various indicators. The above picture shows data projected during the approach flight prior to landing

THE subject of "head-up displays," which roughly mean "indicators at eye-level," has recently come up in connection with civil and particularly military aircraft, following the realization that ever-increasing flight speeds and the occasional necessity of landing under unfavourable weather conditions demand an excessive degree of concentration on the part of the pilot. It is essential for him to be able to focus his undivided attention on the task immediately ahead of him. A single glance to the right, left or below to the various indicators that must be meticulously consulted, especially during the approach flight to landing, is sometimes sufficient to endanger both pilot and aircraft. It thus appeared desirable to invent a device that would superimpose the necessary flight data on the air-space in front of the pilot in such a way that the projected symbols blended with the landscape background, thus sparing the pilot the strain of re-focussing his eyes before reading the projected symbols. The idea for such a device originated in

Great Britain where, acting on the suggestion of the Royal Aircraft Establishment (Farnborough), the first "HUD" system was developed by Specto Avionics, a subsidiary concern of Smiths Industries. The system invented by Specto Avionics is one of the most up-to-date and versatile of its kind, being used on V/STOL aeroplanes, HS Harriers Fiat G-91 Y planes and other aircraft. "HUD" systems are now also being constructed on license in the U.S.A.

The "HUD" system consists of four parts: the indicator for the pilot, the operation controls, an electricity supply unit and a symbol generator. The symbols are electronically produced in the symbol generator, flashed on the screen of a highly fluorescent cathode ray tube and projected on a semi-permeable reflector fixed at eye-level in front of the pilot. So as to widen the range of vision, the reflector can be operated by remote control. A testing instrument is built in and each unit is equipped with its own recorder. What particularly facilitates the pilot's task

is the fact that only those indications relevant to the particular stage of flight are projected; thus the display is not too crowded. The "HUD" apparatus can be made to work in conjunction with a fully integrated central warning system. The form of the "display" can be adjusted according to prevailing conditions by simply changing the corresponding cards in the electronic part of the system.

The latest "HUD" model provides an angle of 30° at an eye-distance of 50 cm. Only slight movements of the head are required to read the projected symbols. The symbol generator can be installed anywhere in the aircraft. If required, the symbols can be stabilized in such a way as to remain always parallel to the true horizon. In the interest of efficient flight operation, it is important that the device be ready to function within 30 seconds of being switched on; it requires two minutes to attain its maximum degree of accuracy.

From the monthly "Soldat und Technik."

THESE STRANGE GERMAN WAYS

The following page is taken from an amusing 100-page booklet entitled "These Strange German Ways" brought out by the "Atlantic Bruecke," Hamburg. As the title implies, the brochure is a humorous, slightly self-critical traveller's

guide to Germany. There are chapters on food and beverages, hotels and transport-facilities and on practically all the aspects of life in Germany which would concern—and sometimes puzzle—the visitor to the Federal Republic.



Knicks

After a toddler has gained a little assurance with those legs she starts to learn that "manners can be fun." Our little German girl in the picture is making a courtesy or in German "einen Knicks"—a faint reminder of the old court courtesies.



Diener

Trying to catch that wild little boy to introduce him to manners is probably a little more difficult but he doesn't escape good German mothers for long. He is taught that little gentlemen bow to adults. Germans call this "einen Diener machen."



Being Introduced

Are you confused when you are introduced to someone in Germany? Do you think to yourself "now what do I say?" It's very simple. Just say "Guten Tag" using that person's name. He or she will reply "Guten Tag" using your name.



Hand Kissing

Perhaps you have already had the opportunity to witness a formality of German society—the hand kiss. An interesting opinion poll showed that about 40 per cent of the German women like this custom, but 80 % of German men don't.



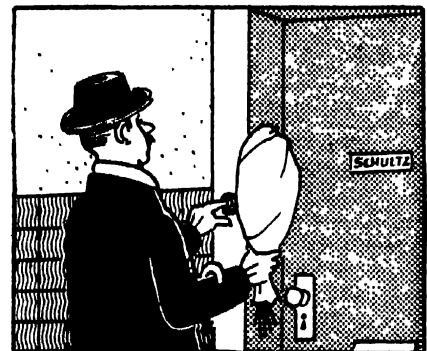
Shake-Hands

Much as in India, men in Germany like to shake hands. Unlike in India however, ladies are greeted in the same way. But protocol must be followed: It is the lady who offers her hand first to the gentleman, not vice versa.



Compliments

How does a German girl respond to a compliment? Unlike in most countries the answer is not an automatic "thank-you". Her reply is left more or less up to her imagination. However, you can bet she'll appreciate a compliment!



Presenting Flowers

In Germany, if you are invited to dinner or to a house party, it is customary to bring a bouquet of cut flowers to the hostess. Usually an uneven number of five or seven—according to the size—is given.



The Paper-Problem

When presenting the flowers, do not forget that one is supposed to take off the wrapping before handing them to the hostess. The thoughtful housewife keeps a waste-paper basket handy for the purpose, right next to the door.



Roses or Carnations?

A very important thing to remember is the kind of flowers presented. Red roses can be poison ivy if given to the wrong person at the wrong time, because they are usually only offered by a lover to his sweetheart.



MARK THE CONTRASTS

THIS giant steel flyover, built over the Aegidienorplatz in Hannover, was set up by 60 workmen in 10 days, a record period of time, to facilitate the movement of about 11,000 vehicles during the coming Hannover Industrial Fair to be held there from April 26 to May 4 this year. With the new flyover, drivers will now be able to cross the busiest square in a city

of 500,000 inhabitants by means of the longest steel road anywhere in Europe. At the same time the construction of the underground and other road works can be carried out on the "lower floor" without much hindrance. The picture above gives a view of the newly constructed flyover while the one below incorporates fifteen changes as usual. Can you spot these out?



IN SHORT

The new German President, Dr. Gustav Heinemann, is known to his friends and opponents alike as a man of absolute integrity, high qualifications and unerring sense of democracy.

The programme for the Gandhi Centenary celebrations in Germany, drawn up by the Indo-German Society, is well-nigh unmatched in any other foreign country.

Sixty-five years ago, 40 per cent of all Germans worked on the farms. Today, it is only 8 per cent.

At the turn of the century, women in Germany rarely worked at paid jobs. Today, 5 million women have an outside job and rear a family too.

Seventeen million Germans are ruled by a Communist regime in the eastern part of Germany. It has yet to hold a free election.

The western part of Germany — by far the largest in size and population — comprises the Federal Republic of Germany, the only legally constituted Government representing the German people and the State.

The Indo-German Society, the largest of all foreign friendship societies in the Federal Republic of Germany, has 4,000 members in 29 cities.

The Germans love football and there are

nearly two million members of football clubs who play regularly. But they love theatre and music as well.

The Federal Republic's high standard of living has been attributed by some experts to a post-war "economic miracle" that emphasized competitive enterprise and individual initiative. The layman attributes it to hard work within a free economy.

The Gross National Product — all the goods and services produced annually in the Federal Republic — is two-and-a-half times today of what it was before the War. It is an indication of how cooperation wins over coercion.

Civic pride and public budgets maintain 190 theatres in 100 cities of West Germany.

To promote foreign trade among all partners, Germany favours the abolition of tariffs at home and abroad.

West German universities today have 2,70,000 students. Of these 22,000 are foreigners coming from 99 countries.

A key factor in improving the living standards in the Federal Republic of Germany has been the constant increase in the worker's daily productivity.

Berlin, still divided by the barbaric wall that runs through

the centre of the city, remains the symbol of the German longing for unity in peace and freedom. The claim that Berlin is "the Capital of the G.D.R.," is pure Communist propaganda.

In the German chemical, oil and plastic industries less than fifty workers are needed today to produce what a hundred did in 1950. In 1953, a car was produced in 405 man-hours; in 1964, it took only 150.

Berliners hope that in a less tension-ridden Europe their outpost of freedom will eventually become a bridge between East and West.

The Hessian village of Altenstadt has the distinction of having one of world's first plastic houses. Made of synthetic material and glass fibre, it took only 12 hours to assemble.

Compared to 16 years ago, a worker in the Federal Republic of Germany puts in today a fourth as much time as he previously did in order to earn enough to buy a Volkswagen car.

Sixty opera houses in the Federal Republic provide new opportunities to hundreds of superbly trained foreign singers and musicians who otherwise have few outlets for their talents at home.

West Berlin is a city-state—a part of the Federal Republic for all practical purposes. Despite periodic crises, 2.2 million free

GERMAN NEWS

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West Berliners have made their city Germany's greatest industrial centre.

The 60 million people of West Germany include 14 million refugees from the east. The religious affiliation is about 50 per cent protestants and 45 per cent catholics.

The average German worker has changed his consumer habits radically. He takes for granted his ownership of a car, refrigerator and TV set.

Sorry Mistake: In the last issue of the German News Weekly we described Dr. Gerhard Kielwein as the new president of the Humboldt Foundation. In fact, he is the President of the German Academic Exchange Service.

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GERMAN =NEWS=



WIND - SWEEP AND FANCY - FREE



"IN the Shadow of the Great Dragon" is the symbolic title of a book on the countries surrounding Red China, Korea, Japan, Taiwan, Hong Kong, Macao and Malaysia. Horst Eliseit, the author of this book—see also page 4—spent eight years in East Asia, before he attempted this monumental work. Yet if its scope is monumental, its style and contents are definitely not. Every line of the book reveals the author's profession: The book is written in the racy style of the full-blooded journalist. It is the kind of book, which one can open on any of its 500 pages and then find it hard to stop.

Politics and culture are the two major aspects analysed and interpreted in this portrait of East Asian countries.

Some of the chapter-headings and sub-headings may convey an idea of the interesting way in which the author approaches his subject.

Korea: Cultural Showpiece And Political Demonstration-Case; Japan: With A Split Soul; Tokyo: The Accepted Monster; Taiwan: Model Of A Better China; Hong Kong & Macao: The Unequal Twins.

Illustrated with more than 150 photographs, most of them taken by the author, the book gives a view of the South-East Asian scene that is fascinating and provocative. What is surprising is that in spite of the necessarily selective and almost impressionistic approach to the extensive subject, the work is much more than a collection of glimpses and impressions or a pleasant armchair travelogue. The identity of fate both in the historical context of colonial rule and in the newly evolving political constellation which unite the countries grouped around communist China gives the book its continuity and central theme.

Publisher: Safari Verlag, Berlin (West)

Much was made in the leftist press of a reply by State Secretary G.F. Duckwitz, who led the German delegation to the recent bilateral talks in New Delhi. To the question of a foreign correspondent on the possibility of further exceptions in the application of the so-called Hallstein-Doctrine, Mr. Duckwitz replied that such exceptions might be considered if they would bring substantial progress in the further relaxation of tensions in Europe. Hence, he was obviously referring to West Germany's relations with East European countries, where persistent efforts over the last few years have, in fact, led to a discernible improvement in the political climate.

The Indian weekly "THOUGHT" in its latest issue takes up this question and since it seems to us a very lucid expose of this fairly complex issue we reprint below excerpts from the article:

According to the reports, Mr. Duckwitz implied that if India recognized the so-called German Democratic Republic, a euphemism for the Soviet-sponsored and Soviet-sustained regime in East Germany, the Hallstein Doctrine could be waived as it had been in the case of Rumania and Yugoslavia. The only surprising thing is that such a meaning should have been put into the words of Mr. Duckwitz. For, while his questioners may not know, Mr. Duckwitz would know that the doctrine implicitly makes a distinction between a Communist country and a non-Communist one like India.

*

Named after the former Chairman of the European Common Market, the doctrine stipulates that any country having diplomatic relations with the Federal Republic of Germany would forfeit the latter's friendship if it accorded diplomatic recognition to East Germany. Rumania has not come in for such a treatment for the simple reason that earlier it had no diplomatic ties with Bonn. Instead Rumania had such ties with the Ulbricht regime in East Germany obviously on the assumption that it was the only authentic voice of the German people. When Rumania decided to have diplomatic relations with the Federal Republic of Germany it recognized, at least by implication, that this was not so.

*

As regards Yugoslavia, the result of its according diplomatic recognition to East Germany was as expected. Bonn promptly broke off its diplomatic relations with it. That the status quo was restored should be placed in the context of Yugoslavia's markedly deteriorated relations since then with Moscow, the chief protector of the Communist rule in East Germany. What has to be remembered is the fact that the Hallstein-Doctrine has not so far been waived in the case of any Non-Communist country. In any case, no Non-Communist country has so far recognized East Germany. Rightly or wrongly the Hallstein-Doctrine is very much alive.



Nestled between the hills, Asmannshausen on Rhine is known for its vineyards and picturesque scenic beauty. Its warm springs are famous for its healing qualities and a large number of people flock there every year seeking health and relaxation.

Bonn Reaction To Budapest Declaration

WITH its allies, the Federal Republic of Germany looks forward to "the time when a fruitful bilateral or multilateral discussion between the States of East and West will be possible. A Government official gave this reaction last week to a proposal by East European member-States of the Warsaw Pact for an all-European conference on security. The proposal was made at a Warsaw Pact conference in Budapest on March 17, and was "directed to all-European States".

The Budapest declaration has been noted "with interest" in Bonn, and consultations are being planned with allied capitals.

The Budapest declaration had this to say of Germany: "One of the main prerequisites for guaranteeing European security is the inviolability of the borders that now exist in Europe, among them the Oder-Neisse border, as well as the border between the German Democratic Republic and the West German Federal Republic, recognition of the existence of the G.D.R. and the West German Federal Republic, renunciation by the West German Federal Republic of its claim to represent the entire German people and its renunciation of access to nuclear weapons of any form. West Berlin has a special status and does not belong to West Germany".

Foreign Minister Willy Brandt welcomed this finding in so far as

it contained "a minimum of polemics". In the Bundestag, the Christian Democrat leader, Rainer Barzel, expressed scepticism, saying: "We want a European peace arrangement, not only a security system." The Social Democratic Party (SPD) in a first comment said: "The Federal

Republic of Germany would welcome the European security conference, if prerequisites were not to be demanded such as would prejudice the unsolved national and international problems." The Government official who said the Budapest proposal had evoked "interest" in Bonn pointed out that the West has long since discussed all-European arrangements for security and peace.

East German Troops Fire Propaganda Rockets

IN the third week of March GDR troops were ordered to fire propaganda rockets over the demarcation line into West Germany. The rockets—85 of varying calibres were counted by West German observers—exploded over Lower Saxony. They discharged leaflets attacking the "militaristic" German Federal

Government and the armed forces. The propaganda barrage was fired on March 21 south of Helmstedt near the village of Offleben. It lies just west of the mine-sown and heavily guarded "death strip" that the East German authorities maintain to prevent flight from the "German Democratic Republic."

Himalayan Research Institute In Germany

WHEN he founded the Nepal Research Institute in Munich in 1960, Professor Walter Hellmich wanted no more than to chart a few blank spots on maps of the Himalayas. Today, over a period of eight years or so, the Nepal Research Institute teams have surveyed every square mile of the roof of the world. It soon proved that aerial photographs were of little use as the Himalayan ravines, some of which drop by 12,000 feet, cannot be charted accurately from mere snapshots.

The intrepid surveyors scaled passes and peaks galore and after eight years they have prepared a detailed and accurate map of the Himalayas on which for the first time all geographical features are uniformly noted. Other conclusions should prove useful for economic planning in Nepal. The steady retreat of the glaciers and arbitrary deforestation threaten to play havoc with Nepal's water reserves. Only they have failed to come across the Abominable Snowman.



WHEN spring comes, will fashions be far away? No. At least not in Hamburg, or for that matter, in the large cities of the Federal Republic of Germany. For fashion-designers in Hamburg, as elsewhere, work ahead of the seasons to set the pace for living in style. Delving deep into the rich reservoir of sartorial skill, they always offer the latest for the stylish woman of today. The latest offerings by the German couturiers this spring are either very short or long flowing dresses and trousers. What is more, they are fine pieces of feminine elegance and can be used for all hours of the day or the evening. Some of the main characteristics of the 1969 spring and summer garments this year are: waists marked by belts and scarves and soft materials with prominent lines and curves. The model in the picture above displays an evening gown made out of yellow silk—a silk jersey with a long flowing skirt. With an embroidered cap on the top, the ensemble provides a tasteful combination for a gala event.

Reporting On India For German Newspaper

MR. HORST ELISEIT, Chief Reporter of the leading German Sunday newspaper, "Welt am Sonntag," is currently on an extensive tour of this country to write a series of articles on the political, economic and social aspects of Indian life today. No stranger to India, the well-known journalist is more than a tourist; his main purpose is to assess the socio-economic problems confronting India *vis-a-vis* its future. As an Asian expert to the journal's editorial board, Mr. Eliseit has to his credit a number of books on Asian problems. "Crescent Around Israel," "From The Peacock Throne To The Roof Of The World," and "In The Shadow Of The Big Dragon" are some of them. His latest book, "Japan: A Challenge" attempts to explain the anatomy of that country's enormous post-war success.



German MP At Indian Mine-Workers Conference



THE German mine-worker is privileged with probably the best social legislation in the world, said Mr. Walter Arendt, a member of the German Parliament in New Delhi on March 28. President of the International Mine-Workers Federation and of the German Federation of Trade Unions, Mr. Arendt, was in the Capital recently to attend a conference of the Indian National Mine-Workers Federation as fraternal delegate. Himself a miner till 1945, he rose to become the chairman of the mine-workers union in his country and an important member of the Executive Board of the German Socialist Party (SPD).

Hoechst Expert On Indian Advertising

MR. HARRY DAMROW, Vice President of the Association of German Advertising Counsellors and Managers, who met members of the Advertising Club and the Indo-German Chamber of Commerce during his two-day stay in Bombay, considers that advertising in India is of a high order. Energetic, and a widely travelled man, Mr. Damrow is the Advertising Director of Hoechst, and controls annual campaigns worth Rs. 20 crores through 130 executives. He is also the chairman of the Working Group of Advertising and Exhibitions of the Association of Chemical Industry, School for Advertising and Sales Promotion and is also intimately associated with a number of other associations connected with the advertising business in Frankfurt. Bubbling over with new and creative ideas he believes that advertising is an indispensable tool of modern business and that it enriches our lives as well.





The plant protection service introduced by the German team of experts in Nagrota block in the Kangra district has helped the farming community of the area to pin its faith on the efficacy of the new agricultural techniques

GERMAN AGRICULTURAL TEAM IN KANGRA

SEVEN community development blocks in Kangra, a remote tract in the north eastern Himalayan range, are currently passing through a silent agrarian revolution. The main force behind this transformation is a team of German agricultural experts which is working as an extended wing of the Indo-German project in Mandi in Himachal Pradesh. They are engaged in an intensive district agricultural development programme with a view to

it has obtained in a matter of only two years. For example, the use of chemical fertilisers which stood at 4,000 tons before the team went into action in 1967 is expected to be 20,000 tons in the current year. Similarly, the use of improved seeds is expected to mount up from 30 tons to 550 tons this year.

But the more tangible results of the Indo-German Project in Kangra can be gauged from the newly set up 18 model farms which are live examples of the transformation new agricultural techniques can bring about. Their utility has been more than established in the nearby farm community which is now able to get vegetable seedlings, improved seed, chemical fertilisers and pesticides at cheaper rates. Though most of these came as a gift from the Federal Republic of Germany, yet their proceeds are being given back to the farming community in the shape of rural

godowns. Four such store houses are already there and more are coming up. It is, however, in the second stage of its programme that the German team hopes to bring about a more convincing evidence of its future plan of action. With the arrival of its tractors, heavy earth-moving equipment, tubewell boring jig, etc., the team will be able to reclaim new land, dig tubewells and propagate its soil and water management techniques. They also intend to start veterinary services and evolve new agricultural implements at its workshops.

But the German team in Kangra need no longer count on vague hopes. Its initial work among the people has already convinced them of its ability to improve agricultural practices for a popular request by the farming community has already been made to persuade the German experts to continue their work even after their present term expires.



Himachal Pradesh Chief Minister, Dr. Y.S. Parmar, being welcomed by Dr. J.H. Gwiltis, leader of the team, at the German pavilion set up in the Kangra Agricultural Exhibition early this year.

promote the agricultural economy through an intensive advisory programme and supply of agricultural inputs.

Their activities include popularising improved seeds, correct usage of fertilisers, and adequate plant protection measures through demonstration plots, model farms and advice at the group and individual level. The effectiveness of their approach can be judged from the results

A view of the enthusiastic crowds at the pavilion set up by the Indo-German Project Kangra at the Himachal Citrus Show organised in Kangra in January last

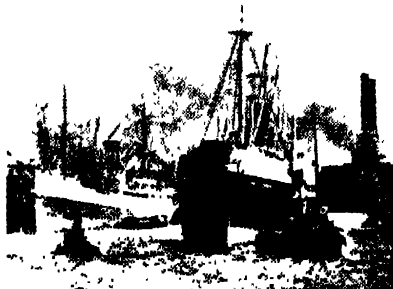




THE reason for the joy of these merry car-owners is not far to seek. Their new bargain was facilitated by a mail order store in Hamburg — the only one in the world to supply a car on request per postcard. The car, with movable bucket seats and collapsible roof, costs 4,000 D Marks, nearly Rs 8,000.



THE "Lotus Blossom," a brooch of pearls and coloured diamonds designed by a Munich jeweller, can give an envious heart-ache to any woman. Combining the grace and charm of the Orient, the brooch was displayed at the Third Conference of The Friends of Precious Stones in Frankfurt-on-Main last autumn.



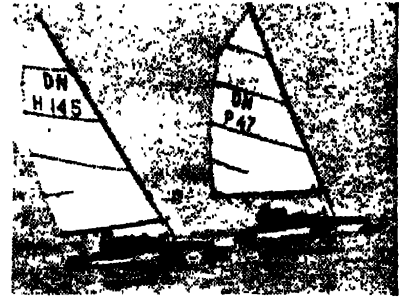
AT the port of Hamburg, "Germany's Gateway to The World," ships from all the "Seven Seas" come and go in a never-ending flow. Most of India's trade with Germany passes through Hamburg harbour. The annual turnover of shipments amounts to some 40 million tons.



TALENT, good nerves and fighting spirit — these outstanding qualities once again enabled West Germany's Olympic goldmedallist, Erhard Keller, to achieve a great success in speed skating sprint events in the Federal Republic this year. Despite a leg injury that curtailed his practice training considerably, Keller bagged another gold medal at the European Championships at Inzell — racing the 500 metres in 39.2 seconds, a new record.



PERFORMING this spine-twisting act is the woman gymnast, Angelika Kern of Teningen in south of West Germany. Among individual placings she ranked fourth in the German Club Championships for Women which took place in Hildesheim last winter. As for group performance, her team also finished third despite two of its best gymnasts having been disabled due to physical injuries.



THE Steinhude Lake, near Hannover in West Germany, was the venue of a spectacular sports event this year — yachting on ice. "Ice-sailors" from eight countries assembled on the lake's frozen surface to partake in the Fourth European Ice Yacht Championships. Fifty-five competitors (including nine from West Germany) came from Netherlands, Poland, Denmark, Sweden, Switzerland, Austria and U.S.A. to show their skill in this fascinating, high-speed sport.



IN spite of the Wall, city-planners of West Berlin had reunification in mind while planning its Ernst-Reuter Platz. All its streets and motorways that branch off from the square are so designed that the city regains its organic whole if and when the wall comes down.



THESE most expensive and rare pedigree dogs of the world are the proud pets of Hamburg's well-known solo dancer Joachim Weinberg. An almost extinct Chinese breed, the dogs are hairless and emit no smell. They were imported from Britain at a cost of nearly Rs. 20,000.

ROURKELA II INAUGURATED

MARCH 30 was a great day for Rourkela, India's first steel plant in the Public Sector, when the factory sirens were blown and Vice-President V.V. Giri inaugurated the 1.8 million tons expansion of the steelworks.

A crowd of several thousands of steelplant-workers and guests from India and West Germany listened attentively when the Vice-President emphasized that India as a nation could progress only if the people put in their best and made "Produce or Perish" the slogan for their future activities. And they



The Tandem Mill, one of the main units of Rourkela Expansion

broke into applause when Mr. Giri said that India had "great admiration for the people of Germany who have risen, Phoenix-like, from ashes and rebuilt their country in a very short time."

Baron D. von Mirbach, Ambassador of the Federal Republic of Germany, addressing the inaugural function of Rourkela Expansion II. Seated from right to left are Mr. K. T. Chandy, Chairman of the Hindustan Steel Limited and Mr. V. V. Giri, Vice-President of India.



Vice-President V. V. Giri speaking at the inaugural ceremony of Rourkela II. Seated next to him are: Minister for Steel, C. M. Poonacha, Bonn Secretary of State Dr. von Manger-Koenig and Mr. R. P. Sinha, General Manager of the Rourkela Steel Plant.

Mentioning that Rourkela was the first steel plant in India and one of the first in the world to employ the L.D. process of steel-making, the Vice-President said: "This plant symbolises the spirit of innovation and adventure characteristic of an emerging nation." Rourkela was not only a steel plant, he continued, but also comprised a "gigantic fertilizer plant with a capacity of 560,000 tons of calcium ammonium nitrate." Since Rourkela produces exclusively flat products for which there is a great shortage in India, the steel plant "plays and will play all the more in the future, a leading part in increasing the industrial and agricultural production of the country," Mr. Giri concluded.

A note of "optimism based on facts" was sounded by Mr. C.M. Poonacha, Minister for Steel and Heavy Engineering. According to him, the programme of reorganisation of HSL in regard to management and personnel was under implementation and improvements have been made towards greater efficiency in the steel plants, improved maintenance, and stepping up sales operations, including exports. Mr. Poonacha lauded the role of Hindustan Steel's Central Engineering and Design Bureau in preparing and supervising the detailed project report for Rourkela's expansion.

Another significant feature of this expansion is the higher

(Continued on page 8)



ROURKELA II

(Continued from page 7)

level of utilisation of Indian plant and equipment. According to Mr. K.T. Chandy, Chairman of HSL, 80% of the structural steel used in the 1.8-million-ton-stage came from indigenous sources as against only 3% in the initial phase. Rourkela's expansion thus gave a distinct boost to Indian heavy engineering and equipment manufacturing industry. Mr. Chandy, who described Rourkela "a path-breaker in the development of modern steel industry in India," had praise for the West German collaborators who at every stage "were prepared to impart the latest technical know-how in the operation and maintenance of this sophisticated plant."

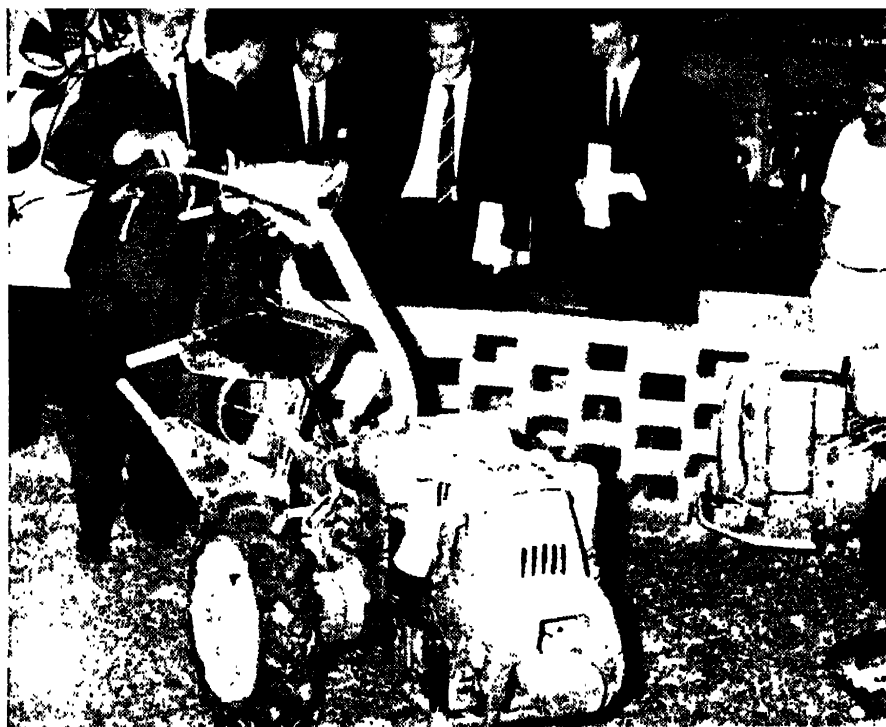
Continents have moved closer and India has become part of international industrial life, said Dr. von Manger-Koenig, Secretary of State who represented the Federal Republic at the inauguration ceremony. He felt that expansion of Rourkela was a logical and economically sensible step. For the steel plant now employs 20,000 persons and provides a living for more than 100,000 people. Dr. von Manger noted with pleasure that the recent consultation between HSL and a German delegation had led to full agreement on the remaining problems of Rourkela steel plant and on the further procedures



Mr. K.T. Chandy, Chairman of the HSL, called Rourkela a "path-breaker of modern Indian steel industry."

for solving them. Conveying the German Government's and people's congratulations on the inauguration of Rourkela II, the Secretary assured the Indian Government and HSL that "as in the past, the Federal Republic of Germany will, if our Indian friends so desire, continue to give advice and practical assistance."

The German Ambassador to India, Baron D. von Mirbach wished Rourkela "ever growing success for the benefit of India and the Indian people." During his four-year-tenure he had seen the industrial landscape in and around Rourkela undergoing considerable changes and growing "like the small seedling of a banyan tree."



Dr. R. Kunisch, German Consul General in Bombay (in the centre of the group behind), watching a demonstration of a power tiller at the German stand in the Bombay Agricultural Fair.

German Stand at The Bombay Agricultural Fair

THE German stand in the Fifth National Agricultural Fair at Bombay is again an expression of the friendly ties between India and Germany. Occupying 700 sq. metres of space in the Fair, 17 German firms are jointly displaying their products that range from chemical fertilisers and pesticides to plant protection equipment, agricultural machines and tractors. The efficacy of the items now on display has already been proved in the various Indo-German agricultural projects in various parts of the country as well as in their growing volume by India's imports. As in previous exhibitions, this year's pavilion is a symbol of the three-fold German association with India: Partnership, Progress and Peace.



A view of the pumping sets and plant protection equipment being exhibited at the Fifth National Agricultural Fair at Mahim in Bombay

Speaking on behalf of the German firms which have participated in the Rourkela expansion, Mr. H. Blank, Director of DEMAG (Duisburg) assured Vice-President Giri of the German industries "sustained interest in Rourkela's progress and welfare now and in future." Describing Rourkela as a project incorporating the highest industrial quality standards Mr. Blank said that while the planning for Rourkela's initial stage was done by the Krupp-DEMAG consortium, each and

every detail-plan for Rourkela II was designed and executed by HSL. He considered this a "decisive development" in India's strive towards self-sufficiency. Would German industries feel unhappy about the growing trend of technical independence in India? On the contrary, Mr. Blank said, because this development would intensify the economic and industrial relations between India and Germany, of which "Rourkela stands as the most important milestone."

NOBEL LAUREATE IN INDIA

FEODOR
LYNEN

THE German Nobel Laureate, Professor Feodor Lynen, who had been awarded the Nobel Prize for Physiology of Medicine in 1964, visited India recently. He was here to attend a Specialists' Conference on Pharmaceutics.

Professor Lynen was born on April 6, 1911, in Munich, where his father was professor at the Technical University. From 1930 he studied chemistry at Munich University, and graduated with a thesis on the "Poison of The Death-cup." In 1937, he took his doctor's degree under Professor Heinrich Wieland, who had been awarded the Nobel Prize for Chemistry in 1927 and who introduced him to dynamic biochemistry.

Professor Lynen, who rose to the Directorship of the Max Planck Institute for Cell Chemistry in 1954, started his career as a lecturer in 1942 in Munich and became professor in 1947.

But it was in Heinrich Wieland's laboratory that Lynen had first encountered the problem that was to play the decisive role in his subsequent field of research: the problem of acetic acid metabolism. The acetic acid occupies a key position in the metabolism of all living creatures. It is produced as an intermediate product during the biological decomposition of numerous nutritive substances in the cell, initiates their ultimate oxidation and also serves as a constituent in the formation of complicated molecules some of which are of vital importance.

Thus his work mainly concerns with the chemical details of metabolic processes in living cells, and the mechanism of the regulation of metabolism.

Lynen succeeded in determining the chemical structure of the co-enzyme A and the activated

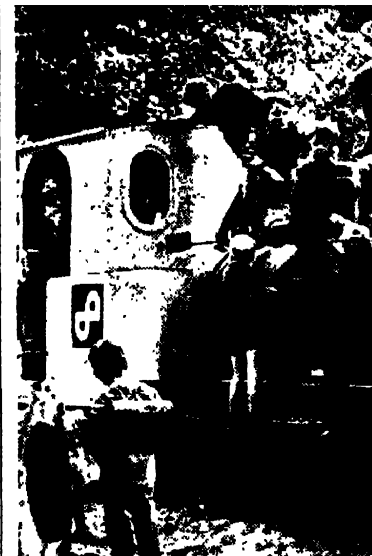
acetic acid. Activated acetic acid is simply the compound formed by acetic acid with the co-enzyme A. This acetic acid, acetyl-co-A, is a tremendous source of energy.

And what is the practical use of this discovery? One of the most dangerous diseases of our time is arterio-sclerosis, which is generally caused by an excess of fat in the blood, perhaps also by an excess of cholesterol. In the opinion of many doctors, an excess of cholestrin in the blood

also predisposes a person to coronary thrombosis (a kind of heart disease), another serious disease of our day. The difficulties to be overcome have been outlined by Lynen himself: "If we succeed in finding substances which inhibit acetyl-co-A-carboxylase like the compounds of the fatty acid co-enzyme A, but which contrary to these are not incorporated in the neutral fats or phosphatides, then it should be possible to influence the synthesis of fatty acids by means of medicaments."

German Nobel Prize-Winner, Professor Feodor Lynen, who recently visited India





Left: Little boy scouts in Germany make small earnings through odd jobs to buy presents for old people; Centre: Duesseldorf's young Peter has his way of delighting New Yorkers. The collections enable him to go places; Right: No toys are as fascinating as the real thing! This old narrow gauge locomotive found an ideal resting place in a children's park.

WHAT ARE LITTLE BOYS MADE OF?

BOYS come in various sizes, weights and colours. They are to be found everywhere: on top of something, under something, inside something, climbing over something, falling off something, and jumping over something. They are loved by mothers, hated by little girls, tolerated by older brothers and sisters and protected by heaven. A boy is truth with dirt on his face, wisdom with chewing gum in his hair and hope for good luck with a frog in his pocket.

A boy has the appetite of a horse, the digestion of a sword-swallower, the energy of a pocket-sized atom bomb, the curiosity of a cat, the voice of a dictator, the imagination of the Grimm brothers, the shyness of a violet, the keenness of a steel knife and the enthusiasm of a cracker. Just try giving him something to fix and you'll find that his fingers suddenly turn all thumbs.

He loves ice-cream cones, knives, saws, Christmas, cartoons, the boy from across the street, forests, lakes and ponds, large animals, daddy, trains, Sunday mornings and steam engines. What he doesn't like is school, evening parties, books without pictures, piano lessons, ties, having his hair cut, girls, coats, grown-ups and going to bed.

Nobody gets up so early or appears so late for supper as he. Nobody but he can accommodate in a single trouser-pocket a rusty knife, a half-eaten apple, a yard of string, an empty tobacco pouch, two pieces of chewing-gum, a couple of coins, a catapult, an object of indefinable shape and substance and a burglar's kit complete with secret compartment.

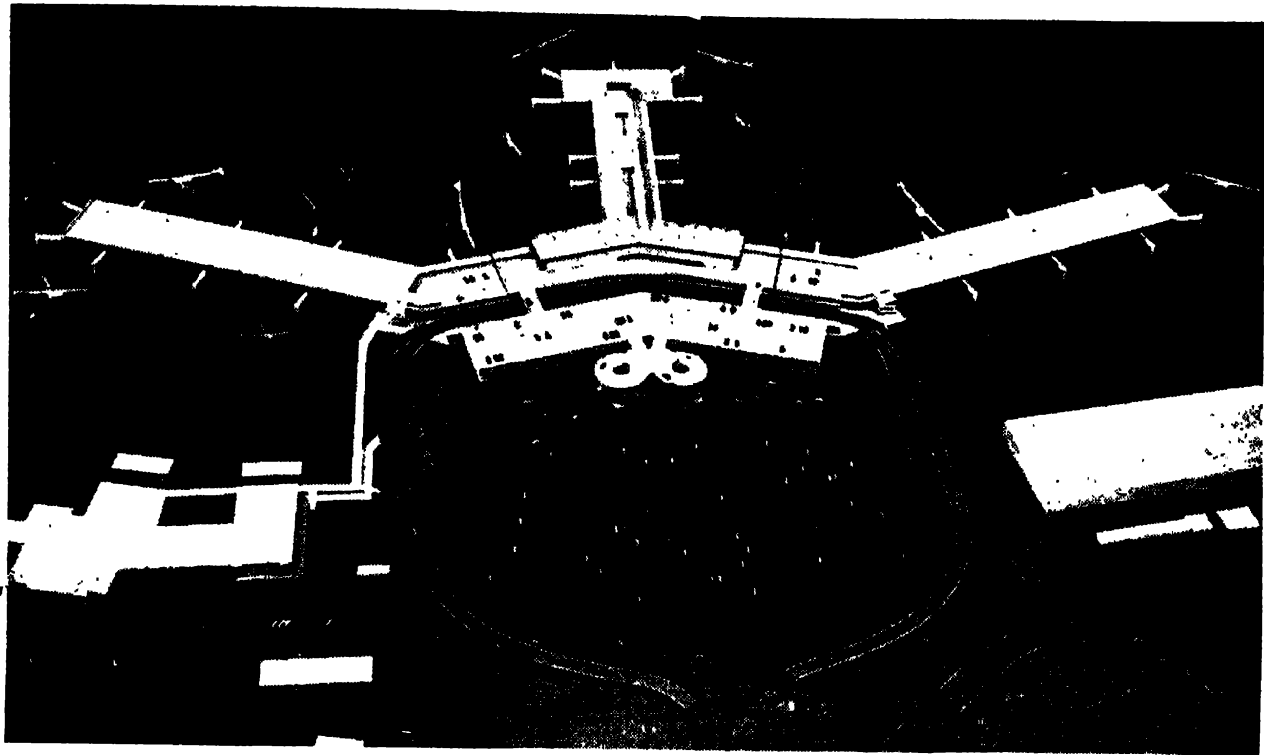
A boy is a creature gifted with magical powers—you can shut him out of your workshop, but not out of your heart; you can

ban him from your work-room, but not from your thoughts. You might as well admit your defeat from the very start—he is your conqueror, your prison-warder, your boss and your master—this freckled, pint-sized bundle of noise. Yet when you come home in the evenings, bringing with you the splinters of your dashed hopes and shattered dreams he can patch them together again—with two words: "Hi Dad!"

Translated by Shamim Smetacek



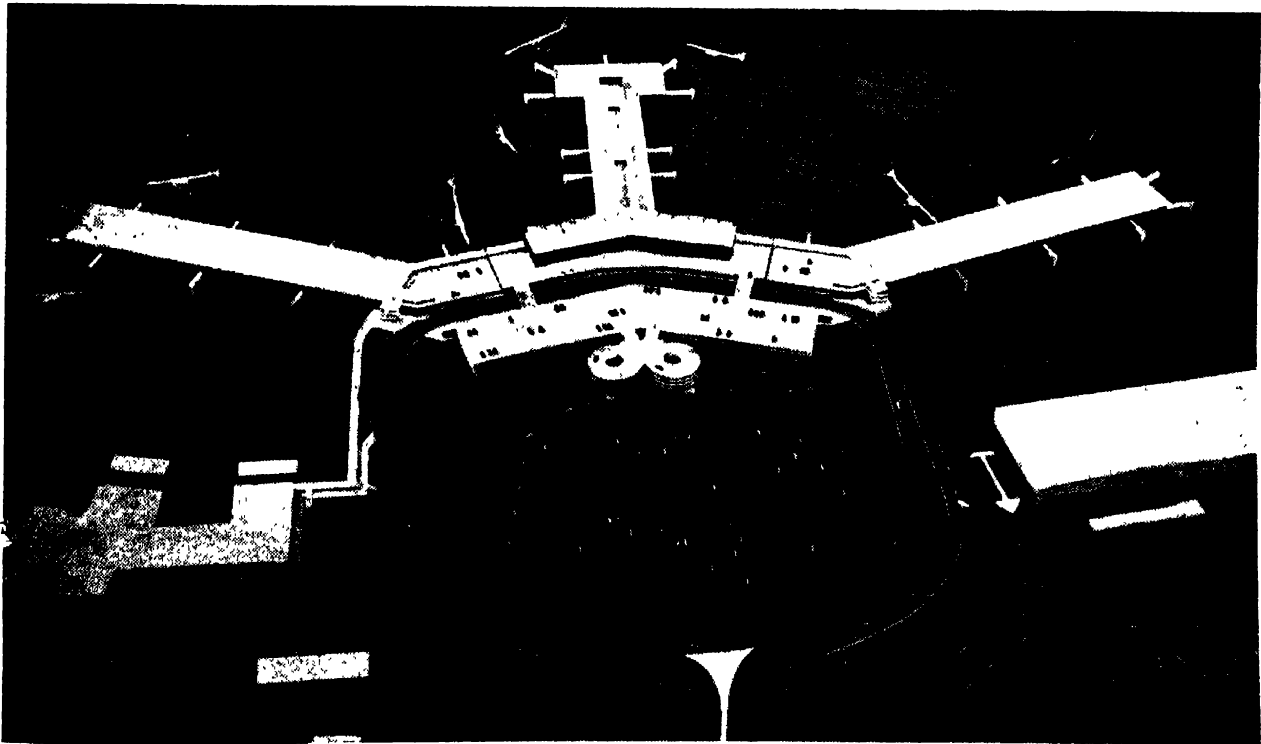
Traffic or no traffic, barricaded by-lanes in the city serve as good playfields for the up and coming generation of the Federal Republic of Germany.



MARK THE CONTRASTS

DUESSELDORF'S airport, already bustling with increased air traffic, must soon prepare for the latest jumbo jets—the enormous planes of the 1970s. According to the new-look plans, now well underway, the enlarged airport will cope with three times the present passenger and cargo traffic by 1975. Its three wings

will be able to provide enough parking area for 27 planes at a time while the airport can be reached easily by passengers from the city. The picture above provides a bird's eye-view of the airport when completed while the one below incorporates 15 changes as usual. Can you find them out?



IN SHORT

In a message to Chancellor Kurt Georg Kiesinger, who celebrated his 65th birthday on April 6, President Dr. Zakir Husain has conveyed greetings to the Federal Chancellor and has wished for "continued progress and prosperity" of the friendly people of Germany.

"The Rourkela steel plant plays, and will play in future, a leading part in the industrial and agricultural production of the country." (Vice-President V. V. Giri.)

A mono-rail rapid transit system to connect the cities of Salzgitter, Brunswick and the Volkswagen town of Wolfsburg is being proposed by the city-fathers.

More than 88,560 kilometres, i.e., twice the circumference of the earth, were covered on bicycle by 77-year-old Paul Kacher, a baker from southern Germany in the last ten years.

One thousand live pheasants from Rumania were flown to Bremen airport for resettling in the forests of the Federal Republic in a bid to increase the shrinking stock.

"The German Democratic Republic was the moving force in the preparation for the invasion of Czechoslovakia." (Daily "Vjesnik", Zagreb)

According to official statistics the export of Indian Tea to West

Germany has increased from 190,300 tons in 1966-67 to 203,300 tons in 1967-68. During the same period, Indian tea exports to East Germany declined from 1,638 tons to 726 tons.

The world's largest mobile radio telescope is being built in West Germany for the Max-Planck Institute in Bonn. The telescope which has a reflector with a 326-foot diameter and a range of 8,000,000,000 light-years, will be used for space exploration.

A West German firm has now started work on a multi-purpose helicopter, BO-105. It can be used for both military and civilian operations.

The next Olympic Games at Munich in 1972 will cost 1,008 million D-Mark (about Rs 189 crores) less than half of which will come from the taxpayers' pockets.

A Munich publisher is to print a "four dimensional" book this spring. The added dimension will be that of scent, for the pages of the book will be perfumed with jasmine.

The Federal Republic has appointed a commission to improve co-operation between scientists engaged in geological research. It will include experts on geology, geophysics and minerology.

Unemployment is nearing the vanishing

point again in the Federal Republic. Persons out of work averaged only 1.8 per cent at the end of January.

"Fringe benefits" paid to the average German worker are now so high that they amount almost to a second wage. On an average the employers pay 333.50 D-Marks (about Rs. 630) monthly per employee in excess of his or her regular income.

An anonymous retired teacher donated shares worth over one lakh D-Marks (about Rs. 2,00,000) to his home-state of Bavaria.

The German Leper Society aids half a million patients at 79 leper stations in Africa, 82 in Asia and 22 in Latin America. Up to now, it has provided more than 50 million D-Marks (about Rs. 9.4 crores) to fight leprosy throughout the world.

The Federal Republic of Germany will be officially represented at 71 trade fairs and exhibitions abroad this year.

A recent opinion poll revealed that 48 per cent of the West Germans are in favour of development aid, 26 per cent of the persons interviewed were against it and 22 per cent offered no opinion.

The number of private cars on the roads of the Federal Republic are expected to increase by 2.2 million in the next year. Roadways,

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during the same period, are also expected to increase by 500 miles.

The 6th general election in the Federal Republic of Germany will take place on September 28 this year.

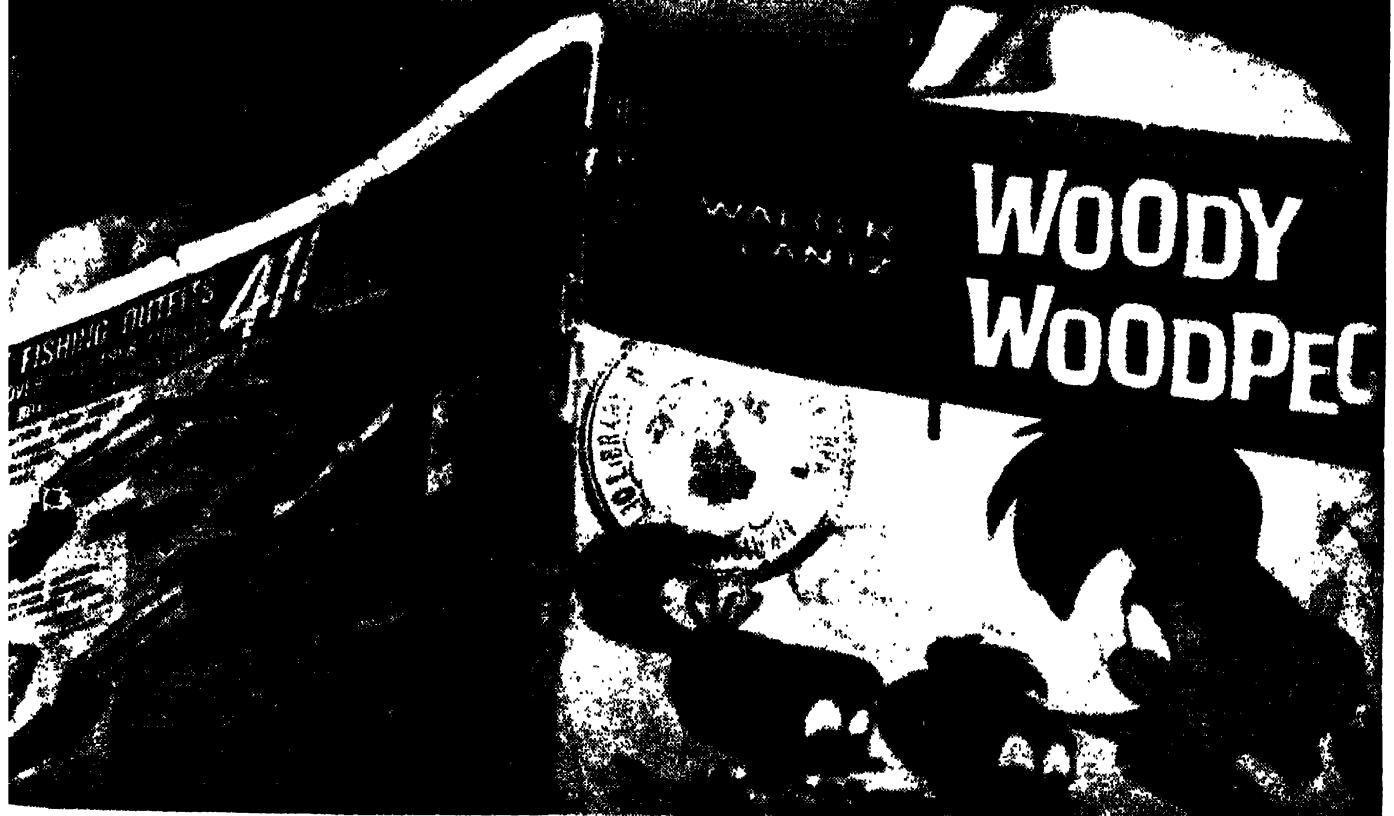
"Rourkela's pipe plant is a big foreign exchange earner." (Press Information Bureau, Government of India).

An exhibition on "World Cultures and Modern Art" which will include India will be a special feature of the Munich Olympics to be held in 1972.

On the West German North Sea Island of Sylt where nude bathing is allowed, two million out of the three million holiday-makers, who went there last year, availed themselves of the opportunity to bathe in the "altogether."

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GERMAN =NEWS=



Cooperation and Integration in Agricultural Production

OTTO SCHILLER

THE persistent need for increased farm output made by the dictates of a market economy and an expanding world population have often called for a re-examination of the agricultural set-up vis-a-vis its ability to achieve higher targets of agricultural production. The latest appraisal of this nature is an analytical study of the institutional forces behind agricultural production: "Cooperation and Integration in Agricultural Production" by Otto Schiller, Head of the Department of Comparative Agrarian Policy and Rural Sociology at the South Asia Institute of Heidelberg University.

The author believes that farming cooperatives of small-scale agricultural producers are an essential feature of modern agricultural development and they have to play a crucial role in agricultural production, particularly in the developing countries. Their role in the actual sphere of production, therefore, has come up for a penetrating examination by Professor Otto Schiller. The entire gamut of problems faced by co-operative farming societies today, especially in relation to the elimination of small holdings, engage the author's attention in this volume. The study attempts to evaluate existing experiments in cooperative farming being conducted in different parts of the world and draws valuable lessons that may help its growth. In approaching the problem, the author brings to the subject a wide range of field-experience gained as an agricultural attache at Moscow, and during his subsequent advisory roles to the governments of South-East Asian and African countries and at the FAO of the United Nations Organisation. The book also gives an exhaustive survey of Cooperative Farming in India which makes it of particular interest to the Indian reader.

Publisher: Asia Publishing House, Bombay.

In 1968 the Federal Republic considerably increased its net contributions to developing countries, from 4,560 million DMs to 6,590 million DMs. This means that 1.28 per cent of the Gross National Product has been set aside for development aid. The main growth was in the private sector (export credits and direct investment), which increased from 2,370 million DMs to 4,180 million DMs. Public spending rose from 2,190 million DMs to 2,410 million DMs and the World Bank raised loans totalling 1,178 million DMs on the German capital market. Technical assistance increased from 504 to 550 million DMs and multilateral aid from 290 to 435 million DMs.

At a press conference in Bonn, the Federal Minister for Economic Cooperation, Dr. Eppler, welcomed the proposals submitted by the Federal Minister of Finance for encouraging investment. Dr. Eppler emphasised in particular the more favourable credit terms recommended by the OECD, which were due not the least to the German initiative.

The Federal Minister for Economic Cooperation does not consider assistance in the form of German agricultural surpluses, which is frequently suggested, to be expedient. Rather he feels that the developing countries with a shortage of food should be given consistent support to raise their own agricultural production.

A newly available comparison of what various nations and areas of the world are spending on armament reveals that in relation to their Gross National Product (GNP) the so-called East Bloc spends something like triple the outlay for arms in Western Europe and double that in the non-Communist world in general. The Soviet Union calls on its citizens to contribute money for military purposes which, in terms of national product, is four times as high as the comparable burden, for example, in the Federal Republic of Germany.

The international comparison made by a French periodical on economic affairs, "Problemes Economiques," gives these figures:

	1968	1966	1958
Russia	15.2	14.5	16.6
Czechoslovakia	6.7	6.0	5.9
East Germany	6.0	5.5	5.6
U.S.A.	9.3	8.1	10.8
Britain	5.0	5.8	6.7
France	4.9	4.6	5.5
Federal Republic of Germany	3.8	4.0	2.6
Warsaw Pact Bloc	11.7	11.3	13.1
Western Nations	6.4	5.7	7.8
European NATO Nations	4.2	4.3	4.5

Not counting China, North Vietnam and North Korea, the world spent about 165,000 million dollars (over 650,000 million DMs) on armaments in 1968, the French survey estimates.



"Better Farm Products With Hoechst"—reads the headline of this interesting photographic display put up by the Indo-German chemical firm in collaboration with Agrarexport at the Bombay Agricultural Fair.

FOREIGN MINISTER BRANDT ON NATO CONFERENCE

JOINT APPROACH FOR EAST-WEST TALKS

AT a press conference in Bonn on April 14, the German Federal Minister for Foreign Affairs, Willy Brandt, gave a detailed account of the recent 28th meeting of NATO in Washington. Here are some excerpts from his statement:

"At the end of last week the North Atlantic Council met in Washington. It was not merely a meeting to commemorate the 20th anniversary of the Alliance. Apart from reviewing the achievements of the past, the Council also discussed common political objectives which the Alliance intends to pursue.

"The meeting has demonstratively reaffirmed the dual task of the Alliance. Its purpose will continue to be to guarantee the protection of its members. Whatever this requires must be done. The Allies are resolved to continue on their jointly secured basis their efforts towards conciliation and the removal of tensions.

"In the month ahead we shall be entering a new phase of East-West contacts. The U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R. will be opening their dialogue on the limitation of offensive and defensive strategic weapons, probably in the near future, which many people think will be the event of the year. In addition, other members of the Alliance will

be having bilateral contacts with East-European countries.

"In Washington we managed to plot a common course for these forthcoming East-West talks. All NATO members agree that it will be necessary to sound out which concrete problems are most likely to bring worthwhile negotiations and where solutions are most likely to be found. Irrespective of when these exploratory talks begin, the Alliance intends to make preparations for negotiations now.

"We agreed with our partners in the NATO Council that our governments should not make isolated approaches but should coordinate their policies within the Alliance.

"Apart from defence questions, it will, above all, be necessary in our further discussions to adopt common standpoints on the problem of a European peace arrangement which the Allies can present effectively in their contacts with the East European States. In other words, not just a reaction but positive proposals of our own.

"The Council reaffirmed its

resolute attitude towards the Berlin question. The Allies have come out emphatically in favour of safeguarding free access to Berlin, the defence of the city, and the preservation of its viability.

"Moreover, they have encouraged efforts to ease and improve intra-German relations. Also regarding Berlin, an attempt will be made to ascertain whether the Soviet Union might be interested, either now or in the future, to exercise its influence to achieve reasonable and practical solutions and a certain amount of moderation with regard to the German problem and Berlin. At their traditional meeting on the eve of the Conference, the three Western Foreign Ministers and I agreed that the Bonn Quadripartite Group which is composed of German, American, British and French officials—should report on this question. The Alliance has promised its support for these efforts to improve the situation in and in connection with Berlin, and to achieve better contacts between the two parts of Germany."

The Foreign Minister summed up his account of the Washington meeting by saying: "The situation was soberly analysed and a considerable measure of agreement has been achieved on the Alliance's future political course. This I find very satisfactory."



Foreign Minister
Willy Brandt



THE constant search for individualized styles and new art forms have often led artists in India and abroad to plough a lonely furrow in a highly commercialised society where collective and high pressured techniques often count a great deal in holding exhibitions or obtaining recognition for his work. K. Ramanujam, a South Indian artist with talent, faced the same problem till he joined the Cholamandal Artists' Village & Work Centre in Madras. Now he can not only carry on the pursuit of art, in keeping with his elements, but can also exhibit his paintings in a group show without much running about. Only recently some of his paintings, along with canvases put up by other Cholamandal artists, were on view at the residence of Dr. Karl Pfauter, Consul General of Federal Republic of Germany in Madras. The group exhibition, comprising paintings, sculptures and batik work of 30 Cholamandal artists, was inaugurated by the Tamil Nadu Governor Sardar Ujjal Singh on March 28.

The artists' village sprawls over a ten-acre plot of land, six miles away from Adyar, and comprises art studios and residence sites for the member-artists. This unique art centre has 55 eminent painters, sculptors and batik artists some of whom are national award-winners or whose works have won high praise through national and international art exhibitions. These artists seem to believe that the contemporary Indian artist cannot do anything of significance unless he combines in himself a thorough knowledge of Western art and a profound awareness of the Indian heritage. Their latest exhibition is one more step in the direction of their cherished goal.

Gift For The Institute of Indian Culture

THE Institute of Indian Culture in Bombay, an organisation devoted to the promotion of basic research in the culture and religions of India, was the recipient of scientific books donated by a German Research Association. The books, worth Rs 5,800, were recently presented to Father Dr. K. Kolstermaier and Dr. S. Fuchs, the founders of the Institute (left), by the West German Consul General in Bombay, Dr. R. Kunisch (right). The Bombay Institute, a branch of the Anthropos Institute in Bonn, was founded under the patronage of Cardinal Gracias, Archbishop of Bombay. It holds evening classes in Sanskrit, Marathi, Hindi, Indian Philosophy and Anthropology. From next year onwards, it also proposes to start a course in Indian Culture —mainly based on the study of Sanskrit and Indian Philosophy.



Concert By The Bombay Philharmonia



THE Festival of Arts, part of the St. Xavier's College Centenary Celebrations at Bombay, climaxed into a thrilling musical event when on February 23 the Bombay Philharmonia gave a concert of symphonic music at the College Quadrangle. The concert, conducted by Dr. H. J. Koellreutter, Director of Max Mueller

Bhavan at New Delhi and a conductor in his own right, began with a Gluck overture. It was followed by Bartok's light pieces, Bach's 5th Brandenburg Concert and culminated in Mozart's Symphony No 29. Besides providing a rare treat in Western classical music, the concert gave convincing proof of the progress made by the Bombay Chamber Orchestra during the last few months. The Festival was co-sponsored by the Max Mueller Bhavan in Bombay.

Madras Theatre Group Stages Brecht Play

THEATRE audiences in Madras were in for a pleasant surprise some time back when the Madras Max Mueller Bhavan Theatre Group gave a performance of Brecht's famous play, "The Good Man From Sezuan" at the Museum Theatre in Madras. Centring round the theme of three gods searching for a good person



on earth, the play depicts the way the selected person is forced to masquerade under a ruthless exterior, in keeping with his surroundings, out of sheer self-preservation. The 20-member cast, under the able direction of Mr. Bechtloff, gave a polished performance. Mr. Vasudev's stage-settings were effective and lent to the play an air of naturalness. In spite of its length, the performance held the attention of the audience and drew repeated applause from them.

GERMAN PAVILION AT BOMBAY AGRICULTURAL FAIR

MAY 7th will be the "German Day" at the Bombay Agricultural Fair. Focussing public attention on the German pavilion, it will highlight Germany's contribution in India's programme of economic development, especially in the field of agriculture. Baron von Mirbach, the Federal Republic's Ambassador to India will initiate the programme at a flag-hoisting ceremony. This will be followed by a number of functions, including receptions and a visit to the Maharashtra pavilion.

The Fifth National Agricultural Fair, which opened in Bombay recently, provides new opportunities to farmers in the sphere of modern techniques and machines being used in agricultural production. Sponsored by the Bharat Krishak Samaj and inaugurated by the Union Minister of Food and Agriculture, Mr. Jagjivan Ram, on March 23, the Fair shows how agriculture, which is the backbone of India's economy, can help bring about the "green revolution" for its prosperity.

The German pavilion at the Fair, which has been set up by the Federal Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Forests in collaboration with a German organisation dealing with agricultural exports, is yet another expression of the bonds of friendship that exist between India and the Federal Republic. It also shows the keen

The German pavilion at the Fifth National Agricultural Fair in Bombay welcomes all those who are interested in the advancement of Indian agriculture.



Easy-to-manoeuvre and easy-to-operate power tillers, as shown in the picture above, are particularly suitable for the cultivation of small holdings - a predominant feature of Indian agriculture.





This panel at the German stand forcefully depicts the effect of chemical fertilisers on the growth of various Indian crops and plants when applied in correct measure.

interest West Germany has taken in India's agricultural development, particularly in the four Indo-German projects at Mandi, Kangra, Nilgiris and Almora that can serve as models for the whole of the country. Occupying an area of 700 sq. metres, 17 German firms are jointly displaying their products that range from chemical fertilisers and pesticides to plant protection equipment, agricultural machines and tractors.

In spite of the fact that West Germany belongs to the most highly industrialised countries of

the world, agriculture has assumed great importance in the country and considerable progress has been achieved in this field after the Second World War. Although the total population dependent on agriculture decreased from 25 per cent just before the war to 10 per cent in 1969, the total agricultural output went up during the same period.

The German pavilion also gives an insight into the techniques of agriculture the Federal Republic has evolved. Besides, German machines and implements are also being shown whose use has been proved very economical in Indian conditions. Open-air

demonstrations of small machines and tractors have become a special feature of the exhibition.

In various parts of India intensive agriculture could not be introduced for lack of irrigation facilities such as prime movers and pumping sets and other irrigation equipments. In this field also Indo-German co-operation has come to the fore. Manufactured by Siemens, special motors have been introduced which are suitable for the fluctuating voltage conditions in rural areas. There are also pumping sets of simple construction which provide high heads and greater water discharge.

The visitors to the German stand can also have a comprehensive view of the manifold measures being taken all over the world with the collaboration of German experts to promote agricultural projects especially in the field of increasing foodgrains and milk yield.

The efficacy of the items now on display has already been proved in the various Indo-German agricultural projects in different parts of the country as well as in their growing volume of India's trade. As in previous exhibitions, this year's pavilion is a symbol of the three-fold aspirations of Germany's association with India: Partnership, Progress and Peace.



Demonstration of agricultural implements in front of the German pavilion is a regular feature of the Bombay Fair.



A view of the display window that shows a complete range of pesticide sprayers. Easy to carry and handle, sprayers are available for a variety of purposes.

FACTS ABOUT GERMANY

I

FROM 1945 TO 1965

GERMANY is a land to which the eyes of the world are ever drawn anew. Her history has been influenced by fateful circumstances. Throughout the centuries, the fact that Germany is a country in the middle of Europe without natural frontiers has both in the east and in the west, affected her outward form and the political decisions of those who have governed her. Within the space of one generation, Germany has lost two World Wars and in them eight-and-a-half million people. Twice in twenty-five years her people have seen their money and their securities devalued by more than nine-tenths. In 1945, at the end of the Second World War, which was provoked by the National Socialist policy, the whole apparatus of State was destroyed, together with all the machinery of government, and the whole of German territory was occupied by foreign troops.

At the end of the war millions of men capable of working were still in captivity. Over 2.3 million dwellings were either totally destroyed or so heavily damaged that they could no longer be occupied. Scarcely half of all dwellings remained intact. Traffic installations and factories lay in ruins; communications were cut; bridges were blown; the entire mercantile marine was lost. The country's economic unity was destroyed through the partitioning of the national territory into four Zones of Occupation and the detachment of the eastern provinces. In Berlin, the Reich capital, 80 per cent of the industry was lost through dismantling. The nation as a whole had lost its economic security.

Today, the share of the Federal Republic of Germany in world trade equals that of the German Reich in 1929. The present standard of living is higher than it was before the war. From 1950 to 1965 German industry invested more than 934,000 million DM, nearly Rs. 1,77,460 crores in capital equipment. The *Deutsche Mark* is today regarded as one of the hardest currencies in the world. At the end of 1965 the German Federal Bank's reserves of gold and



West Germany has been the scene of feverish building activity for the last two decades and more. West Berliners alone have built more than 100,000 new apartments during the last nine years. The pace continues unabated at some 20,000 units a year.

foreign exchange amounted to over 28,800 million DM, equalling approximately Rs. 5,472 crores. In 1965 the gross national product amounted to 448,800 million DM, that is, Rs. 85,272 crores. Through the systematic interaction of foreign assistance—which first made the new start possible—and the industriousness, patience and determination of the German people, material distress has been largely redressed, unemployment wiped out, the housing shortage overcome, and a modern mercantile fleet rebuilt. Commitments to foreign countries undertaken in the period of the Reich, as well as those resulting from the lost war, are being met and restitution for National Socialist injustice is being made to the greatest extent possible. This fact, as others, gives clear expression to what is to be accounted the major advance since 1945: that the German people and their Government have come to enjoy the confident partnership of the free peoples of the world.

It is true that all this applies to only one part of Germany—the *Federal Republic of Germany*, which comprises little more than half the Reich territory, including *West Berlin*, which lies like an Island of Freedom behind the Iron Curtain in the middle of the Communist jurisdiction. Only in these parts of Germany have the German people had their sovereignty restored. In the remaining parts, freedom has been suppressed or foreign States have even taken possession of the territory after having driven out the German population.

The Germans know that it does not lie solely within their own power to change this situation. Nevertheless, they are at one with the free peoples of the world in the conviction that the whole world will know no lasting reduction of tension until the two parts of Germany are reunited again as the result of peaceful exertions and the free expression of the will of the whole German nation.



Fascination, enchantment, reveries — the big world of little girls

WHAT ARE LITTLE GIRLS MADE OF?

A LITTLE girl is the most enchanting thing that can happen to anybody. She comes into the world with an ethereal effulgence about her, and even though this seraphic halo fades away all too often and all too soon, enough of the lustre remains to hold our hearts captive, even when she wallows in the gluest slush or secretly parades in front of the mirror in mother's most expensive dress, having cut it to size with the help of a pair of scissors. There is no creature on God's earth sweeter and at the same time more unbearable than a little girl. She can romp around with breakneck recklessness, stamp her feet and screech so harrowingly that the very marrow in our bones is set a-quiver. But just as we are about to explode with rage, there she stands all of a sudden, all meekness and humility, and looks at us with wide and wondering eyes. Yes indeed, a little girl is innocence personified when she has a bad conscience and motherliness personified when she drags along her dolly behind her by the legs. Little girls are to be had in all complexion shades—black, white, yellow, light brown and dark brown; somehow, Mother Nature always manages to deliver the goods in the desired colour. She even repudiates the time-honoured law of supply and demand, for there are millions and millions of little girls in the world, and yet each one is more precious than a bag of diamonds. In order to make a little girl, the dear Lord has to go a-borrowing to a great many of His creatures. He takes the piping voice of a little bird, the stubbornness of a mule,

the playfulness of a baby monkey, the vanity of a peacock, the liveliness of a grass-hopper, the curiosity of a goat-kid, the fleet-footedness of a gazelle, the slyness of a fox, the cuddlesomeness of a kitten and—for good measure—the mysterious soul of a woman. A little girl loves new shoes, party frocks, not-too-large animals, her first term at school, the little girl from next door, a very special doll, birthday parties, ballet lessons and ice-cream cones. She likes being in the kitchen, loves to smear paint in colouring books and on her face, is fond of being invited to cocoa and cake and is extremely partial to one particular boy. What she doesn't care for at all are boys in general, house guests, large dogs, her older sister's hand-me-downs, chairs with straight backs, vegetables rich in vitamins and dressing warmly. She is never louder than when one is racking one's brains hardest, never cuter than when she has brought one to white-hot-rage, never busier than when she is supposed to go to bed, never more

unbearable than when we want to show her off to our new acquaintances and never more irresistible than when we have just resolved definitely not to give in this time. No living creature under the sun can cause more worry, joy, vexation, pride, embarrassment and genuine happiness than this combination of Eve, Salome and Gretchen. A little girl can throw into utter confusion our whole house, our hair and our selves. She can uselessly fritter away our money and our time and grate terribly on our nerves. But just as the last threads of our patience are about to snap, she unexpectedly becomes converted into a handful of radiant sunshine. Oh yes, her little head is generally stuffed with nothing but a lot of nonsense. But when our dreams once again come to naught, when we see the world enveloped in a grey and gloomy pall, she can make us feel on top of the world by climbing on to our lap and whispering in our ear: "D'you know whom I love most of all? You!"

Translated by Shamim Smetacek



DON QUIXOTE.



CERVANTE'S well-known play, "Don Quixote," enacted by the senior students of the German School in New Delhi, formed the main highlight of the school's annual function sometime back. "Don Quixote," a classic among romantic novels, is a satire emerging from the stories of knights of that time and has its own philosophical connotations. Today, the play is a comment on the social, political and moral decay of contemporary society. In fact it is a conflict between idealism and realism. Yet the German School students' performance of the classic was able to preserve all its essential characteristics and to some extent was successful in bringing out the more subtle connotations of the play. This certainly speaks for the histrionic capabilities of the German School children and their ability to bring out the essential features of a classic.

An eye-catching scene from Cervante's "Don Quixote" that was successfully staged by the senior students of the German School in New Delhi recently.



The cast, here seen bowing before the audience at the fall of the curtain, gave ample evidence of its histrionic capabilities.



WEST Germany's zoo at Duisburg is the only one to keep dolphins in a pool of saltwater. The curious water mammals, known for their love for humans, have already attracted 3 million visitors. Standing on its tail, the dolphin, above, accepts a juicy tip from its admirer.



"THE Indian Look" is steadily gaining popularity among West Germans. This was in evidence at the 75th "Internationale Berliner Durchreise"—a major event in international fashion shows. The show attracted 750 German and international couturiers specialising in fulfilling the feminine world's extravagant desires with the creation of soft materials, flowing robes and gowns that bring out feminine charm and loosen purse-strings.



AMONG the brisk preparations now afoot for the 1972 Munich Olympics, particular attention is being given to symbols for the Olympic literature. The picture above is a proposed design by the German graphic artist, Otl Aicher. Called "Vision 72—Marker Balloons Above Munich," it seeks to project the image of sports stadia in visual terms.



THE premiere of John Cranko's ballet, "The Taming of the Shrew," at the Wuertemberg State Theatre in Stuttgart enthralled many an audience recently. With Marcia Haydee as Katharina and Richard Cragun as Petruchio in the leading roles, the Cranko-directed ballet is the latest example of the highly individualistic approach the avant-garde choreographer has developed towards modern ballet.



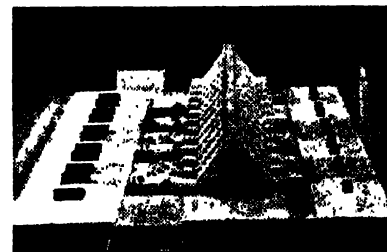
"TELEMICHEL," a 271.5-metre-high television tower, which also makes it Europe's highest building, is Hamburg's latest acquisition. It relays 3 television programmes, international telecasts between Scandinavia and the rest of Europe and 1,500 telephone calls simultaneously, making it a vital link in northern Europe's fast-expanding television and communications network.



STUTT GART's Wilhelm Palace, once the abode of kings, today offers recreation to German commoners, especially children. With its City Library providing children's books and the palace staircase an intriguing classroom, it offers ideal opportunities to the young to read and to relax—another tribute to the city's reputation in the world of books.



SHIPS calling at the Hamburg port can now have their bottoms scraped by a team of divers, equipped with mechanical steel brushes as seen above. The complete cosmetic care below the waterline provided by the team to in-coming ships not only adds to the vessels' cruising speed but also saves on fuel costs and on time they spend in the dry docks.



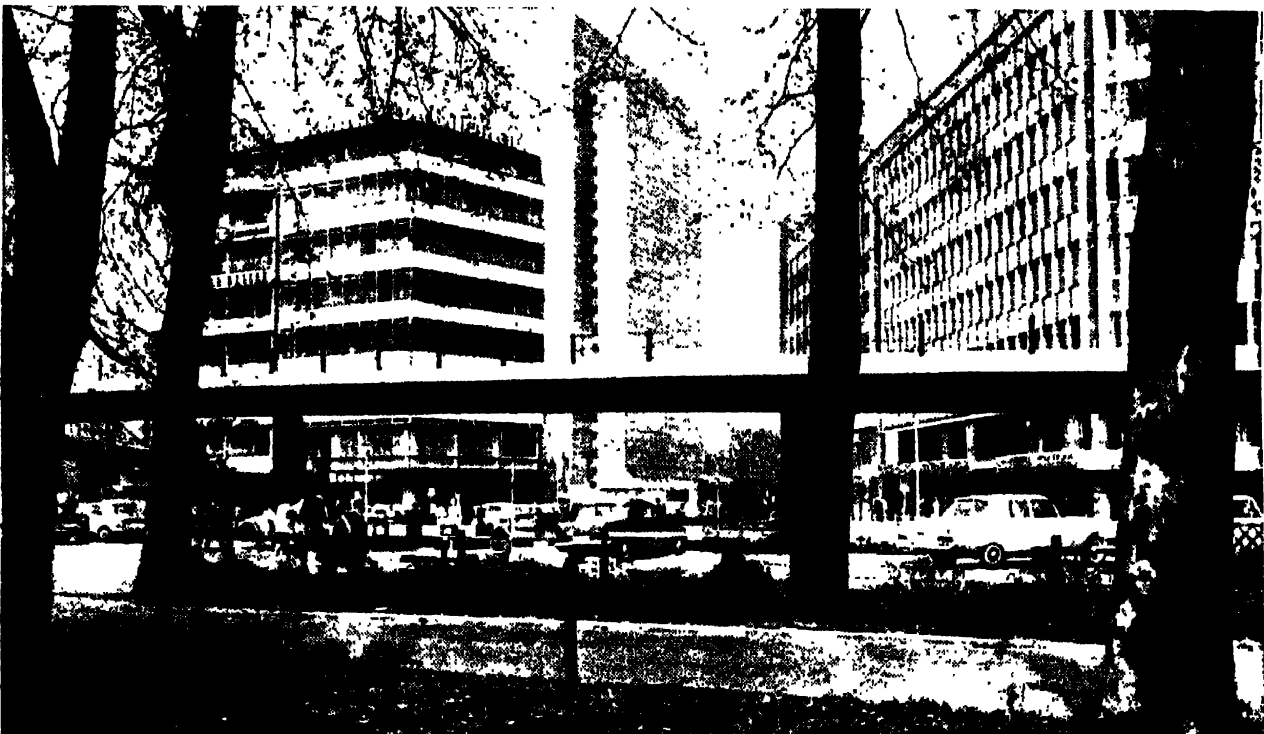
THIS model of a new glass works, a factory to come up in Amberg in West Germany this summer, may well set the pace for the future trend in industrial architecture. Housing the glass smelting ovens and moulding shops in the central aisle, the project will cost 12 million marks and will be ready early next year.



MARK THE CONTRASTS

THE Capital of North Rhine-Westphalia, Düsseldorf is the commercial centre of Northern Germany. Situated in the heart of a most populous and industrialized area, it has managed to establish a reputation for elegance, style and a gay outdoor life as well attributes which have earned Düsseldorf the nickname of "Little Paris." Its

spacious avenues not only accommodate banks, insurance houses and company headquarters but also luxurious shops and high fashion establishments. The picture above depicts one of Düsseldorf's commercial avenues with a tall, modern office-building in the background. The picture below incorporates 15 changes. Can you find them out?



IN SHORT

Every eighth housewife in the Federal Republic of Germany does a part-time job in order to increase her house-keeping money.

An Indian cargo vessel was christened at Hamburg port with the traditional puja ceremony. A silver statuette of Nataraj was placed on the "Jag Darshan" before she made her slipaway run.

The Federal Republic of Germany continues to be the world's main exporter of typewriters.

In all 707 persons were saved from drowning last year by the life-saving associations in the Federal Republic. In 112 cases the life-savers risked their own lives in the operations.

The German Volunteer Service now maintains about 1,500 helpers abroad. It hopes to raise it to 3,000 by 1970. In India there are one hundred volunteers at present.

The latest Rhine bridge in Duesseldorf holds a new European record: it is 504 metres long, its pylons are 115 metres high and it cost 156.4 million D-Marks—about Rs 30 crores.

The Ruhr festival, which opens in May, will bring the miners and workers of West Germany's industrial centre into contact with the world of theatre and the fine arts.

Indian carpets are in

great demand in the Federal Republic. It is one of the many items contributing to the increase of Indian exports to West Germany.

The Gross National Product of the Federal Republic was the highest of all the EEC member-countries; and the second highest in the world after the United States last year.

According to last year's university admission figures, 27.2 per cent of all German students opted for arts subjects as compared to 16.4 per cent for science, 11.4 per cent for engineering, 11.1 per cent for medicine and 10.5 per cent for law.

A West German firm at Bremen is starting the production of a prototype of the first German commercial jet aircraft "VFW 614."

And now computers are to be used to control the floods. Data relating to a river and its catchment area are stored in a computer, being developed by the Munich Technical College.

West Germany's net investments in developing countries rose from 3,400 million D-Marks (Rs. 637.5 crores) in 1966 to 4,000 million D-Marks (Rs. 750 crores) by the end of 1967.

A new kind of synthetic material "polyester" mixed with glass fibres is being used in the construction of dykes and

locks along Germany's North Sea coastal areas.

A new type of armoured car for banks is being built in Cologne. The vehicle whose doors and inner safes are electrically locked, is equipped with burglar-proof defence systems, a bullet-proof driver's cabin and other gadgets.

Experts have estimated that by the year 2000, the total population of the Federal Republic will be 70 million people, i.e., an increase of nineteen per cent over the 1965 figure.

A team of five German experts have found that India has good prospects for exporting machine tools, castings, tools, ceramic insulators, bicycle and car accessories and other industrial products to West Germany and Western Europe.

"Our commitment to the freedom of Berlin has never been more steady, never more firm than today..." (President Nixon in Berlin).

The Federal Republic's largest underground oil reservoir near Wilhelmshaven is under construction. It will take the total capacity of 18 super tankers (1.8 million cubic meters crude oil) to fill the reservoir.

A two-day exhibition of 15th and 16th century paintings of German artists was recently organised by the Indo-German Cultural Association in Patna. The exhibition, inaugurated by Justice

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U. N. Sinha, drew a large number of art-lovers from the city.

The West German Mountaineering expedition to Annapurna established its first camp at a height of 17,000 ft. It hopes to establish five more camps before the final assault from the South-East ridge.

In the World Table Tennis championships held at Munich, West Germans finished second in the men's team title.

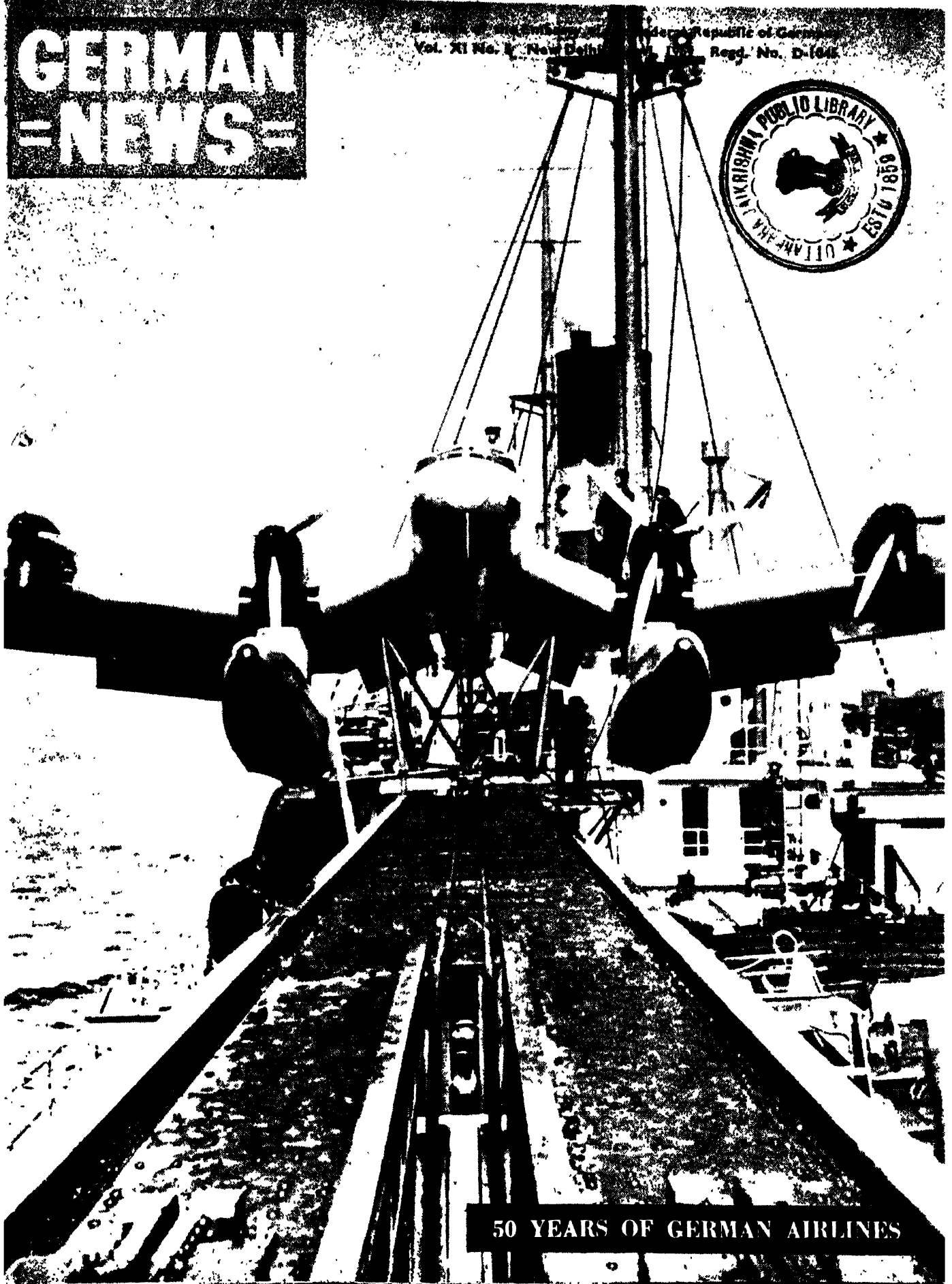
In future stewardesses will escort travellers at Frankfurt airport to the waiting jets via special passages—known as "jetways," in order to cope with the mounting flood of passengers.

A total of 2.6 million television sets were sold in the Federal Republic of Germany during 1968. Ten per cent of these were colour sets.

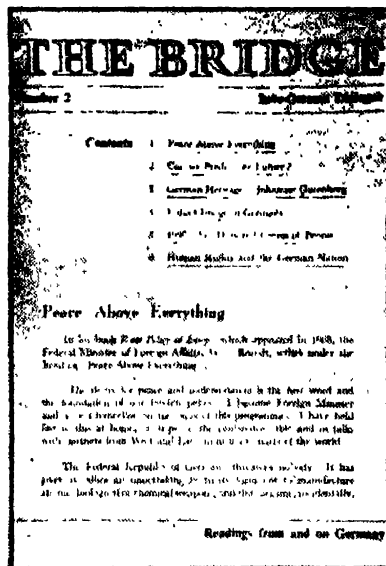
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50 YEARS OF GERMAN AIRLINES



KEEPING up at the trail blazed by the first issue, the second number of "The Bridge," the Indo-German Dialogue, lets out another spell of thought-communication between the thinking genre of the two countries. The topics the latest issue touches up cut through the humdrum of day-to-day controversies and seek to establish rapport on major international issues with those for whom current politics is little more than a jumble of catch phrases. Instead, the subjects are of vital import and unassumingly appeal to the heart. A few samples picked up are: Peace Policy, Futurology, Indian Image, Food and World Population.

The current issue opens up with Willy Brandt's straightforward assertion for world peace. Says he in his book, "Peace Policy in Europe": "The desire for peace and understanding is the first word and is the foundation of our policy." Carl Weizsaecker, in another article on Futurology, examines the role biological developments are likely to play in averting the hunger catastrophe the developing countries may witness in the coming two decades. Hermann Ziock, on the other hand, brings out the growing esteem for Indian people and its leaders among Germans from a study of public opinion polls in Germany. Dr. Baade, in another stimulating piece, examines the magnitude of the food budget vis-a-vis the world population 30 years hence and makes a plea for axing defence expenditure to avert a major tragedy on the human plane.

With such a varied fare, "The Bridge" not only spans the distance between like-minded people in the two countries but also fosters an international outlook.

Publishers : Shakuntala Publishing House, Bombay.

One of the "five sages" on the highly lauded Experts' Council, appointed by the Federal Government to appraise the overall economic development, recently ventured upon a daring statement in the presence of fellow experts. "The judgment of dilettantes is frequently sounder than that of experts," said State Secretary Professor Karl-Maria Hettlage of the Federal Finance Ministry in an address on the subject of "Parliament and Administration, Politics and Expertise."

The State Secretary described "guileless doubt" and the "stupid question" as indispensable aids in politics, adding: "Constant association with experts tends to overcharge one with factual data. Sometimes one has to ask oneself: How can one discharge the excess load? For otherwise competence turns into incompetence."

The male "call-girls of the Federal Government," those professors, presidents or top executives of concerns summoned whenever certain intricacies of a technical nature have to be dealt with, are on occasions responsible for causing considerable confusion in Bonn. Hettlage drew attention to the fact that these gentlemen found it difficult to resist the temptation to conduct politics. If things went their way, the Chancellor or a Minister would be reduced to the status of a mere "mouthpiece of the advisor in the background."

The State Secretary agreed with the Hamburg Professor Werner Thieme that an "objective" expert did not exist. According to Thieme, the fear with which the parliamentarian regarded the omnipotent expertise of the officials could only be dispelled through a counter-offensive on the part of the politicians. This counter-offensive would consist in planting parliamentarians in the ministries—as "officials for limited periods." Hettlage lamented the absence of personalities such as Madame Pompadour or Mrs. Stresemann in the Federal capital today. "The role of the layman is indispensable," he concluded.

*

Celebrating the German Day at a reception organised at the German pavilion in the Fifth National Agricultural Fair at Bombay on May 16, Ambassador Baron von Mirbach presented two single-axle multi-purpose tractors with spare parts and a FUCOMA p.h. meter to Mr S.K. Wankhede, the Maharashtra Finance Minister. The presentation is a gift from the Federal Republic of Germany to Maharashtra in its drive to improve the agricultural techniques in that State.



The 1970s will see the introduction of supersonic transport in the Federal Republic's civil aviation. The sleek "Concorde," which has just completed its maiden

flight, will accommodate 128 passengers and fly at a speed of 1,450 miles per hour. The plane is scheduled to go into service with the Lufthansa Airlines in 1973.

(See story "Fifty Years of German Civil Aviation"—Pages 7 & 8.)

"THE GERMANS ARE ONE NATION"

The Basic Law, the Federal Republic's Constitution which has steered its post-war development, was 20 years old on May 23. The constitution was originally conceived as a document that could be replaced when

both parts of Germany had been reunited. In an address, commemorating its 20th anniversary during his recent visit to Ankara (Turkey), the Federal Foreign Affairs Minister Willy Brandt made the following observations:

"TWENTY years ago today the Basic Law for the Federal Republic of Germany was promulgated. We cannot celebrate this day in the same way as other nations celebrate their constitution-day or the anniversary of their independence, for our Basic Law is a consequence of our defeat, the result of a democratic new beginning, and a document of the division of our country.

"The problem then was to lead the German nation out of the debris left by the third Reich into a governmental system and political order based on justice, freedom and democracy. That that was only possible for a part of our nation has, never ceased to weigh heavily on us. Nevertheless, and although the Basic Law, by its own provision, is to apply for a provisional period only, I hesitate to call it a "provisional arrangement"—and not only because twenty years have passed since its entry into force.

"The fathers of the Basic Law created the structure of a democratic home in which all Germans could live. They looked back into the past and sought to make provision for a Germany that would find its place in a peaceful family of nations, that would value International Law more than national power, a Germany where basic rights and freedoms would be respected and enforceable. They looked to the future and gave us the mandate to create a democratic state and social order based on the rule of Law—a State in which every citizen could develop his personality with the aid of society but also with a sense of responsibility towards that society—a society free and equal, a community worthy of human beings.

"This Basic Law is not something we can slip into like a readymade coat. It

does not describe a status already attained. It makes demands on us which we have to meet, day after day, and we are judged by our efforts and results. Looking back on the past years of hard work we have good reason to be proud of our achievements. Perhaps history will say this state, with all

THE BASIC LAW



1949 to 1969

its weaknesses and imperfections, is the best the German nation has known so far. But that is no ground for complacency.

"The future still remains to be won. And for that, every hour, and what we make of it, counts. I say this also with regard to the unrest that has come over our young people and of which we can only hope that it will prove to be a creative unrest.

"It will not be very long before these young people will have to show what they

are made of. We, who belong to the middle and older generation, must be ready to answer the question to what extent we have met the challenge we have set ourselves. We are nailed to our word—the word of the Basic Law—that we are resolved to come closer to a modern, social state under the rule of Law. And therefore we have to work as if the Federal Republic of Germany were a permanent structure, for only then shall we—who have the good fortune, the chance, the task to be free—give the nation, and Europe, the best we can.

"Sincerity commands us to speak just as frankly about the unsatisfactory and unappeased state of German affairs, the fact that we are far from fulfilling the postulate of the Basic Law "to achieve the unity, and freedom of Germany in free self-determination." Nowhere is there a more blatant gap between objective and reality.

"The Basic Law expresses neither promise nor hope, it asserts no fact except one: that the Germans are one nation. And here again, the Basic Law is no shelter under which we can wait in comfort for better times to solve the German problem. Whatever we do or think, it always has to concern the nation as a whole—including those "to whom cooperation was denied." That is neither a right nor a demand. The Basic Law simply states what is our duty every day. Historically speaking, the other part of Germany, too, has that duty.

"We are pursuing not only a national interest. I am saying this on the territory of a friendly country which has always understood our problems. If we Germans attend to Germany we do so because we feel deeply responsible, not only for peace within our own nation, but for peace and a peaceful settlement among all nations."



Prof. Meyer—In Memoriam

"GERMAN News" regrets to announce the sad demise of Prof. Dr. Ernst Wilhelm Meyer, the first West German Ambassador to India (1952-57) in Berlin on May 21. He was seventy-seven

An outstanding diplomat and in the vanguard of Indo-German Cooperation in this country, in his death many Indians have lost a warm-hearted friend whom they had met as the first representative of the new and democratic German State—the Federal Republic of Germany.

Ambassador Meyer, a graduate of Law and Economics, joined the Federal Foreign Service in 1921 and served in the German diplomatic missions at Athens, Belgrade and Washington in various capacities. During the Nazi period, he left Germany and held professorships at the Buckwell University in the U.S.A. and after the War at the Frankfurt University before he was appointed the first German Ambassador to India. In the course of his term in this country, he had developed intimate bonds of friendship which later took different directions, particularly in the sphere of economic collaboration. On the completion of his term in New Delhi, he retired from Foreign Service and became a member of the Bundestag—the German Parliament. As an MP, he belonged to the Socialist Party (SPD) and never ceased to be a friend of India in that august body.

Dr. Meyer was a distinguished educationist and an eminent writer in his own right. He wrote a number of articles on international law and politics. Two of his books, namely, "Struggle For German Foreign Politics," and "Fundamental Bases For Peace With Germany," established him as a man of great erudition.

Another Dimension to Theatre in Mysore

THEATRE audiences in Mysore were in for a pleasant surprise recently when the Bangalore Max Mueller Bhavan Theatre Group performed Duerrenmatt's well-known play, "The Physicists." The element of surprise not only sprang from the first German play to be staged in Bangalore but also from the rich entertainment values from a rather difficult theme. Directed by Ursula Voigtlaender, and supported by an Indo-German cast, the performance evoked from the audience a tribute to the Bhavan's first venture and to the Indian students' proficiency in German acquired at the end of the first semester



Ambassador Visits Central Training Institute



AMBASSADOR Baron von Mirbach was accorded a warm welcome at the Dasnagar Central Training Institute when he recently made a brief stopover at Calcutta on his way to Rourkela. In the picture above, the Ambassador is seen in conversation with Mr. S. S. Choudhury, Principal of the Institute, who showed him round the premises. On the Ambassador's right is Mr. B.M. Bose, Director of the Staff Training and Research Institute (STARI), at present being set up in Howrah in collaboration between the Government of India and the Federal Republic of Germany. Col. S.G. Pendse, Director of Training, Ministry of Labour, Employment and Training, was also present on the occasion

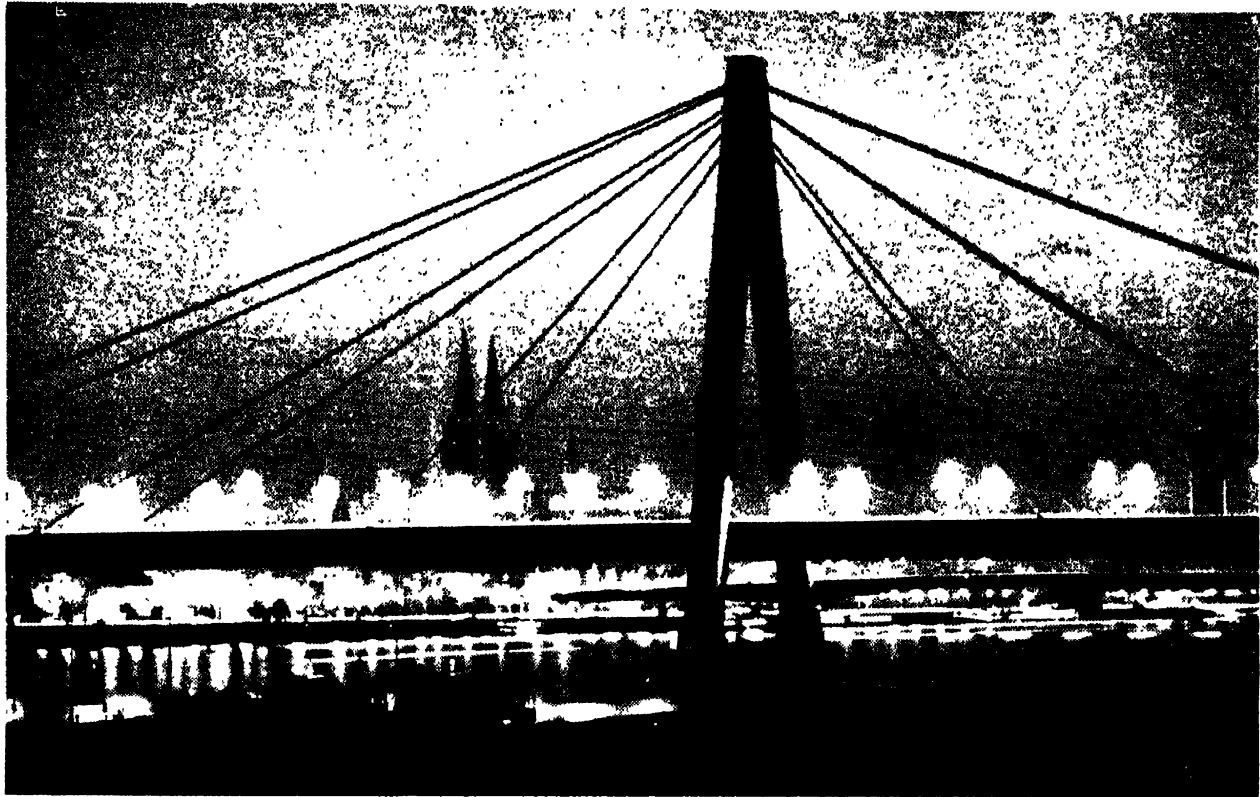
New President of Federation of Trade Unions

MR. Heinz Oskar Vetter, hitherto Vice-President of the Mine-workers Union, was elected President of the Federation of Trade Unions (DGB) at the German Trade Union Congress held in Munich a few days ago. He succeeds the outgoing DGB President, Mr. Ludwig Rosenberg

Mr. Vetter (picture, foreground), along with Mr. Walter Arendt, MP and President of the German and International Mine-workers Federations, recently visited New Delhi to attend a conference of Indian Mine-workers Federation as fraternal delegates. They were on their way back from a goodwill tour of South-East Asia. Fifty-one years old, Mr. Vetter was a mechanic in a Dortmund firm before he became a secretary of his union. He has been a prominent member of the Socialist Party (SPD) and President of the Mining Trade Association, and also member of the Federal Labour Court and the Council of Protestant Churches of Germany.



Cologne



A show-window of world art, Cologne itself emerges as a piece of architecture in the picture above. Set against the Rhenish evening sky-line, is seen the St. Severin Bridge, while the silhouette of the Cathedral in the background gives to it an ancient touch.

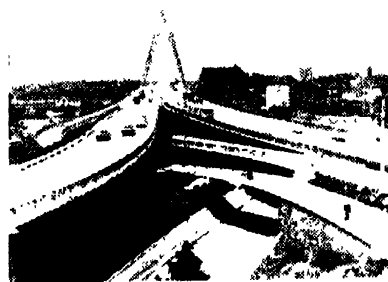
RANKING fourth among the Federal Republic's cities (population over 8 lakhs), the venerable old city of Cologne sprawls in a semi-circle over the banks of the river Rhine. Historically its roots go back to the Roman times; culturally, its heritage extends from the tribes who more than 2,000 years ago had settled down at the riverside straight to our days; and commercially, its influence well nigh covers the entire western hemisphere.

Founded by the Roman Emperor Augustus, "Colonia Agrippina" grew as a military city in the 4th century and became a metropolis in the 8th, whereafter its archbishops became all powerful. In 1248, Cologne got its famous Gothic Cathedral and in the 15th century its

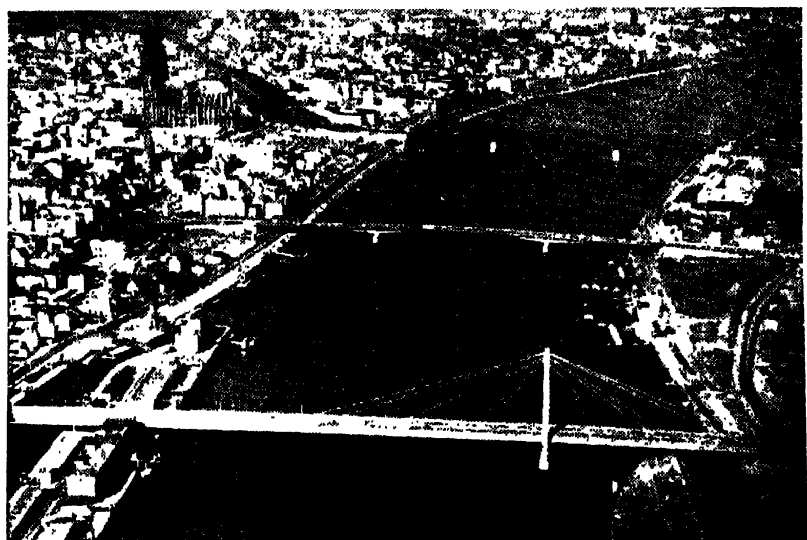
Town Hall Tower and the "Guerzenich" Festival Hall. With the beginning of the steamer traffic on the Rhine, it became a tourist attraction while its position on the European air and rail routes made it into a thriving centre of

economic and commercial activity.

Cologne's famous Roman sites and nine museums vest the city with a cultural history that covers from the Roman times to the Middle Ages. Its Opera



Access to the Severin Bridge



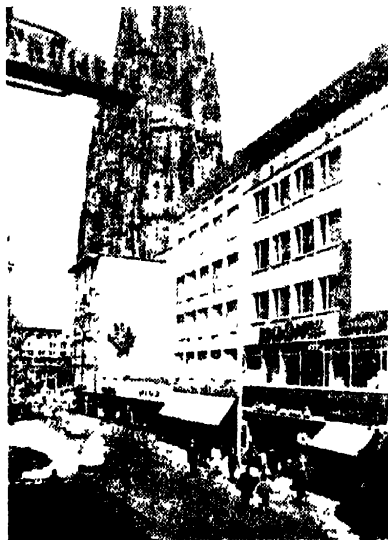
A bird's eye-view of Cologne brings out the grandeur of the city that sprawls on both the Rhine banks. The bridges allow passage to 150,000 motor vehicles daily.



A spiral staircase that leads to the pedestrian pathway of the Severin Bridge

House, the art houses, the zoological park and beautiful gardens attract many an art lover and tourist. On the other hand, its convenient location on the Autobahns (highways), the water, air and rail routes has contributed to the commercial character of the city. Its international trade fairs have made Cologne a household name all over the world. At the same time a vast array of industrial products—cables, engines, motor cars, chemicals and perfumes ("Eau de Cologne", for instance the world famous "4711")—has given to this Rhenish city an international reputation.

Cologne is known as a centre of education as well. Its university dates back to 1338. The people love to talk to foreigners on all subjects. At times a Cologner's love for the foreigner goes to the extent of intrusion. But that is what he is—a Cologner at his very best.



Wallraf Square, a popular shopping centre

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Dear Editor,

I see from the 15th March issue of "German News" that you are celebrating your 10th anniversary of the publication, and I take the opportunity of sending you my best wishes and congratulations.

New Delhi

Leon Ma Guerrero
Ambassador of The Philippines

Dear Sir,

I should like to say that the "German News" has been of immense value to us in many respects. During the last ten years of its existence, it has strengthened the bonds of friendship between

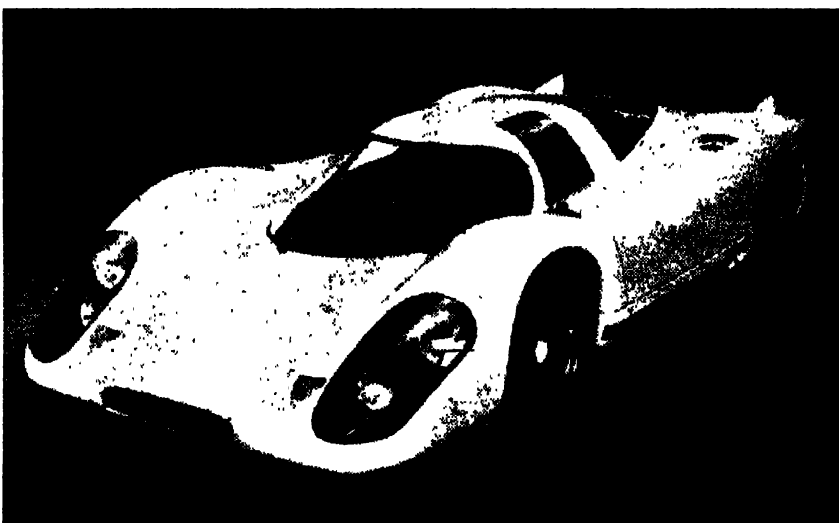
the Indian and the German people by accurately reporting on the progress made by the Federal Republic of Germany in the spheres of education, culture, economics, politics, science, technology and industry. Above all it has always stressed on the need to live in peace and friendship. Again, your contribution to Indo-German collaboration in India's economic development has opened an unforgettable chapter in Indian history.

I am happy to send my greetings and good wishes to "German News" which has completed a decade of meaningful service to India and West Germany.

Cottonpet Main Road,
Bangalore.

N. Seshadri

Porsche-917 : Sensation Among Sports Cars



Porsche-917, the latest model of the famous builders of sports cars

PORSCHE's latest, the 917, is the fastest Porsche ever. Ultra-modern in design and fitted with a 12-cylinder, 550 hp, air-cooled engine, it created a stir at the recent Geneva Auto Salon, with speeds over 200 kms per hour. Its vital statistics are equally impressive—length: 4.30 metres; height .92 cms. Manufactured at Stuttgart-Zuffenhausen, in the Federal Republic of Germany, the Porsche-917 has been nicknamed as the "mini-elephant." Not yet available for sale to the general public, this fast sports car is being produced in series of twenty-five pieces and costs nearly Rs. 1.80 lakhs per car.

Only recently, three of Porsche's racing cars created a sensation when a Spider-908 and two other models scored

the first three positions on Italy's Monza world car championship track. The fastest among them clocked 1,000 kms in 4 hours 54 minutes at an average speed of 206.342 kms per hour.



Porsche's look from the rear

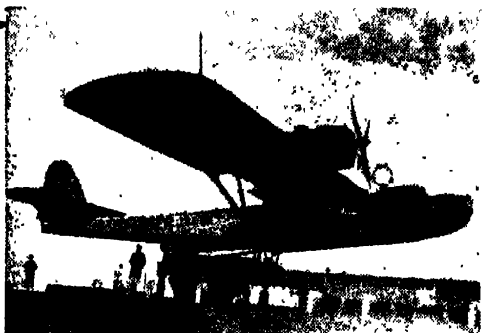
50 YEARS OF GERMAN CIVIL AVIATION

It was on February 6th, 1919, scarcely three months after the first World War was over that a single-engined converted WW I "artillery-plane" took off from Berlin airport on the first German scheduled commercial flight. Only a few people foresaw at the time

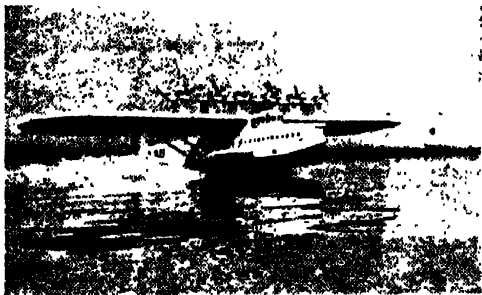
that this was the beginning of an extraordinary development which would take German fliers to all the corners of the globe within the span of a few years, making the Federal Republic of Germany one of the leading pioneers of world civil aviation.



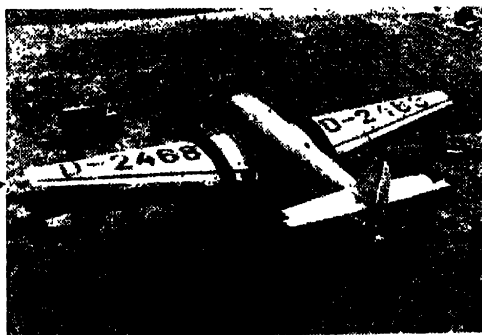
1919: First scheduled German airmail flight



1926 Catapult start from the deck of a steamship



1929: The 12-engined giant DO-X circled the globe



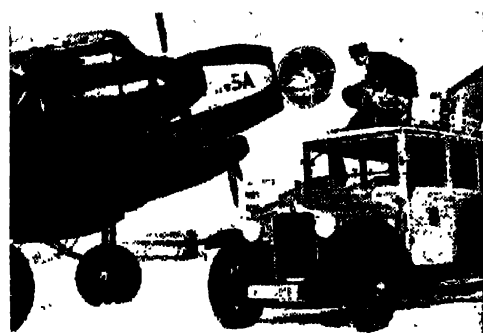
1933: JU-52—Germany's most successful plane ever

By 1926, when the various independent German airlines were finally merged into the single "Luft-hansa", the carrier had already a fleet of 120 planes, among them 41 "giant" airliners like the 8-ton Dornier Wal (Whale) and the four-engined Udet-Kondors. Compared with present-day LUFTHANSA's all-jet all-Boeing fleet of 64 liners, the size and diversity of the machine-park of the early years was amazing: it included some 30 different types almost all of them made in Germany.

Even more amazing than the "flying - machines" were the "daring young men" that flew them and devised the plans and techniques that enabled the budding airline to send its planes all over the world in spite of tremendous natural barriers and the limitations of early aircraft technology

After the Zeppelins had shown the way, aviators in Germany never again thought in less than world-wide terms. As early as 1922 a regular service was established between Berlin and Moscow. Connecting with the British "Daimler - Airways" flights between London and Berlin, a London-Berlin-Moscow air-link was established which carried no fewer than 1,419 passengers in the summer months of 1923 alone.

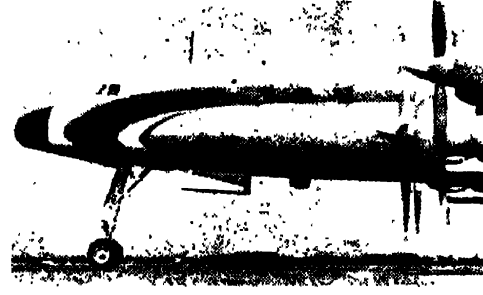
South America, some 8,000 miles away and with a minimum of 2,000 miles of



1935: Airmail in rapid transit



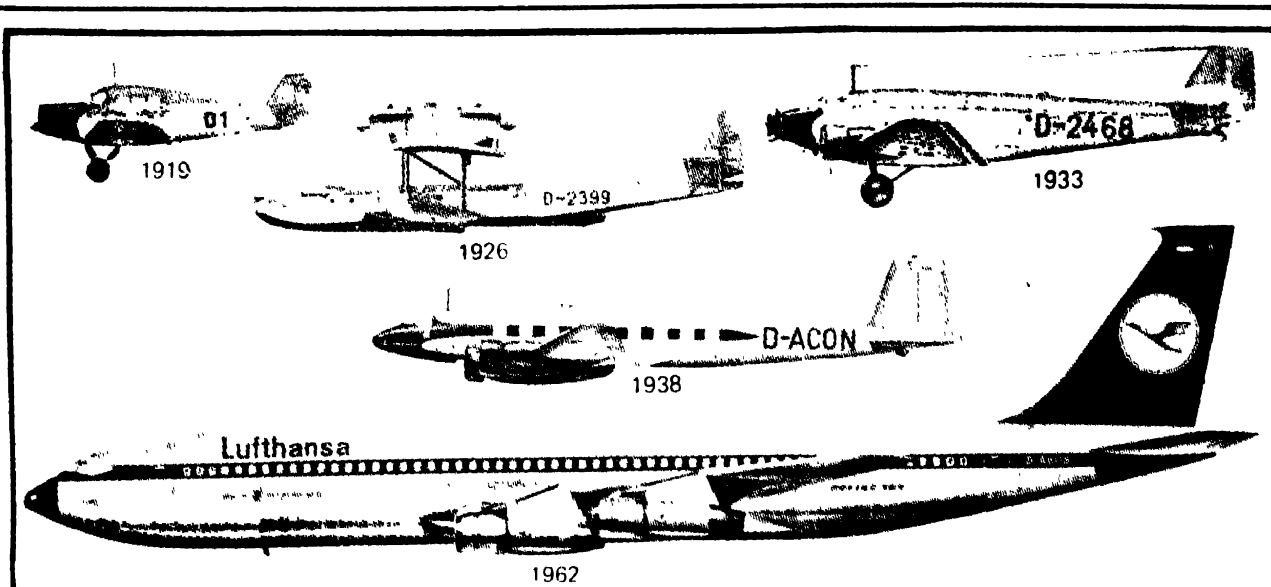
1936: DO-18—last of the flying boats



1955: Post-war rebirth of Lufthansa



1969: Today, it is all jet, all Boeing



Milestones in the development of German civil aviation. This composite illustration shows the technological progress

achieved in the designing of commercial airliners over the last five decades. The models shown above are true to scale.

ocean to span, was a challenge that both haunted and inspired the airlines pioneers. Incredible-sounding, fascinating schemes were thought up and put into operation: In the summer of 1930 airmail was carried from Berlin to Buenos Aires by a combination of aircraft and Zeppelin services in 6 days. In February 1934 a service from Stuttgart via Seville (Spain), Bathurst (Guinea), Natal (Brazil) to Buenos Aires was introduced which cut the flying-time to 3 1/2 days. To bridge the South Atlantic, a floating airport, forerunner of today's aircraft-carriers was stationed in mid-ocean. The planes would land in the water, be hauled on deck by a crane and after servicing and refuelling would take off by catapult directly from the ship. Complicated though it was, the system worked admirably and was later introduced on the North-Atlantic as well. Parallel to this went the development of giant flying-boats and land-planes like the 12-engined DO-X (1929) and the four-engined Focke-Wulf Condor which made the first non-stop flight from Berlin to New York in 1938. Its flying time : 24 hours and 57 minutes

Far East : The lure of the Far-East proved equally strong for Germany's aviation pioneers. 1926 saw the epic 5-week exploratory flight across the vast expanses of the USSR to its final destination—Peking. A southern route to

China via Rangoon was opened in 1934 and two years later a Lufthansa "JU-52," one of the most successful planes of all time, took off from Kabul on a historic flight right over the Pamir mountains. One year before the outbreak of World War II the largest extension of the airline's network was reached with the opening of the Berlin-Tokyo route via Bangkok, Hanoi, Hongkong, Formosa.

India of course remained for a considerable time the domain of British Imperial Airways, which introduced its first regular service from London to Karachi in 1929. Flying-time—including stopovers—was 7 days in those years.

But India has the unique distinction of having pioneered the idea of using the aircraft for the carriage of mails. On the 18th February, 1911, Mr. M. Picquet, a French pilot, took off from the Allahabad Exhibition Grounds in a single-engined De Havilland aircraft with a consignment of official mail to Naini, across the Jamuna river, thus performing the first air-mail flight in recorded aviation history. The first regular air-mail service in India however was only introduced in 1920, when Indian pilots began flying on the Bombay-Karachi route.

For Germany, the second World War brought everything to an end. But while it meant the final death blow to the proud fleet of passenger-liners of Ger-

many's merchant navy, Lufthansa was to see a come-back paralleled only by Germany's economic miracle itself. Re-established in 1954 it quickly closed the gaps caused by the ten-year lead other airlines had gained in their post-war development. Carrying some 4 million passengers per year on a route network as long as the distance from the earth to the moon (250,000 miles) Lufthansa is today the free world's fifth largest airline and it keeps on expanding.

Services to India have increased at a rapid pace in the last few years. With two flights a week from New Delhi to Frankfurt in either direction, Lufthansa contributes its share towards bringing the two countries together—its Boeing 707s covering the 4,200 miles journey between the two airports in a little over 9 hour flying time. In addition its two flights a week—again on either side—on the Calcutta-Karachi - Rome - Frankfurt route provide an important service to passengers to and from the South-East Asian countries. Also, under the pool arrangements arrived at with other world airlines, namely, the Air France, Japan Airlines and the British Overseas Airlines Corporation, the Lufthansa has been able to provide the maximum possible scheduled air-services to passengers between India and Germany.

THE NEW-WAVE GERMAN FILMS

NEW Delhi's film enthusiasts had a hectic seven-day festival of new-wave German films, jointly presented by the Max Mueller Bhavan and the Federation of Film Societies of India at a packed Sapru House recently. Some of the seven films shown have already won international awards at Cannes and Venice. The theme of the films, made recently by a young generation of film directors—the eldest among them 37 and the youngest 28—were naturally those which fascinated them most: the utter disillusionment of the young folks after the War and its miserable consequences. There is no message or moral as such which these films have to convey to the film-goer. Their intention seems to be to tickle the viewer's intellect, to stimulate his thought processes and leave him to his own interpretation.

The stories of the films are often simple enough. In "Lust for Love" the manifold frustrations of everyday life form the central theme. A young man who takes up the study of medicine ends his life by committing suicide by inhaling the poisonous exhaust of his Volkswagen, incidentally one of the most memorable scenes of modern German film. "The Artistes Under The Big Top" was awarded the "Golden Lion" of Venice in 1968. Directed by Alexander Kluge, who is rated as Germany's most intellectual director, the film comprises the best innovations introduced by the young German films—brilliant photography and editing techniques, a deep social commitment and a concern for the adequate application of other art forms—literature, music and the fine arts. Among the other films screened were "Come To The Point, Darling," a film with an ironical if not satirical, and at times even humorous approach. In "Tattoo" a seemingly happy and harmonious family life comes to a sad end in a senseless murder after the smouldering tensions between the father and his foster-son blow up. "Signs of Life" which won a Silver Bear at the Berlin Festival is the story of the overwrought soldier, sick of war and violence.

The film festival will also be held at Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Poona, Hyderabad, Bangalore and Rourkela.

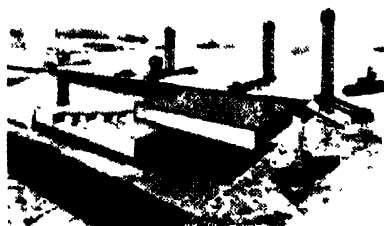


Above : "Tattoo," a film in which an adopted boy revolts against the mechanistic rules of society, capitalises on the youth's urge for freedom. Below Right : "Signs of Life," contrarily, is a psychological study of a war-torn soldier who cannot cope with the realities of life around him.



Audience at the Festival marvelling at a scene from "Come To The Point, Darling"





WITH the first thud of the greatest rammer in the world a beginning was recently made of the second Elbe tunnel near Hamburg—part of the project "Highway Under The Elbe." The project envisages 3.3 km. 6-way lanes across the river Elbe. Without causing interruption to shipping, it is expected to be completed by 1973.



HANDICRAFTS in West Germany grow along with heavy industries on the principle: 'Cooperation between the small and the large.' The excellence of German handicrafts came up for praise when Economic Affairs Minister, Karl Schiller, opened the 21st International Handicrafts Fair in Munich recently. This year's Fair, among others, drew participants from U.S.A., and U.S.S.R.



THE row of girls before the electronic equipment at Hanover's Telefunken plant (above) once again points at the economic boom that currently sweeps West Germany. Nearly 719,900 jobs await 243,200 trained workers that are available in this trade. Metal workers and electricians are in great demand. For girls alone there are 300,000 jobs.



SUMMER headwear in the Federal Republic this year capitalises on simplicity and sportfulness—a clear go-by to experimentalism for the time being. This season's headwear for women is made of soft felt or straw and very much resembles hats for men. With broad, narrow or dashing brims, they all converge on to the top. Available in a variety of shapes and shades, they give to the wearer a touch of comeliness.



STEADILY coming to rest its huge nose on Hamburg's Elbe-17, the largest dock in Europe, the "Esso Malaysia" created a mild stir among dockworkers when 7 tugs towed it into position one fine morning. The 191,000-ton super-tanker, with a damaged keel, was only inches from disaster. Still, the repairs were completed in hours and the super-tanker was fit again to carry oil supplies to its destination without much delay.



MOUNTED on two heavy-duty trailers, Western Europe's heaviest nuclear reactor recently took its first steps out of an Oberhausen factory on the first stage of its journey to the Rhine-Herne Canal harbour. From there on, its 420 tons of solid mass was transported by steamers to Sweden where it will find its final place of installation.



THE Federal Republic's entry to this year's Cannes Film Festival is "Michael Kohlhaas: The Rebel"—a film made in Czechoslovakia with an international cast. Based on a novel by Heinrich von Kleist, the film portrays a man at war with an erring society for his rights. Volker Schlöndorff, Germany's well-known film director, who also plays the lead-role in the film, symbolises the angry youth of today.



THIS view of the 1972 Munich Olympics landscape emerged out of a competition of ideas for the coming world sports event. The winner, from 100 models (above), tries to achieve compromises between human dimensions and economy of space. To be located at Oberwiesefeld, the site layout interlocks various sports stadia. The new layout will lead to a relaxed atmosphere during the coming Olympics.



MARK THE CONTRAST

IN the world of medicines and a wide range of agricultural and industrial chemicals, the Bayer products (particularly "ASPIRIN") have become a household word the world over. Founded in 1863, the Bayer chemical plants have grown into a "city of work" and with an annual turnover of nearly 10 billion DM it has not many equals among the world enterprises. Its branches spread all over the globe and there is hardly any sphere

of medical, agricultural and industrial field where its pioneering research has not had its say in influencing the growth of future technology. In 1939, one of its top researchers, Dr. Gerhard Domagk was awarded the Nobel Prize for Medicine. The picture above gives a bird's eye-view of the Bayer works in Leverkusen on the Rhine while the one below incorporates 15 changes as usual. Can you spot them out?



IN SHORE



In its session on May 7, the German Parliament (Bundestag) paid homage to the late President, Dr. Zakir Husain, by observing a two-minute silence. The Speaker, Kai-Uwe von Hassel, eulogised Dr. Husain's services in the cause of promoting Indo-German understanding.

The Federal Foreign Office has rejected Soviet allegations to the effect that military equipment is being exported from West Germany to China and that there are contracts for German nuclear and missile experts.

Gardeners from all over Europe will help lay a changing carpet of flowers over 700,000 square metres in Dortmund (Ruhr) when it plays host to a series of exhibitions and fairs throughout the year.

A 14-year old school boy, Hendrik Klein, is the proud owner-cum-director of a geological museum in Leonberg. The museum contains nearly 2,000 specimens of minerals and stones, all of different types.

By 1971, the Federal Republic will become a TV paradise when its viewers will have a choice of not fewer than five simultaneous programmes. This will be more than what any European country would be able to offer.

The Goethe Institute in Munich plans to make the language teaching film "Guten Tag" once again. The

first film covered 800 words of basic vocabulary and has already been shown over television and cinema houses in forty countries.

"We want to create a state of things in Europe that makes NATO no longer a necessary institution." (Chancellor Kurt Georg Kiesinger)

India participated in this year's Frankfurt Fair in a big way. More than half of the exhibits it displayed had been sold out on the opening day itself. The Indian pavilion also netted orders worth Rs. 10 crores besides gaining other valuable trade enquiries and contacts.

Sports fans in West Germany will be able to see the 1972 Munich Olympic sports at drive-in cinemas. One such cinema has already been opened in Cologne which can accommodate 1,250 people at a time.

Three young men made good their escape from East Germany when they recently crossed over to Sweden in a sailboat. Another four, fully clothed, swam through the Elbe river to the Federal Republic while another soldier fled across the heavily guarded demarcation line between the East and West Germany.

The Federal Republic continues to be one of the world's leading exporters of cameras. About 2.3 million cameras worth Rs. 25 crores were exported last year

along an increase of 20 per cent.

Three world airlines—Lufthansa, Air France and Japan Airlines—have jointly started the first air freight service over the North Pole. A Lufthansa plane will link Frankfurt and Paris with Tokyo once a week via the Polar route.

Children from war-torn Vietnam, Jordan, Biafra and Nigeria will receive care and medical treatment at a new children's home near Bonn. Nearly one hundred children from these areas are already getting social benefits in three "peace villages."

The 19th West Berlin International Film Festival, which opens on June 25, will lay particular emphasis on productions by the young film-makers this year.

At present pupils from 26 countries study at the Oberursel International School near Frankfurt. With a fresh grant from Frankfurt the school will enhance its international character and accommodate nearly 1,000 pupils.

The United States and West Germany are planning a joint space project to circumnavigate the sun. The project is directed to investigate the solar rays.

The Federal Republic is currently engaged in 2,774 aid projects in 95 developing countries. Of these 252 are capital

GERMAN NEWS

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aided while the rest deal with technical aid

About 100 artists from 22 countries have contributed 700 works of art for the first biennale of modern art now being held at Nuremberg. It introduces the world of Constructivists to the visitors.

A central-city face-lift project, costing nearly Rs. 15 crores, will give to West Berlin the most attractive cultural centre the city has known so far.

In housing programmes, the Federal Republic is next only to Sweden. The ratio of completed flats comes to 10.1 per 1,000 inhabitants for the five-year period 1963-67.

The Nuremberg Toy Fair, the largest exhibition of toys, this year displayed over 1,300 items in its 20th show.

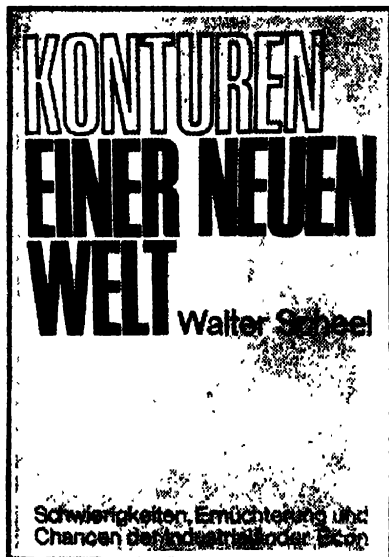
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GERMAN =NEWS=



DR. ZAKIR HUSAIN

BY FRANK MORAES



WALTER Scheel's "Contours of A New World" has for its running theme a topic of major interest for most South-East-Asians, namely, the economic assistance to developing countries. His experience as Minister for Economic Cooperation, a position he held some time back in the Federal Republic's cabinet, enables him to give to his book a good measure of authenticity. In the present volume, containing a selection of speeches on the subject, he outlines the development aid policy that has evolved over the years and gives a realistic assessment of Germany's contribution to it. At the same time he deals rather comprehensively with the problems both the developing and the developed countries are faced with.

Mr. Scheel, who came to New Delhi to attend the funeral of Dr. Zakir Husain, maintains that the field of economic activity, which witnessed tremendous changes in Europe in the first half of this century, has changed its course in the second half. He feels that the frontiers of progress have now moved onto the Afro-Asian countries. His book brings these dimensions into wider relief and its conclusions could well serve as guidelines for decisions made by the free world. The author believes that the challenge posed by hunger and economic scarcity leaves us with only two alternatives. These are either to live together in a world of cooperation or to perish. Obviously, Scheel prefers the first alternative. He is aware that such a policy is liable to be misunderstood. Nevertheless, he hopes that this could be avoided if economic aid is given according to the needs and without strings.

Publisher: Econ Verlag, Duesseldorf.
(See also pages 3 & 4)

PLATO envisaged for his City State a place where kings were philosophers and philosophers kings. President Zakir Husain never claimed to be a philosopher as his predecessor was. But it is interesting and perhaps significant that among his many Urdu translations was one of Plato's Republic. Zakir Husain's attitude to life was that of a philosopher, remote from the mainstream of politics and from the narrow, turgid controversies which mar political life and often made no sense to him.

He was by temperament and training a scholar with the scholar's meticulous approach to all problems. His nearness to Gandhiji, which many could not understand, was that despite differences on some points they both shared a feeling for two elemental qualities—Truth and Beauty. In the eyes of both beholders truth was honesty and beauty, simplicity. Both could without qualification have accepted Keat's definition of Truth being Beauty and Beauty, Truth.

Dr Zakir Husain was a scholar who unwittingly strayed into politics. Neither temperamentally nor intellectually did he belong to that shoddy world. Though he had his differences with the more narrow Congress tribalists he had the basic humanity which in many spheres drew him close to Gandhiji, Nehru, and others who thought in the same progressive terms. It is extraordinary to recollect that a little over thirty years ago the Mahatma entrusted his Nai Talim scheme of Basic Education to Dr. Husain.

He was certainly more at home with books, with his roses and gardens and paintings than with the jargon of self-seeking politicians. He was proud to be an Indian and a Muslim, proud of his patriotism, of his religion and of his secularism. He was secular in

the best sense of that much-abused term, respecting his own religion and that of others and expecting equal respect from those of other creeds. Much of President Zakir Husain's life was spent in the cloistered atmosphere of schools and universities, and it was characteristic of him that in 1920 he abandoned his studies in law to follow the Mahatma, joining the Jamia Millia Islamia, then in its tentative and formative stages as a centre of nationalistic education for Muslims on the model of the various Vidyapiths set up by Gandhiji and his followers.

Yet though until then he had lived a life in the insulated world of scholarship, Zakir Husain realised and recognised that knowledge has no national frontiers. He was from early years drawn towards Germany, attracted to that country by the writings of Max Mueller and of Goethe. He had the Teutonic respect for exact and meticulous scholarship, one reason why extreme political views and affiliations never attracted him. Significantly in the turbulent twenty-two years following his return from Germany he steered the Jamia Millia Islamia with a sense of duty and dedication through stormy political waters. He had no patience for vicious communalism, Hindu or Muslim, masquerading in those sad decisive years as nationalism.

President Zakir Husain's death at this juncture is a blow for the many wide-visioned causes he espoused and symbolised in his long career. He will be remembered as a scholar-statesman away perhaps from the madding crowd but as one who always strived to live up to his ideals and his sense of duty. He was a human, gentle, warm and compassionate being. He died as perhaps he would have liked to—at a post of duty.

Courtesy: "The Sunday Standard"

Germany's Tribute To Dr. Zakir Husain

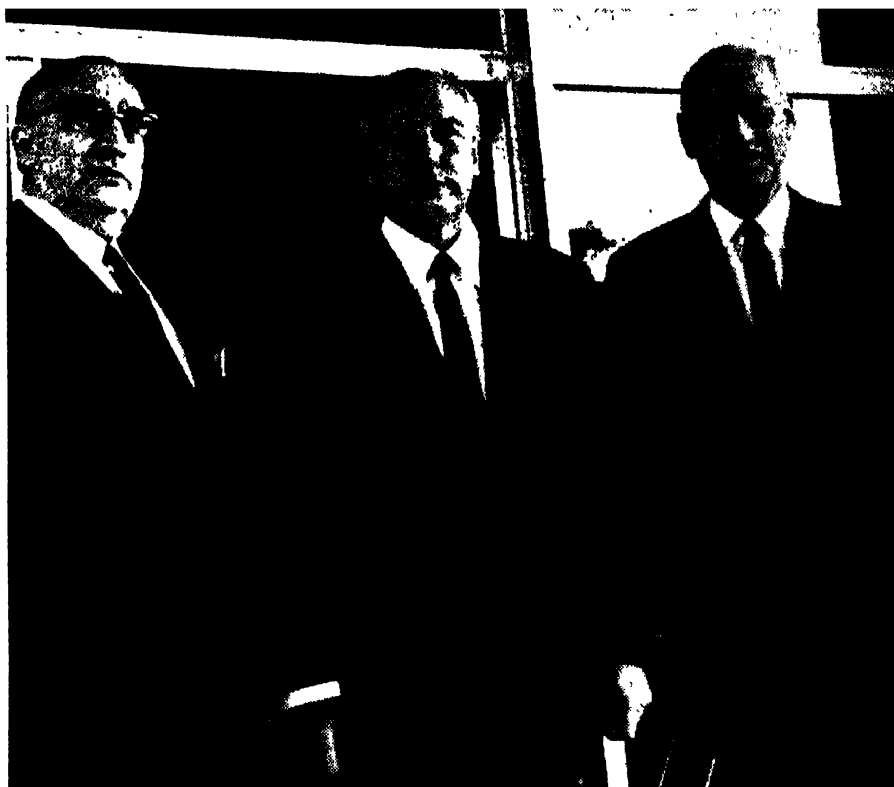
DR. Zakir Husain's death is not only a blow for India. In the late President Germany has lost an old and sincere friend whose association with Germany, from the days when he was a student in Berlin till the heavy-burdened time as the head of his country, has been as fruitful as it has been constructive. He was able to do so much for Indo-German relations because his approach was one of friendship based on understanding. He was indeed an ambassador of goodwill, a convinced advocate of international understanding. Of his student days in Germany he always spoke of as "happy memories." His sudden death brought grief and sorrow to many a friend and admirer in Germany. Below we reproduce the messages of condolence sent by the political leaders of the Federal Republic:

TELEGRAM

TO
HIS EXCELLENCY
SHRI V.V. GIRI
THE HONOURABLE
ACTING PRESIDENT OF INDIA

EXCELLENCY,
IN DEEP GRIEF OVER THE SUDDEN DEMISE OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE REVERED PRESIDENT OF INDIA, DR. ZAKIR HUSAIN, I CONVEY TO YOUR EXCELLENCY AND TO THE INDIAN PEOPLE MY AND THE GERMAN PEOPLE'S CORDIAL SYMPATHY ON THIS SAD LOSS FELT BY ALL OF US. IN HIS PERSONALITY THE DECEASED HAS REPRESENTED THE BEST TRADITION OF INDIAN GENIUS WHICH HE COMBINED WITH HIS COMPREHENSIVE KNOWLEDGE OF OCCIDENTAL CULTURE. IN THIS SPIRIT, HE HAS BEEN A TRUE MEDIATOR IN INDO-GERMAN RELATIONS WHICH BY HIS DEEP UNDERSTANDING AND HIS INITIATIVES WERE SO FRUITFULLY PROMOTED. IN GERMANY HE WAS ALWAYS HELD IN VERY HIGH ESTEEM; I AM CONVINCED THAT HIS MEMORY WILL REMAIN ALIVE FOR EVER.

HEINRICH LUEBKE
PRESIDENT
OF THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC
OF GERMANY



State Minister Dr. Adalbert Seifriz, President of the Indo-German Society (left) and Mr. Walter Scheel, Deputy Chairman of the Bundestag (centre), who came to New Delhi to mourn the death of Dr Zakir Husain, are seen with Ambassador Baron von Mirbach.

TELEGRAM

TO
HER EXCELLENCY
SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI
THE HONOURABLE
PRIME MINISTER OF INDIA
NEW DELHI

EXCELLENCY,

I AM DEEPLY DEPRESSED TO LEARN OF THE SAD DEMISE OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE PRESIDENT OF INDIA, DR. ZAKIR HUSAIN. I EXTEND TO YOU AND TO THE INDIAN GOVERNMENT MY CORDIAL CONDOLENCES ON THE GRAVE LOSS THE INDIAN PEOPLE HAVE SUFFERED. THE GERMAN PEOPLE ALWAYS WILL HOLD IN DEEP ESTEEM THE MEMORY OF THE LATE PRESIDENT OF INDIA WHOSE MERITS IN PROMOTING INDO-GERMAN FRIENDSHIP WILL NEVER SINK INTO OBLIVION.

KURT GEORG KIESINGER
CHANCELLOR
OF THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC
OF GERMANY

TELEGRAM

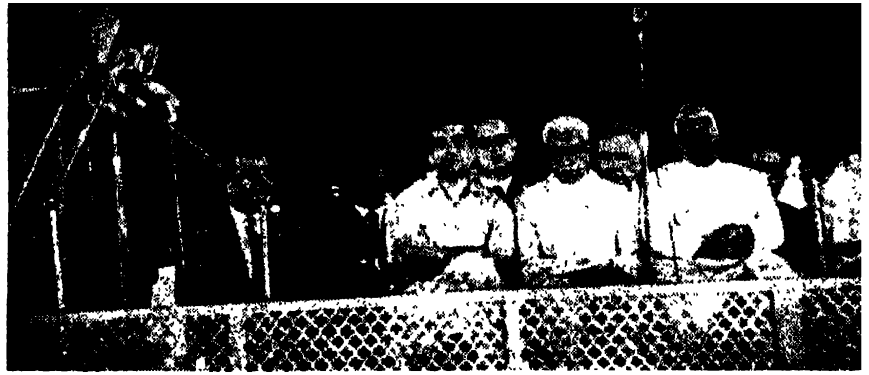
TO
HIS EXCELLENCY
SHRI DINESH SINGH
THE HONOURABLE MINISTER OF
EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
NEW DELHI

EXCELLENCY,
THE NEWS OF THE SUDDEN PASSING AWAY OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE PRESIDENT OF INDIA, DR. ZAKIR HUSAIN, HAS AFFLICTED ME WITH DEEP SORROW. TO THIS SEVERE LOSS WHICH YOU SUFFER, I CONVEY TO YOU MY SINCERE CONDOLENCES. IN MEMORY OF THE WISDOM AND THE GENEROSITY OF THIS GREAT MAN WHOM TO MEET I HAD THE PRIVILEGE ON SEVERAL OCCASIONS, I BOW MY HEAD TO THE DECEASED IN DEEP RESPECT. IN GERMANY HIS MEMORY WILL ALWAYS BE HONOURED AS A TRUE FRIEND.

WILLY BRANDT
MINISTER FOR EXTERNAL
AFFAIRS OF THE FEDERAL
REPUBLIC OF GERMANY



Mr. Walter Scheel, who represented the Federal Republic of Germany at Dr. Zakir Husain's funeral, puts his signature in the condolence book placed in Rashtrapati Bhavan in New Delhi.



Walter Scheel, Deputy Chairman of the West German Parliament, paying a tribute to the late President Dr. Zakir Husain at a condolence meeting held at Delhi's Red Fort.

WALTER SCHEEL'S HOMAGE GERMANY'S ADMIRATION FOR DR. HUSAIN

THE late President of India, Dr. Zakir Husain, was enshrined in world memory when world statesmen, national leaders and representatives of various shades of public opinion paid tributes to him at a mammoth public meeting outside the Red Fort in Delhi on May

6th. Mr. Walter Scheel, Deputy Chairman of the Federal Parliament and Chairman of the Free Democratic Party who specially flew to New Delhi to convey the sympathy of the German Government and its people, paid tribute to Dr. Zakir Husain in the following words:

"The President of the Federal Republic of Germany has sent me to convey to the Government and the people of India the expression of the deepest sorrow and sincerest sympathy of the German people on the sudden demise of India's beloved President. As Dr. Zakir Husain had lived and studied in Germany for some years, he never was a stranger to my country and always enjoyed the highest personal esteem. A great statesman and respected educationist, he perfectly personified the tradition of

Indian genius combined with such an outstanding universal outlook.

"The German people, in particular, admired him as a dedicated and fervent advocate of world peace. His wisdom and generosity, his exemplary life and devotion to his country have set him a lasting monument as one of the great of our time.

"Dr. Zakir Husain's passing away has bereaved India of an eminent leader and Germany of a sincere friend, joining our two peoples in a deep common grief."



Ambassador Baron von Mirbach (left) offering a word of sympathy to grief-stricken Mr. V.V. Giri and Prime Minister Indira Gandhi.



Federal Chancellor Kurt Georg Kiesinger (left) and Mrs. Kiesinger (right) with Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and Dr. Zakir Husain during the Chancellor's visit to India in 1967.

ZAKIR HUSAIN AND GERMANY

INDO-German Cooperation in India could not have found a better champion than the late Dr. Zakir Husain. His interest in Indo-German affairs was so pervasive that he could well be considered as one of its guiding spirits.

To a large extent, he himself represented a synthesis of the finest traditions of the two countries. His interest in Germany and its people dates back to 1922 when he studied at Berlin University and obtained a doctorate in Economics. There he acquired proficiency in German and a deep understanding of German history and literature. It was also in Berlin that he came across Prof. M. Mujeeb, who later became his first lieutenant and now is Vice Chancellor of Jamia Millia University. His initiative was also responsible for the publication of a number of books on Mirza Ghalib and Mahatma Gandhi which later became best-sellers in India. His contact with the eminent German educationist, Mr. Georg Kerschensteiner, influenced his outlook on education. This, blended with Gandhian thought, was to crystallise into his well-known approach towards Basic Education.

With his taking over as the Vice-President and later as President of India, Dr. Zakir Husain came into personal contact with German political leaders including President Heinrich Lübke and Chancellor Kurt Georg Kiesinger.

In his death, Indo-German Cooperation has lost a great friend and well-wisher. A sad reminder of this loss is afforded by the new building of the Max Mueller Bhavan in New Delhi whose foundation stone was laid in his presence. Now that the building is nearly complete and was expected to be inaugurated by Dr. Zakir Husain, the cruel hands of death have taken him away.



Dr. Zakir Husain, then Chancellor of Delhi University, presenting an honorary degree of LL.D. to the Federal President Dr. Heinrich Lübke in 1962.



Baroness von Mirbach and the German Ambassador Baron von Mirbach greeting Dr. Zakir Husain, then Vice-President of India, in November 1965.



A number of outstanding Urdu poets recently took part in a symposium of Urdu Poetry to commemorate the centenary of Mirza Ghalib. The Mushaira was arranged by the Max Mueller Bhavan in New Delhi.

GHALIB MUSHAIRA AT MAX MUELLER BHAVAN

UNDER the joint auspices of Max Mueller Bhavan, New Delhi and Anjuman Taameer-e-Urdu Delhi, an Urdu Mushaira (recitation of poetry) was held recently to observe the death centenary of the great Urdu poet of India, Mirza Ghalib (1797-1869).

In his presidential address Prof. Khwaja Ahmed Farooqi, Head of Department of Urdu, Delhi University, thanked Max Mueller Bhavan for this venture and appraised the audience of the fact that Germany has the credit of being the first country in the world to publish the de-luxe edition of "Diwan-e-Ghalib" in linotype. He said, its composing was done by the late President of India, Dr. Zakir Husain himself, during his stay in Berlin in 1922-26 as a research scholar. The book was published by Shirkat-i-Kawiyani Press, Berlin. He also observed: "German's interest in Urdu dates back to Dr. Aloys Sprenger who was Principal of Delhi College, from 1813 to 1893 and first to introduce scientific terminology into Urdu."



The audience which sat spell-bound till late into the morning hours.

Many prominent Urdu poets like Sagar Nizami (Padam Bhushan), A. N. Mulla, M.P., Maulana Anwar Sabri, Mrs. Jamila Bano, Ravish Siddiqi, Syed Sajjad Zaheer, Hafeez Marathi and many young poets recited their favourite ghazal compositions.

Messages from President of India, the late Dr. Zakir Husain, and the

now President of India, Mr. V. V. Giri, wishing success for the Mushaira, were also read out to the audience.

The Mushaira, which started at 8.30 p.m., went on with unabated gusto till 1 a.m. About 600 people from all walks of life attended the function.

The Mushaira was conducted by Gulzar Dehalvi, the General Secretary of Anjuman Taameer-e-Urdu (Society for the Promotion of Urdu) who kept

the participating poets and the audience in a lively mood for more than four hours. The veteran Urdu litterateur and MP, Anand Narain Mulla, threw light on the life and works of Mirza Ghalib with extensive quotations from Ghalib's verse. Maulana Anwar Sabri, in a ghazal, referred to the strong ties between Germany and India. Mrs. Jamila Bano presented a few enchanting selections of her latest ghazals.

S. Kumar

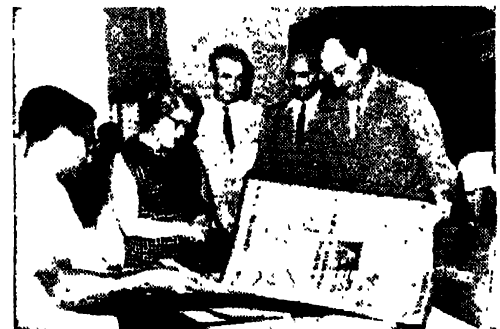
Women and Social Change in Asia

WOMEN'S role as an economic, social and political force in giving a sense of direction to the society as a whole made the subject-matter of a comprehensive review at a 4-day women's international conference at Bombay some time ago. The conference, devoted to the theme "Women & Social Change in Asia", was jointly sponsored by the Maharashtra State Women's Council and the German Foundation for Developing Countries.

Inaugurating the conference, Union Home Minister Y.B. Chavan emphasised the role women had to play in the economic, social and political life of the country. The Maharashtra Governor Dr. P.V. Cherian, who presided over the conference, observed that there was hardly any walk of life in which Indian women had not made their mark. Some of the prominent participants of the conference were: Mrs. Thrity Taleyarkhan, Dr. Mrs. Erika Wolf, Dr. R. Kunisch, Dr. Gabriele Wulker, West German Health Minister Mrs. Kaete Strobel, Mrs. Irene Heredia and Mrs. Mahboob Nasrullah.



Dr. Erika Wolf, an MP and a trustee of the German Foundation, speaking on special laws for women



Minister Kaete Strobel and the German Consul Dr. R. Kunisch at one of the off-the-session breaks.



The Indian pavilion at the Third International Tourism Congress in Berlin attracted many Germans whose traditional interest in India is well known. Through a wide

display of photographs and posters depicting various aspects of Indian life the stand imparted valuable information on India to the prospective European tourists.

INDIA AT THE BERLIN TOURISM CONGRESS

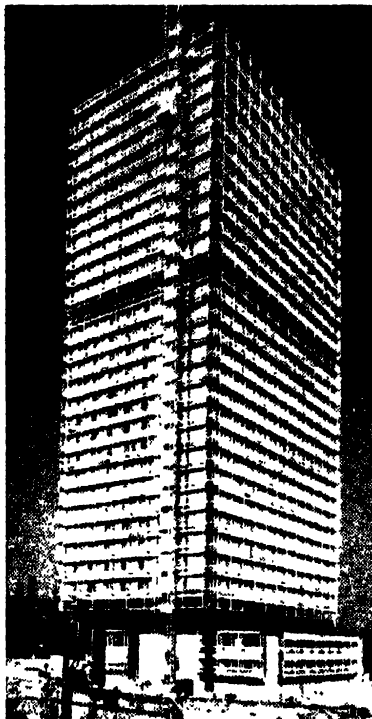
THE travel curve for 1969 took its upward swing round the globe as the Third International Tourism Congress met in Berlin some time ago. The Berlin Tourism Congress was indeed the focal point where all the different units of the world-wide travel industry converged. As many as fifty foreign travel agencies, tourist offices and catering enterprises participated in the Congress and set up their stands. Through display of posters and other publicity media they established new contacts with prospective tourists and discussed with them their travel programmes.

The tourist information stand set up by India at the Berlin Congress too was the centre of

a great deal of attention. Germans, after all, have a long-standing interest in this far off land and many of them took the opportunity of obtaining detailed information on the modern cities of India, its comfortable hotels, and the reasonably priced all-in trips from the Indian pavilion. The rapid strides India has recently made in developing its airports and other centres of tourism not only held the interest of German tourists but also opened up new avenues for the promotion and expansion of tourism in India.

The International Tourist Congress of Berlin has developed into a well-known meeting place for the European and overseas travel industry over the last few years.

Tourism has also been on the increase on a global scale for a number of years and has now assumed extreme importance as an economic factor. The traditional tourist beats have cut across the "classical" holiday countries and many new countries have been added to the old list. Its significance now lies in bringing about a better understanding between peoples of different cultures and climes through personal contacts which transcend physical barriers. With the rapid strides now being taken in international air travel, the international curve of tourism is likely to shoot up and when it does, India will have its appropriate share in world tourist traffic.



WITH the coming up of the "Tall Eugen" a new multi-storeyed building that is intended to house German legislators, Bonn's skyline is fast changing. And so also its character, for it will help Bonn to take one more step in the direction of becoming "Greater Bonn."

Named after Eugen Gerstenmaier, who first made the proposal when he was President of the Bundestag (the German Parliament), the "Tall Eugen" is likely to become the nucleus of a new building complex comprising the new parliamentary and the secretariat buildings. Space has been reserved in its neighbourhood for a new building for the Bundestag. Blueprints to provide new accommodation for the various ministries of the Federal Republic on the Bonn-Godesberg end of the new South Bridge that will span the Rhine, are also well underway. At the new bridgehead, priority is being given to the offices of the Ministry of Transport whose various branches at present spill over in 14 different places. It will also accommodate a training centre proposed to be set up by the Foreign Office. All this put together gives an insight into the shape of things to come for the West German Capital. It is also likely to give to Bonn a more striking appearance and ultimately make it more representative of its functions as the nerve centre of the German nation.

Kama Came By IAC

THAT Indo-German friendship can transcend the traditional spheres of scholarship, economics, and politics was illustrated by a happy event these days which saw Mr. Fritz Hilpert, Head of the Mobile - Cinema Division of the German Embassy united in marriage with Indian Airlines Hostess Mercia Kharkongor from Assam. The happy couple was the recipient of hearty felicitations from friends and well-wishers at a reception given in their honour by Baroness and Ambassador Baron von Mirbach.

Mr. Hilpert, who together with his Indian colleague Mr. Sharma has covered some 150,000 kms of roads from U.P. to Kashmir, and from the Rajasthan desert to the banks of the Ganges, has been able to establish friendly rapport with thousands of Indians from all walks of life, bringing them glimpses of Germany through the lively medium of the film.

Helped by an outspoken sense of humour and a truly kind-hearted disposition, Mr. Hilpert has been able to carry out his often strenuous job with an enviable cheerfulness. Let us join his many friends in wishing him and his young wife the best of luck.



East-West Meeting of Women Leaders



BOMBAY's international women's conference, which met to deliberate on "Women And Social Change in Asia" some time back, provided a rare opportunity for outstanding women of West Germany, India and other Asian countries to get together and exchange views on women's role in the fast-changing societies of Asian countries. Informal get-

togethers during the off-session breaks offered rare opportunities to the delegates to establish personal contacts besides exchanging views on ways and means to improve women's status in their respective countries. Picture shows (from left): Federal Minister for Public Health Kaete Strobel, Dr. (Mrs.) Gabriele Wulker, and Dr. M. Bose.

Indo-German Cooperation in Osmania University

AMONG those who felicitated the Osmania University on the occasion of its Golden Jubilee celebrations this year was Prof. Helmut Reichardt of Bochum's Ruhr University. Prof. Reichardt represented the West German participants in the "Aachen-Bochum-Osmania Cooperation Scheme" under which the two German Universities collaborate with



Osmania in a major socio-economic project mainly concerned with tackling research problems connected with planning and development around Hyderabad. For over a year now the project's field office, the "Rhine-Ruhr House," has been a meeting place where German researchers and Osmania scholars have sat through to solve many a knotty problem through a series of field studies and seminars for a better Hyderabad.



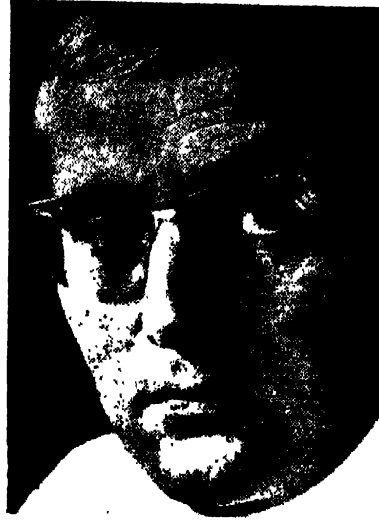
COUNTESS DÖNHOF

BORN at Friedrichstein in East Prussia in 1909, Marion Countess Donhoff comes from a family which in 1330 left Westphalia to go East, settling in the area between the Vistula and the Dvina, partly in Latvia, partly in East Prussia. During the following six centuries the Donhoffs have shared the changing fortunes of that part of Europe. There were times at which their name went down as frequently and momentarily in Polish history as it did later in the annals of Prussia.

After finishing school at Potsdam, she travelled extensively in Europe, Asia, America, Africa and finally began the study of economics in Frankfurt-on-Main. When Hitler came to power in 1933, she moved to Basle, Switzerland, where, in 1935, she took her doctor's degree in economics. A year later she went to Friedrichstein to be trained in the administration of the family estates, which she took over in 1939. When the advancing Russian army reached East Prussia in January 1945, Countess Dönhoff found herself one of the many millions of refugees trekking westwards. She described this experience in her book: "Namen, die keiner mehr nennt" ("Names That Are Not Mentioned Any More.")

In 1946 she went to Hamburg, where she joined the staff of the newly founded weekly "Die Zeit," of which she became the Editor-in-Chief last year.

Dr. Dönhoff is also the author of several books. Three years ago she was awarded the "Theodor Heuss Prize," in recognition of her high journalistic merit.

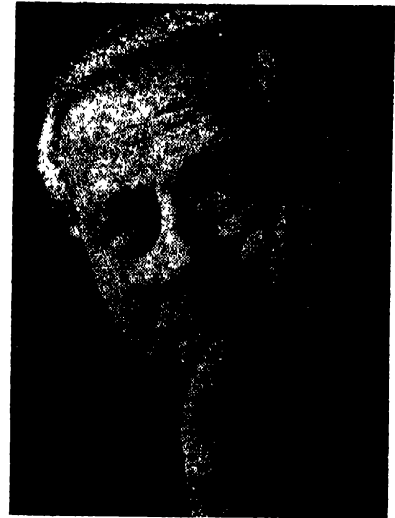


RUDOLF AUGSTEIN

STARTING his army career in 1943 at the age of 20, Rudolf Augstein soon found himself on the Russian front as an artillery observer. In 1945, then a lieutenant, he was taken prisoner by the Americans. After his release, he abandoned his original intention of studying German literature and began to work on the "Hannoversches Nachrichtenblatt," a newspaper which was started after the Second War.

In 1946 appeared "Diese Woche," a news magazine modelled on its English counterparts and then controlled by British press officers, in which Augstein was responsible for the coverage of Germany's domestic affairs. He caused a stir by the publication of a letter from Victor Gollancz in its very first edition. On January 4, 1947, the paper's title was changed to "Der Spiegel," a name now familiar both inside and outside Germany.

The forthright and provocative style of "Der Spiegel" attracted readers from the outset. Augstein, who belonged to the Free Democratic Party for some time, avoided any party slant in his writings. "Der Spiegel" has sometimes been reproached for avoiding a clear political commitment; it certainly sees itself as being committed to tracking down and pouncing upon abuses of all kinds in society, the economy and the State and not infrequently contributes to their alleviation. Augstein and his staff are helped in carrying out this self-imposed and arduous task by a keen nose for controversial news and a unique set of archives.



JOSEF EBERLE

JOSEF Eberle, who has become well-known as a poet in the local dialect of Swabia, under the pseudonym of "Sebastian Blau," was born in 1901 at Rottenburg-on-Neckar. Son of a town clerk, he attended grammar school at Tübingen where he served his apprenticeship as a bookseller at Heckenhauser's, a famous bookshop of longstanding — incidentally at the same desk, at which Hermann Hesse, the Nobel Laureate, had checked invoices 15 years ago. Eberle worked in bookshops in Berlin, Karlsruhe, Stuttgart, Baden-Baden and Leipzig. From 1929 until March 1933 he was in charge of radio talks at the South German Broadcasting System in Stuttgart, working at the same time as a free-lance journalist. In 1933, he worked at the American Consulate-General in Stuttgart and then as a librarian with an insurance company. During this time he was writing in his spare time. Since 1945 Eberle has been publisher of the "Stuttgarter Zeitung." He is, as he says, "still passionately devoted" to his work for this paper, "in order to be able to contribute at least a little to ensuring that history does not repeat itself."

Apart from writing in the local dialect of Swabia, Eberle took refuge in the universality of Latin, "for fear of becoming a professional Swabian." He has to his credit several volumes of Latin poetry and essays on the Roman world, "for which he has been crowned Poet Laureate by the classical scholars of Tübingen."

From: "Portraits From German Intellectual Life" By Paul Swiridoff.

Publisher: Guenther Neake, Pfullingen.



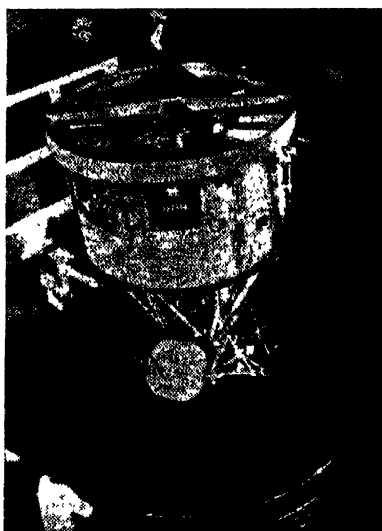
"NO truck with old traditions"—is the Free Democratic Party's (FDP's) slogan for the German parliamentary elections to be held in the Federal Republic this coming autumn. Walter Scheel, the FDP Chairman, opened the party's election campaign recently by waving off a double-decker—a mobile press-cum-information unit. Staffed by girls and fitted with a computer, the mobile poll-campaign office will record the political awareness of the electorate besides imparting vital information.



PLANS for the longest sea-bridge in the world have been made in Hamburg. When complete, the sea-bridge (above) will link Fehmarn in West Germany with Lolland in Denmark. More than 20 kms in length, it will have four lanes for rail and road traffic and will take 5 years to build. Tax-free shops and restaurants will be some other attractions for the travellers.



FOR Sita, an Indian baby rhino (above), Hamburg's Hagenbeck Zoo became a nursery a few years ago where the prize pet, the last of 500 in the world, was nurtured rather extravagantly. This winter, the zoo authorities had to find a mate for the 6-year-old Sita. She later met Pandur, a bull imported from Switzerland and now the two make a valuable, though expensive, couple.



THE third stage of the Europe Rocket, whose construction was completed in the Federal Republic of Germany was given a successful stationary test-firing by engineers in Hamburg recently. The third stage is designed to carry a new satellite into a geo-stationary orbit above the Equator. The Federal Republic spends nearly rupees two crores on the construction of the satellite carriers.



WHILE mama is busy shopping, the tiny tot can ride a stuffed donkey. This entertainment for the toddler and respite for the mother, provided by a Hamburg store to its customers, has proved so popular that the police do not mind the "donkey" being tied to a no-parking sign. Parking restrictions in the area apply to vehicles only. Hence, even if he had moved on a real and live donkey nobody could have stopped him from hitching his pet to the traffic sign.



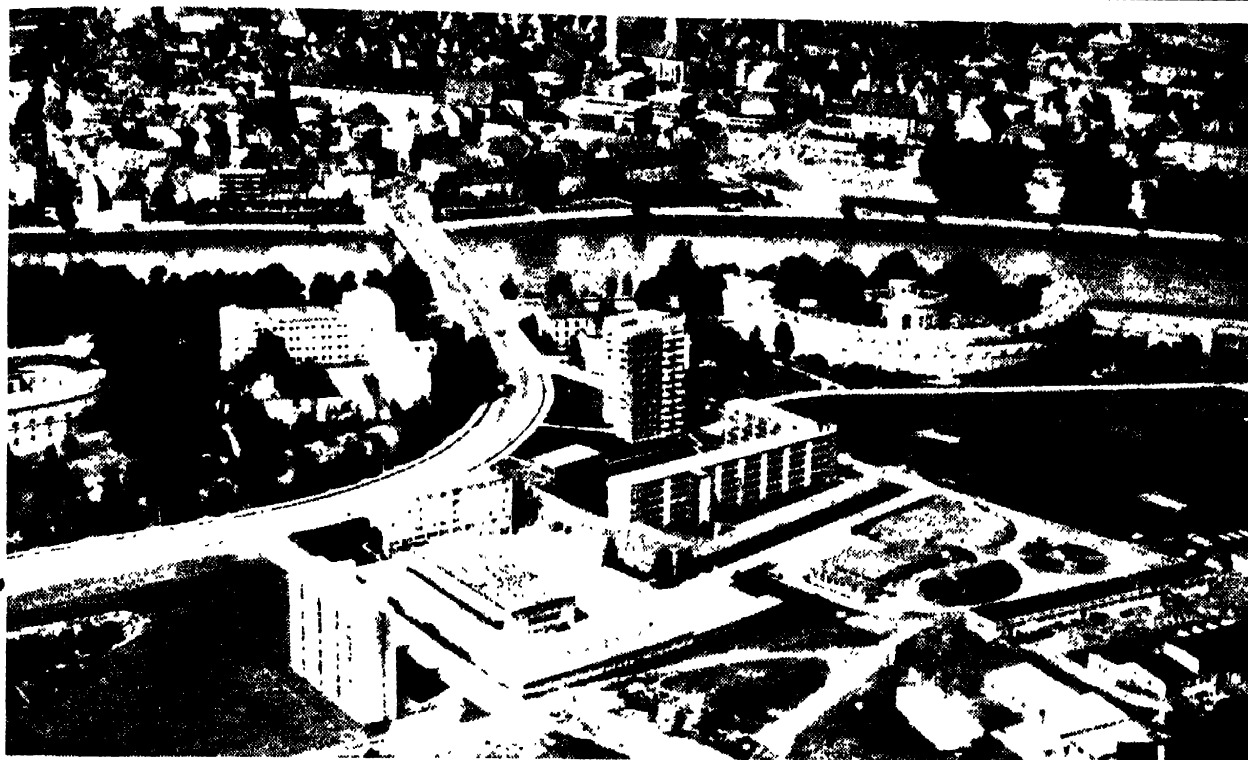
SENSING that the future of tourism lies in space travel, a Stuttgart travel agency has already made reservations for potential travellers to the moon. Without asking for any down payment, the travel agents offer round-the-moon trips at a date yet to be fixed. Its 26 clients booked so far include businessmen, journalists and a 60-year-old lady.



THIS bar-on-wheels for the drawing room is the latest showpiece currently drawing public admiration in West Germany. The detachable, ornamental tabletop, made of non-stainable copper, sits neatly on an oak barrel. A device regulates the pressure of beer flow automatically while a thermostat on the other hand controls the temperature of the beer. This fully automatic beer dispenser can be a pride of any drawing room.



COMBINING leisure with recreation, this bed of the future evoked considerable interest at the Cologne Furniture Fair recently. The double bed, also a convertible couch, can turn 180 degrees in any direction and has telephones on either side. The bed salon has built-in provisions for television, film projectors, a radio, a phonograph and a bar. All its apparatus can be operated by pushing a button at the bedside.



MARK THE CONTRAST

BAVARIA'S industrial town, Ingolstadt, in the Federal Republic of Germany, has the unique distinction of presenting the mediæval and the modern era at one glance. On one side of the river Danube lies the ancient fortress town like an open page of a history book; on the other, the 20th century is very much in

evidence. The modern part of the city is a paragon of town-planning and, among other things, has an automobile plant, a textile mill, oil refineries and modern houses. The picture above gives a bird's eye view of Ingolstadt while the one below incorporates 15 changes as usual. How good are you in spotting the "out?"



IN SHORT

"I have happy memories of my stay in Germany and of my association with the German people." (The late President of India, Dr. Zakir Husain.)

Members of the Bundestag (West Germany's Parliament) will soon substitute the present "jury box" system, wherein the Cabinet Ministers currently sit, with the Westminster system where the Government and the Opposition face each other.

The 253,000-ton Esso Scotia, the largest ship ever built in Europe, was launched in Bremen recently. The ship is 1,160 ft. long, 160 ft. wide, 170 ft. tall.

"We want to make Europe a zone of relaxation, a zone of peaceful neighbourliness, as a preliminary to a lasting peace arrangement." (Foreign Minister Willy Brandt)

The next Sports Film Festival will be held at Oberhausen in 1970. Last year 107 special films on sport were shown at the Festival.

The Federal Republic of Germany ranks third insofar as the size of the contributions to UNESCO budgets are concerned. In the 1969 and 1970 budgets, it had contributed 309 million DMs—nearly Rupees 58 crores.

It was during his stay in Germany in 1922-26 that President Dr. Zakir Husain first met Prof. M. Mujeeb, his

trusted lieutenant, who is now the Vice-Chancellor of the Jamia Millia University in New Delhi.

About a million visitors are believed to have visited this year's 23rd Hannover Fair. It is Europe's biggest industrial exhibition.

Citizens of Biberach in West Germany will now be able to register their complaints with the municipality through a unique telephone device. It will record complaints automatically and help furnish replies in four days.

According to a recent survey, the Federal Republic has 4 million pet dogs, 3 million domestic cats, 10 million caged birds and 150 million fish in aquariums. The pet industry employs some 500,000 people.

West Germany's bank rate has been raised from 3 to 4 per cent in order to bring about price stability.

By the end of this year, more than 60 feature films will be made in West Germany. About fifty per cent of these will be co-productions, filmed with British, French or Italian co-operation.

German bakers are the most versatile in the world. They produce 200 different types of bread and about 1,200 varieties of pastry.

The 20th anniversary of the Federal Republic's Constitution,

the "Basic Law," will be formally celebrated some time in June this year.

A new technique of producing textile materials from plastics, without weaving and spinning, has been evolved by the well-known German firm of BASF.

The German research ship "Meteor" is the first European vessel to be equipped with a U.S.-built satellite orientation apparatus.

The German Academic Exchange Service proposes to start this summer two-to-three-month courses of practical training for 1,000 to 1,100 German university students at foreign research institutions.

There are over 5,000 emergency toll boxes along 2,350 miles of the Autobahn in the Federal Republic of Germany to assist motorists.

Already Munich's TV Tower, the tallest in the Federal Republic of Germany, is being equipped to telecast the events of the 1972 Olympics to TV-viewers all over the world.

During Dr. Zakir Husain's stay in Berlin a unique dissemination of literature between India and Germany took place. A number of books, including the "Rubaiyat-e-Khayyam," the "Diwan-e-Shaikh," and the

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"Diwan-e-Ghalib" were printed. The last publication became one of the best sellers in India.

About 100 ships are being built for the German merchant marine, now growing at a fast pace. This is a tenth of all ships owned by the Federal Republic of Germany.

From 1961 to 1967, about 3,000 gymnastic and sports stadia and 395 open and indoor swimming pools were opened in the North-Rhine Westphalia State of West Germany.

Films, dance-drama and music from India, Indonesia, and Thailand will form an important part of the 1970 Ruhr Festival which will feature a week-long "Meet Asia" programme.

GERMAN =NEWS=



1st of July 1969
DR. GUSTAV HEINEMANN
NEW PRESIDENT OF THE F. R. G.

Training in Germany



ACTIVE support to international development aid programmes has been a major concern of the Federal Republic of Germany which earnestly believes that the social and economic gaps between the developed and the developing countries must be removed for a better world order. Primarily for this reason, it has continuously striven for a genuine partnership with developing countries both on the material and the intellectual plane which is calculated to promote economic progress and a social order which allows maximum opportunities to everyone for individual and collective betterment. In specific terms, this envisages development programmes linked with training schemes and therefore vitally affect the aspirations of the younger generation which is keen to brighten its own prospects and therefore of the whole community. A measure of West Germany's desire to see these programmes through can be obtained from the fact that so far 10,000 students from a number of developing countries have completed their training in its various scientific and technical institutions.

"Training in Germany," therefore, has a direct appeal for the younger generation of the developing communities. It purports to give information and expert advice on vocational and specialised training available in the Federal Republic. As such, it not only contains valuable information on various possibilities for further training but also on what a prospective trainee might expect in West Germany.

Publisher: Carl Duisberg-Gesellschaft
(Bertelsmann Sachbuchverlag)

THE OFFICE IN THE YEAR 2000

Television screens, computers and microfilms will be the basic essentials of office life in the future. The office as it should look in the year 2000 has been designed by a big German insurance company in conjunction with various firms in Munich. The equipment at the disposal of a future office secretary will be television screens which record data stored by a computer and project microfilms. An electronic telephone with microfilm and loudspeaker, which can also store telephone numbers, is linked with a remote-control dictating appliance. The data which appear on the screen can be immediately recorded on a teleprinter. There will be no ringing of telephones, no files, and no filing cabinets. Considering that by the year 2000 up to 80 per cent of all employees will be in service occupations—today the figure is 25 per cent as against only 10 per cent in 1900—the office desk with a new look is already of topical importance.

SYNTHETIC HEART FROM AACHEN

After twelve months' work, a synthetic heart has been developed at Aachen Technical University. It is at present being tested and will shortly be used for the first time on an animal. If the experiment proves successful it will eventually be used as a temporary heart during transplant operations. This complicated organ has been developed in cooperation with the Aachen Institute for Processing Techniques and the Essen Surgical Clinic.

FIRST RACING CAR WITH WANKEL ENGINE

Daimler-Benz engineers in Stuttgart are working on the design of an exclusive sports racing coupe with the most powerful Wankel rotary engine ever manufactured. With 260 b.h.p. and five forward gears, it will reach speeds of 150 to 175 m.p.h. The new car will be 3½ feet high with doors which fold upwards over the roof. The car is regarded as the successor to the legendary 1954 300 SL, for which admirers still pay more than Rs. 57,000. The car manufacturers in Stuttgart hope that the "Silver Arrow," as the car has been called, will have the same success as their earlier racing models.

BONN INITIATIVE FOR EUROPEAN "SUMMIT" TALKS

Chancellor Kurt Georg Kiesinger and Willy Brandt, Vice Chancellor and Foreign Minister, expect a major new movement in the field of European integration. Recently the Chancellor told an audience in Duesseldorf that he hopes for a West European "summit conference" either late this year or early in 1970. Last week the Vice Chancellor announced that the Foreign Office plans to establish an inter-ministerial working committee to prepare for such a conference. Meanwhile Bonn will pursue bilateral talks with London on this issue and with capitals of the countries that are the Federal Republic's fellow-members in the European Economic Community (EEC), that is, the European Common Market. The German Government looks forward to a more truly integrated Europe in the future, wherein all partners, large and small, would be equals, enjoying the same status.



JUNE 17, 1953:

With only stones as their weapons, the unarmed workers in East Berlin's Leipziger Strasse, not far from the Soviet headquarters, fought against the superior might of tanks which brutally crushed the uprising as in Prague and Budapest some years later.

IN EAST BERLIN AS IN BUDAPEST AND PRAGUE!

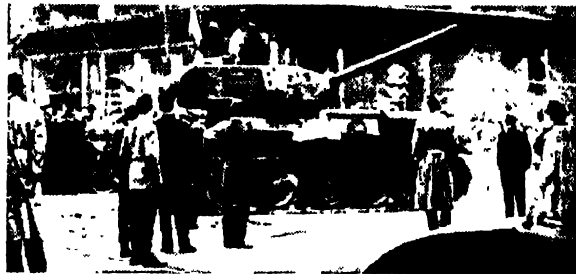
June 17, 1953, saw a people's upsurge in the "GDR" that triggered off strikes and demonstrations in 272 towns from the Thuringia Forest to the Baltic Sea.

Then came the Polish, Hungarian and the Czech upsurges. The following article assesses the impact of these events on the German mind and the nation.

1. *FOR the people of Germany, June 17 is a day for reflection and deliberation. It marks the historical rehabilitation of the German people as a unit shaped by the welding forces of a common evolution and guided by the loftiest principle known to organized human society—the will to be free.*

After 1945, a part of our people were deprived of this right to self-determination. The burden

of a system of government that refused to recognise freedom was imposed upon them from without. The pressure became too strong to bear. On June 17, 1953, the will to be free, unable to be repressed any longer, asserted itself with



Budapest—1956



This was in Prague, 1968.—as in Berlin in 1953

all the violence of elemental forces that were unleashed. But organized power proved stronger.

2. *The Germans in the Federal Republic have had the occasion to learn from the mistakes of the past and the catastrophe of 1945. This year the Federal Republic celebrates the 20th anniversary of a democratic system of government that guarantees to its people the fundamental rights pre-requisite to the unrestrained shaping of their lives in the fields of politics, economics and culture as well as in all other spheres of human activity in a manner concordant with the principles of a liberal constitution. The possession of privileges, as pre-*

(Continued on page 4)

cious as these, exhorts us to remind ourselves that a large portion of the German people is denied the exercise of these rights to this day. The freedom that is ours places upon us, the people in the Federal Republic, the responsibility of pledging ourselves to the cause of winning freedom for all Germans.

- 3 All Germans, regardless of which side of the demarcation line they live, form one historical entity. Language, culture and the intellectual heritage of a long history rich in both achievements and errors combine to form the indisputable basis of the unity of the German people
- 4 It is on the basis of an enduring national and communal unity of all Germans that the Federal Republic is striving to evolve a means of overcoming this distressful confrontation between the liberal constitution in the Federal Republic and the political set-up in the other Germany. In carrying out the arduous attempt to devise some solution to the German question, the Federal Government adheres firmly to the principles of its own liberal democratic constitution. It has repeatedly stated its rejection of all violent means. What we also seek is a peaceful way of obtaining for those Germans living in the other part of this country greater freedom in the shaping of their lives. Our efforts are directed at bringing about some form of understanding and establishing some kind of rapprochement that could lead to a peaceful settlement between both sections of the people, who bear so grave a burden of responsibility for the preservation of peace and freedom in Europe.

We are firmly resolved to continue unswervingly on this path of peace, unmindful of all the rebuffs we have met with so far. Undeterred by the impediments in our path—impediments that we are fully aware of—we shall carry out what we deem our duty to history, the task of striving for that freedom for which on this day sixteen years ago Germans sacrificed their lives.



The first batch of Indian students selected for advanced training in conversation with Cultural Counsellor, Dr. von Rummel (centre), before their departure for West Germany

Indian Scholars Leave For Training In Germany

TWENTY-THREE Indian scholars, sponsored by the German Academic Exchange Service (DAAD), left for West Germany a few days ago for advanced training and research at various universities and research institutes in the Federal Republic of Germany. They formed the first batch of 60 trainees

selected every year for specialised courses. Seven of these trainees have been selected by the Union Ministry of Education, six from the national laboratories and research institutes under the Indian Council of Scientific & Industrial Research, while the rest come from the Indian Institute of Technology, Madras. The last group will receive further training under a collaboration programme between the IIT Madras and some West German Technical Universities. The studies will cover various fields of engineering, chemistry, geophysics, medicine, surgery, anthropology, mathematics and the arts.

On the eve of their departure for West Germany, Dr. von Rummel, Cultural Counsellor at the German Embassy, gave a warm send off to the scholarship-holders. Advising them to make the best of the opportunity, he said that Germans are greatly interested in India and a vast fund of goodwill existed in his country for Indians.

Nearly 450 Indian students and research scholars have so far been sent to the Federal Republic for advanced studies by the German Academic Exchange Service ever since it was set up in India in 1961. At present 90 Indian nationals, sponsored by the Service are doing research in West German institutions in various branches of science and learning.

It may be recalled that nearly 40 universities, technical institutions, and other educational centres in West Germany are institutional members of the German Academic Exchange Service.



Deputy Prime Minister Morarji Desai is scheduled for a five-day visit to the Federal Republic of Germany from July 4. During his itinerary in the Federal Republic Mr. Desai will call on President Dr. Gustav Heinemann and Chancellor Kurt Georg Kiesinger besides other Federal Ministers and prominent bankers and industrialists. Mr. Desai will also take some time off his otherwise busy programme in West Germany to deliver a lecture on Mahatma Gandhi on July 8.

DR. G. HEINEMANN:

THE NEW PRESIDENT

"I would like to be the president of the people and not of the State."

THIS statement attributed to Dr. Gustav Heinemann, who becomes the President of the Federal Republic of Germany on July 1, provides an insight into a man in whose hands the steering of West Germany's future will lie for the coming five years. Indeed, for the essentially humanist Dr. Heinemann the human being is the first and the ultimate end of all social and political activity. No wonder if in his lexicon the State is a means for achieving the welfare of the people. Therefore, shortly after being elected the Federal President early this year when he said "For me the State is not the heart but the outer garment," the pronouncement is to be regarded as a promise to the German people and therefore to the world fraternity of nations.

An unassuming and straightforward person, Dr. Heinemann is basically a Christian for whom Christian values in life have been the main motivating force in political activity as well. With him convictions take precedence over expediency even if this may cause personal disadvantage. Nevertheless, he is widely respected as a liberal, progressive-minded politician. He is a strong advocate of



Dr. Gustav Heinemann, who takes over the office of the Federal President from July 1, 1969, is seen in his study with his wife, the First Lady, Mrs. Hilda Heinemann.

progress and change, though, of course "change through words and not might" is what he aims at. Politics, he believes, is a collective effort in which everyone in the society has a role to play.

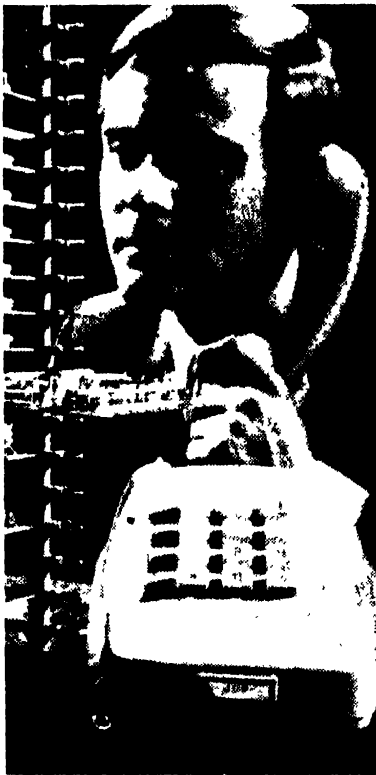
With an early career alternating between teaching at the university and legal practice, Dr. Heinemann's political career began with the Weimar Republic.

After World War II he became the Mayor of Essen in 1946. Subsequently, he was appointed the Minister of Justice in the North Rhine-Westphalian Cabinet. In 1949, Chancellor Konrad Adenauer included him in his first Cabinet. A year later, he resigned and in 1957 joined the Socialist Democratic Party (SPD) and was elected to the German Parliament (Bundestag). He soon became the party's legal expert and when the Grand Coalition was formed in 1966 he was made the Minister of Justice. In 1968, when the Presidential nomination was offered to him, he hesitated to accept the post because the "oppressively high demands" made by the highest office, in his opinion, offered rather limited possibilities of fulfilling the country's expectations.

Now that Dr. Heinemann occupies the highest office the Federal Republic has to offer him, he does not want to act as a mere representative of the State. He would like to bring about major decisions evolved by a consensus of opinion through democratic methods—a consensus arrived at between the members of the Federal Government on the one hand and the Federal Parliament (Bundestag) on the other.



Federal President Dr. Gustav Heinemann (left) has his first discussion as new President with Federal Chancellor Kurt Georg Kiesinger.

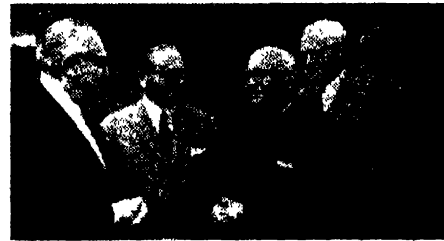


THE sky is the limit—the truth of this saying in the sphere of technological development was well-nigh established by the West German participating firms in this year's Hanover Fair which concluded in the Federal Republic of Germany only recently. While the general tendency of this year's entries to the Fair from West German manufacturers tended to give the impression that human ingenuity recognised no limitations, a new high was set up in the sphere of electronics. The star attraction at the Fair was a computer—the speaking-computer.

The computer with human characteristics that stole the show was an exhibit put up by the well-known West German electronics firm, Siemens. The new computer, in fact, is a data-processing unit which gives replies to specific questions put to it in terms of a human voice over the telephone. The speaking-computer, as it is called, is of course a complicated device. The necessary information is first tabulated and then a trained voice feeds the data-answers into a voice-coder which transforms it back by means of electrical impulses. Yet another modulator-cum-demodulator is capable of transforming figures into sounds. The latest in the field of computers, it promises to bring about a revolution in the matter of disseminating classified information and is likely to be of particular interest to public-dealing concerns. In particular, it will be a boon to secretaries on public counters who are required to handle a stream of inquiries from the public.

Nijalingappa With Indo-German Society Officials

DURING his recent goodwill tour of the Federal Republic of Germany, Congress President S. Nijalingappa and Party General Secretary Dr. S. D. Sharma had a welcome opportunity to study from close quarters the growing bonds of friendship between the two countries in West Germany. This naturally led them to assess afresh the fast developing Indo-German relations on a people-to-people level and to familiarise themselves with the activities of the Indo-German Society in Stuttgart which is doing commendable work in this field. In the picture above Mr. S. Nijalingappa and Dr. S. D. Sharma are seen in a warm conversation with the Minister of State Dr. Adalbert Seifriz, President of the Indo-German Society (extreme left), Dr. Friedrich Bruenner, State Agricultural Minister, Baden-Wuerttemberg (second from left) and Mr. Lutz (in the background).



Indian Journalist On Study-Tour of Germany

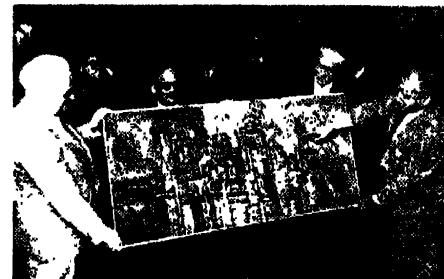


THE forthcoming parliamentary (Bundestag) elections in the Federal Republic of Germany have evinced keen interest from the foreign press corps, particularly the Indian journalists. The latest to tour West Germany and to study the pre-election scene is Mr. C. S. Pandit, the

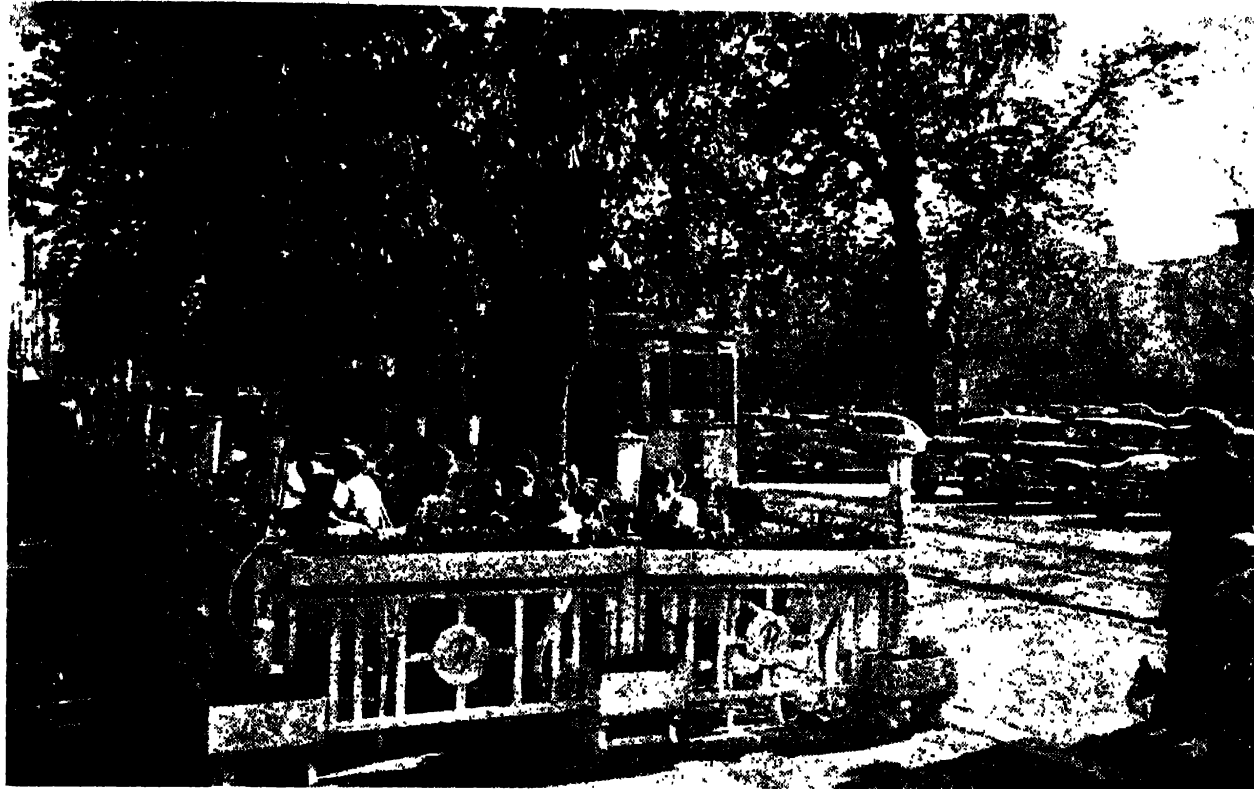
well-known political commentator of "The Indian Express." During the course of his 11-day itinerary in the Federal Republic, Mr. Pandit, who heads the News Bureau of the Express Group of Newspapers in New Delhi, called on the spokesmen of the major West German political parties, namely, the Christian Democratic Union, the Socialist Democratic Party and the Free Democratic Party. In the course of his fact-finding mission, Mr. Pandit naturally acquainted himself with the deep-seated interest of German political parties in maintaining peace in Europe and the fund of goodwill that exists for the Indian people in West Germany. The picture above shows Mr. Pandit in a warm discussion with a representative of the Christian Democratic Party (CDU).

Indian Ambassador's Gift To Indo-German Society

THE Indo-German Society's work in West Germany came in for well-merited appreciation when recently Mr. Khub Chand, India's Ambassador to the Federal Republic of Germany, visited the society's headquarters in Stuttgart and presented a painting to the society's office-bearers. The painting, done by the well-known Indian artist Satish Gujral, is a measure of India's appreciation for the work being done by the society towards promoting friendly ties between the two countries. It may be recalled that the Indo-German Society, which recently completed 20 years of work in the Federal Republic, has 30 local branches with a total membership of 4,000 people. Besides bringing out a quarterly journal "Indo-Asia" and other publications, it has so far organised a number of seminars to promote Indo-German understanding. It also renders valuable assistance to Indian trainees and visitors during their stay in Germany.



DUESSELDORF.



A blend of unusual contrasts, Duesseldorf combines both the tempo of industrial activity as well as the pace of princely gait of a bygone age. Koenigsallee, its main thoroughfare, allows for wayside restaurants while traffic flows by on either side.

KNOwn for harmonising striking contrasts, Duesseldorf today is West Germany's most modern city. Once the city of princely potentates and now a thriving industrial and commercial centre, the North Rhine-Westphalian capital has the distinction of combining the tempo of an industrial society with the princely gait of a bygone age.

Duesseldorf lies in the heart of Ruhr, West Germany's main industrial area, and sprawls over both the banks of the river Duessel. Its spacious avenues accommodate banks, insurance houses, company headquarters along with high fashion establishments—all of which go to give the city the pet name of "Little Paris."

Its location on the Rhine has enabled it to take advantage of the Ruhr coal-fields and has helped it to become a major producer of steel equipment, tin plates, furniture, chemicals and pharmaceuticals. Its trade fairs, fashion parades, art and jewellery shops have added to the city's reputation all over the world.

Duesseldorf's trade activity has been greatly facilitated by its convenient location in a network of communication lines. The Rhine is its main channel of traffic and its extensive quays and har-

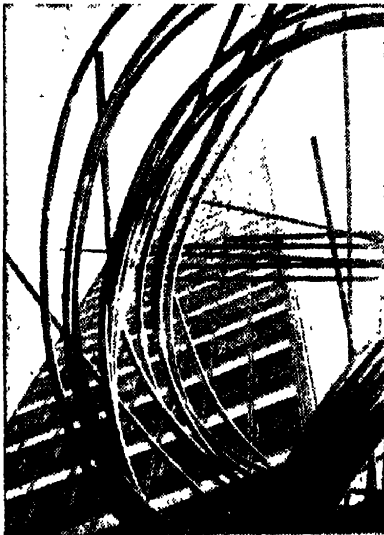
bours attract a large number of steamers often ready to sail off to the British, North European and Mediterranean ports. Its airport, one of the busiest in Western Europe, affords an ideal access to the Ruhr industrial centre and is connected by all inter-continental and international airlines.

Duesseldorf has a reputation for social and cultural activity too. Its art tradition goes back to the Elector John William II, who gave the city its first art gallery. Less conspicuous than its architecture and well kept parks, but no less significant, is the Duesseldorf Academy of Arts which has helped the creative arts to grow. Professors Pankok, Koenigter, Rudolf Schwarz and sculptor Ewald

Matare are but a few of its celebrities. Theatre also occupies a prominent place in its cultural life.
(Continued on page 8)



A bird's eye-view of Duesseldorf sets out the modern skyscrapers against the city's lush green and its extensive riverside.



The Mannesmann sky-scraper viewed through an abstract piece of sculpture

especially since the well-known actor Gustav Gruendgens retired to his birth-place. The Lower Rhine Music Festivals, which date back to 1818, have given a new tempo to the local activities in the sphere of music under the distinguished guidance of Felix Mendelssohn—Bartholdy and Robert Schumann. The numerous cultural awards the city offers to outstanding men of arts every year is a further testimony to the love of arts which characterises Duesseldorf's social and cultural life.

All put together, Duesseldorf has a captivating charm of its own and establishes long nostalgic ties with those who have been to it either on a short visit or for a longer stay.



Duesseldorf's quay and the old city thrive on exports and shipping.

Hanover Fair: Door-opener For Indian Export.

THE Hanover Fair, "a major industrial show of the world," has proved to be a valuable "door-opener" for Indian manufactures in the German and European markets this year. This assessment of India's participation in the Fair comes from Mr. M.K. Dutt of the Indian Export Promotion Council of Calcutta.

A wide range of Indian engineering items figured in two group-displays arranged by the Engineering Export Promotion Council in collaboration with 50 Indian manufacturers. The items displayed ranged from small tools, dyes, lathe chucks, hacksaw blades to machine tools, lathes and testing machines. The Fair veterans had all admiration for the quality standards maintained by the Indian products and felt that they were competitive too. The sale proceeds of the first three days at the 9-day meet of world industrialists alone netted rupees one lakh. In addition there were 250 business inquiries for follow-up action and maturity in future.

The Indian stall housed in a double-storeyed concrete structure was attended by 6 EEPC executives besides 15 outstanding Indian businessmen participating in a three-month market-study-cum-sales-promotion course in West Germany. It was for the first time that the Hanover Fair was availed of for gathering important trade information and for establish-



Indian engineering products formed the main attraction at this year's Hanover Fair. It meant brisk sales and business contacts.

ing valuable business contacts in a big way. In this task the Indian participants were assisted by experts from the Planungsgruppe Ritter Group of development consultants which is responsible for furthering the activities of the Indo-German Export Promotion Council in West Germany through advice on foreign trade problems, establishing business contacts and planning business trips in the Federal Republic.

Another feature of the Indian stall at the Hanover Fair was a counter put up by the Indian Investment Centre headed by Mr. D.K. Ganguli, Representative of the European Bureau. Summing up his impressions of India's gain at the Fair, he observed: "Seldom before we have had such a splendid opportunity to develop contacts from all parts of Germany and many other nations."



India's Commercial Counsellor, Mr. R. Tandon (centre), discusses the salient features of the Indian products with EEPC executives at the Hanover Fair.



The Calcutta Max Mueller Bhavan's new auditorium got off to a spirited start with Nirad C. Chaudhuri's learned discourse on "Max Mueller—The Man." The inaugural function of the auditorium attracted a distinguished audience.

NEW MAX MUELLER AUDITORIUM IN CALCUTTA

CALCUTTA added one more sparkle and shade to its glittering and colourful cultural life when the green lights of the Max Mueller Bhavan's new auditorium were switched on some time back. The inaugural function was performed by West Bengal Acting Governor D.N. Sinha before a distinguished audience and the well known litterateur Nirad C. Chaudhuri gave a spirited start to its cultural activities by a learned discourse on Max Mueller, the German scholar.

Inaugurating the new auditorium, Acting Governor D. N. Sinha said that the eight regional branches of Munich's Goethe Institute in India had been rightly dedicated to Max Mueller. He praised the efforts of the Max Mueller Bhavan for interpreting German culture to Indian audiences through visiting men of letters and hoped that it would further "streng-

then the ties of friendship that exist between our countries and our people."

Earlier in a welcome address, Dr. Georg Lechner, Director of the Max Mueller Bhavan, offered the auditorium's services to the various cultural organisations in the metropolitan city and said that the establishment of a world civilisation was the primary aim before the Goethe Institute which sought to promote a cultural understanding through 115 centres in 55 countries.

Dr. Wilhelm Kopf, the German Consul General who also spoke at the function, said that the Indo-German cultural centre had become an integral part of the city's cultural life. He, however, wished the centre to become

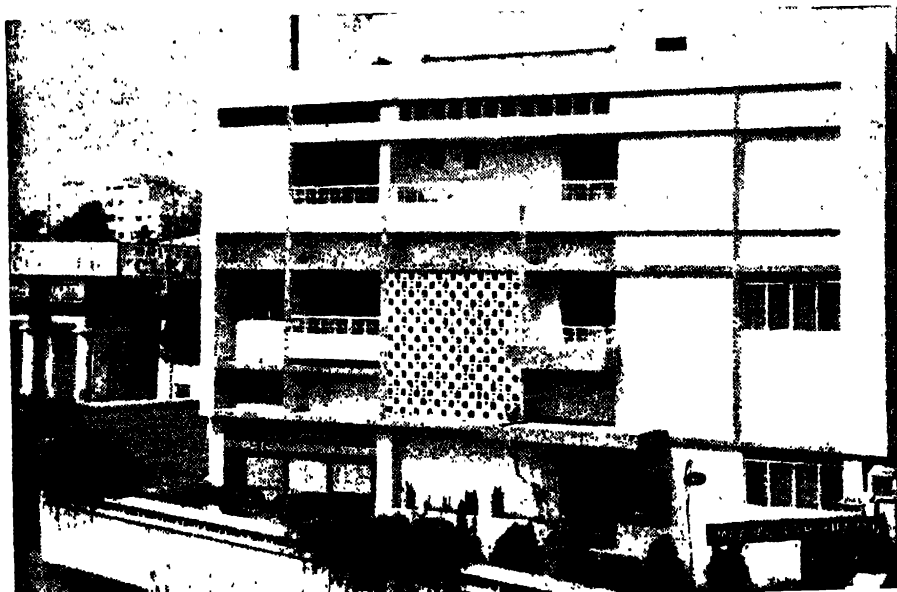
the show window of modern Germany in all respects and to provide a meeting place to all Indians and Germans.

Mr. Nirad C. Chaudhuri, the internationally acclaimed journalist and author, later gave a lucid discourse which carried the audience with its erudition and witticism. Speaking on "Max Mueller—The Man," Mr. Chaudhuri reviewed the essential qualities of the great German scholar that had made him so endearing to the Indian people. Paying a tribute to the human characteristics of the man, he said that love was a supreme value for Max Mueller. The significance of his work for India lay in the fact that he recast the then existing Hindu image in a modern light.

A view of the Max Mueller Bhavan's new auditorium which was inaugurated recently

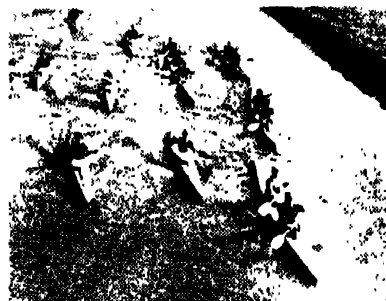


Acting West Bengal Governor D.N. Sinha (centre) in a cordial discussion with Dr. G. Lechner, Director, Max Mueller Bhavan (left) and the German Consul General at Calcutta Dr. Wilhelm Kopf (right).





A just-married couple in West Berlin waving across the Wall to their near and dear ones who could not be around them at the time of marriage is precisely the scene which is likely to act as a grim reminder of the political division the Wall has brought about in Germany. The grimness is made all the more poignant by the observance of the "Day of German Unity" on June 17 this year.



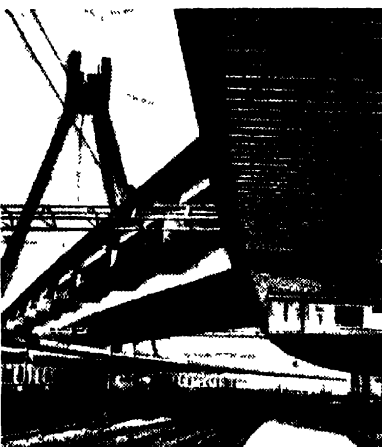
THE new canoe season is once again in full swing in Holzheim in the Federal Republic of Germany. The canoe pair Roswitha Esser and Annemarie Zimmermann (in front, right), twice Olympic and once world champions, hope to gain high honours once again. This is despite the fact that the first of the pair Roswitha Esser got involved in a car accident earlier this year.



NEW table lamps in the drawing room today not only spread light in the room but sound as well. In order to avoid loud-speakers disturbing the visual effects of the drawing room, an imaginative furniture manufacturer has introduced new lamps with a built-in loud-speaker. In the new scheme of things the radio, record-player and tape-recorders get a place inside the couch-table.



TROUSERS provided the running theme at this year's "Interchic," West Germany's 75th international fashion show held in West Berlin a few days ago. As street clothes they go very well with light, fur-lined jackets having decorated exteriors. In the evening they can be worn with elegant kasaks while during the daytime they combine excellently as slacks with blouses. This year again the trend is to emphasise figure-lines with waist accentuation belts, bars or drapes on wide skirts. The new garments are available in all varieties and shades.



LUDWIGSHAFEN'S new main station in West Germany is perhaps the boldest solution to the present traffic problem. Built at the periphery of the city centre at a cost of nearly rupees 57 crores, the main station has four traffic ways one on the top of the other. The 550-metre long bridge over 75-metre high pylon supports the main highway while the one below holds an east-west track. Whereas the railway track on the ground takes a north-west direction, there is an underground tramway line that runs all round the city.



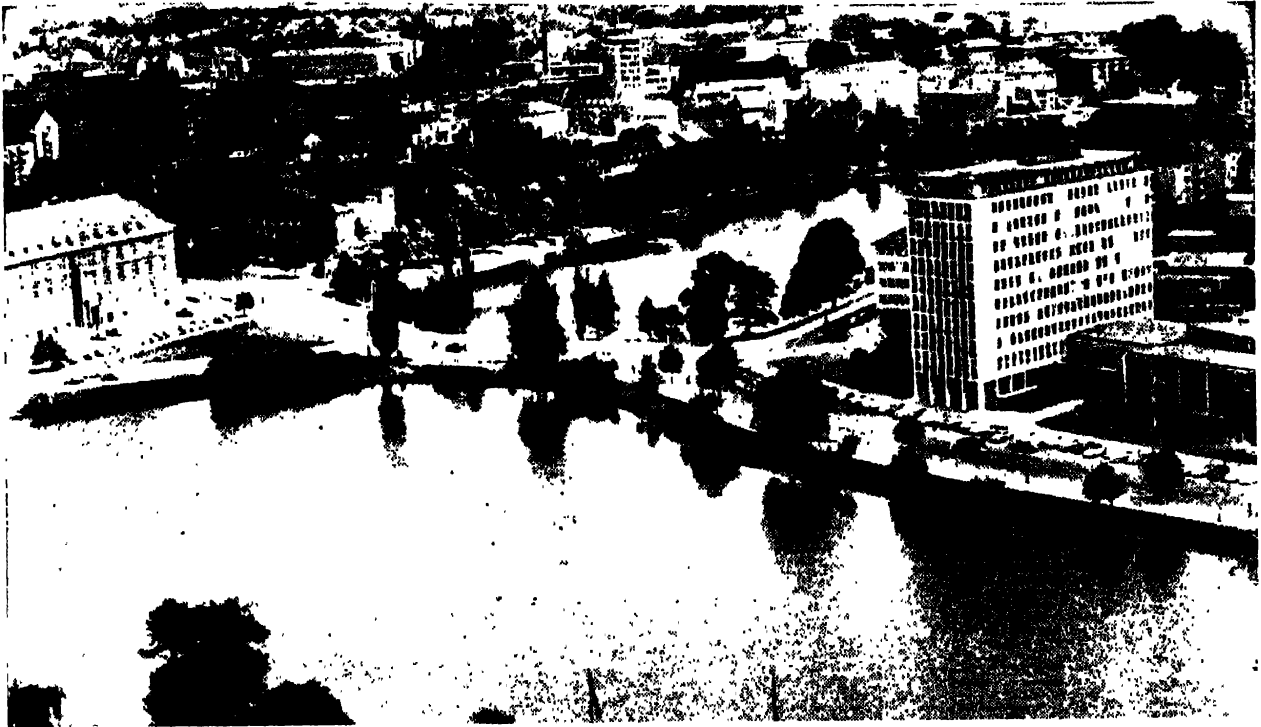
WINE-GROWING in Moselle and the Rhine has now been able to consolidate its worldwide success with the help of latest agricultural technology and inputs in West Germany. Special tractors and implements are now being employed to replace a number of tedious and expensive manual operations. The results: low costs and better yields.



A Munich aerospace firm will soon be exhibiting a model of the Helios—an interplanetary solar-probe satellite—in the coming Paris air show. Part of a joint German-American venture, the Helios will be launched by the Atlas Centaur rocket in 1974 and will reach within 30 million miles of the Sun. It will radio measurements to earth from a distance of 200 million miles.



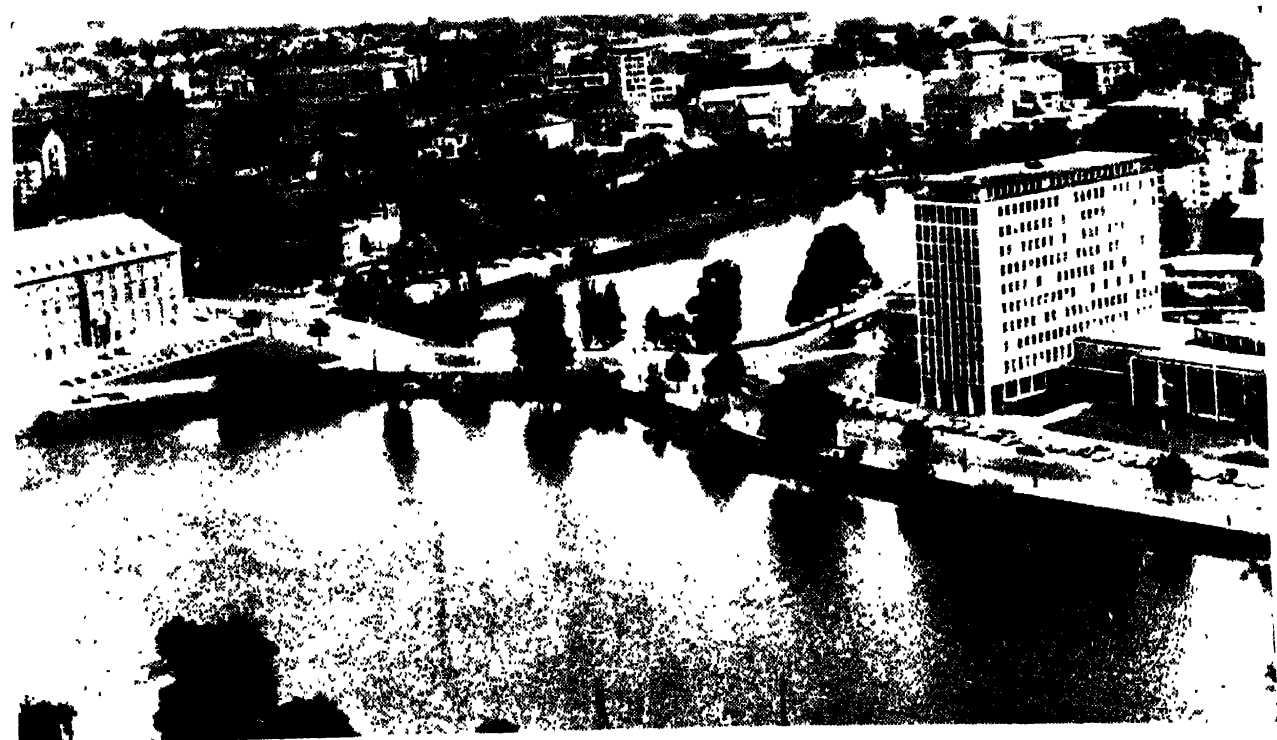
GUNTER SACHS, the 36-year-old scion of a German industrialist family, is known for his marriage with Brigitte Bardot and for his richness as well. Also hitting the headlines as a fashion designer and for his fifty boutiques, the famous play boy is seen arm in arm with two mannequins who also display his curio-collections in the picture above.



MARK THE CONTRAST

KIEL, the capital of Schleswig-Holstein State, is the foremost port in the Federal Republic of Germany and has a longstanding maritime reputation dating back to the launching of the first submarine in 1850. Situated at the head of the 100 km Kiel canal, its harbours, dockyards and shipyard installations are the largest and at one time were considered good enough to accommodate the entire German fleet. Today, however, its main reputation lies as a commercial

port on the Baltic Sea though it is also becoming internationally known for manufacture of dockyard equipment, research in deep-sea fishing and water sports. The post-war Kiel is modern through and through and its Christian Albert University has a reputation for economic and agricultural research. The picture above gives an aerial view of Kiel's placid life while the one below incorporates 15 changes as usual. Can you spot them out?



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after the Nobel Prize-winner, Otto Hahn who first discovered atomic fission.

Open-air concerts and solo performances were featured in the 38th Mozart Festival just held at Wuerzburg in the Federal Republic.

A seven - storeyed office block has recently been constructed in Hamburg in less than 65 hours. This sets a world record in house-building namely in 2 days, 17 hours and 47 minutes.

Commemorating the "Day of German Unity" in West Berlin, Mr. Klaus Schuetz, Berlin's Mayor, laid wreaths at the Seestrasse cemetery in memory of the victims who had given their lives in the people's uprising against the communist rulers.

direct investments abroad by German firms. A reserve fund between Rs. 95 to 133 crores is to be built up to finance projects in foreign countries.

A 24-year-old man in East Berlin made good his escape to West Berlin despite a hail of bullets fired by the East German border guards. The courageous youngman reached freedom with minor injuries.

Sixty-eight sick and wounded Vietnamese children were recently flown from Saigon to the Muenster and Recklinghausen clinics and hospitals for treatment in the Federal Republic.

During the 1972 Munich Olympics, a youth camp located at Kiel will provide an opportunity to 3,000 young people to see the Olympic events and go round the surroundings of the sports city.

In future doctors will be able to differentiate the blood vessels containing venous and arterial blood by means of coloured x-rays, a technique developed by Heidelberg scientists.

The works of the well-known German writer, Thomas Mann, have by now been translated into 26 languages.

About 39 million people will exercise their franchise in the coming Bundestag (parliamentary) elections to be held in September this year. In 1965, 38.5 million people had cast their votes.

The Federal Government plans to promote

"Azur," the first German satellite, will scout the space and record data on the earth's magnetic fields and radioactive belts in November this year.

Satyajit Ray's latest film, "Goopy Gyne Bagha Byne," is India's entry to the 19th International Film Festival currently being held in West Germany.

With more than 3,000 privately-owned and operated planes, the Federal Republic of Germany ranks third after the United States of America and France.

A new Himalayan expedition has been planned for early next year to climb the 24,355 ft high Nanga Parbat. The expedition has been planned by a Munich mountaineer.

According to the latest figures, West Germany's contribution to the UN Development Programme for 1969 amounts to nearly rupees nine crores.

The number of guest workers in the Federal Republic of Germany, on the increase for the last several years, has touched an all-time record of 1.3 million guest workers this year.

Frankfurt city has instituted a science prize worth about Rs. 47,000

GERMAN =NEWS=



"I PERSONALLY WANT GERMANY TO BE RE-UNIFIED"
— S. Nijalingappa



POST-war industrial development in the Federal Republic of Germany is a name to conjure with all over the world. Its development—from a scratch in 1945 to the topmost position among world economies today—is a phenomenon that by itself is often cited as a classic example in contemporary discussions of economic recovery. Also the West German economy has been going through a boom and full employment. Yet its economists have often felt the need for a pause and reassessment of the entire industrial set-up with a view to help it plan for its future requirements.

Albert Oeckl's "Profile of German Industry" is an elegant volume that addresses itself to such a job. It pays a handsome tribute to the leading most position occupied by West Germany in the international fraternity of industrial nations—made possible by a well trained labour force, a pushing financial system and dynamic industrial research. It also assesses the factors that have led the German economy to account for the second position it occupies as an exporter and its place as the third biggest producer of industrial goods in the world.

Oeckl, a professor at the Institute of Sociology and Ethnology at the Heidelberg University, looks at his subject with a wide-angle lens. He not only examines sector by sector development of individual industries but also subjects the entire industrial set-up to a close scrutiny in terms of an infra-structure. This leads him to believe that the economy suffers from fatigue and needs a brief pause to reorganise itself for stabilisation and bridge the current lags in technology and industrial research.

Publisher Econ Verlag, Duesseldorf.

Following the decision of four foreign governments (Cambodia, Iraq, Sudan and Syria) to accord diplomatic recognition to the G.D.R., the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany has considered it necessary to reformulate its German and Peace policies. On May 30, the Federal Cabinet unanimously approved the following statement in principle:

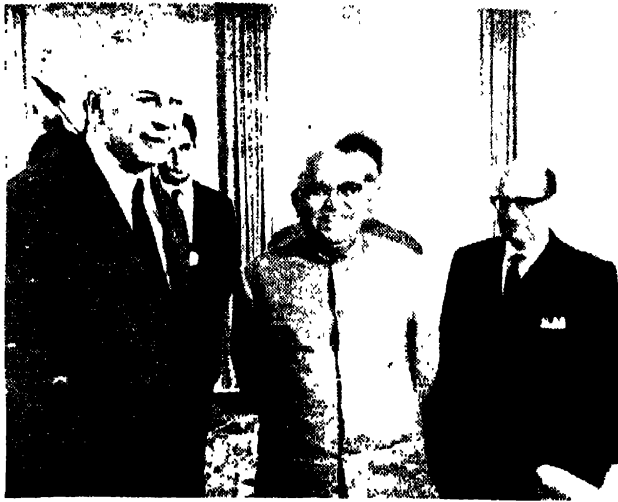
1. The Federal Government holds firmly to the fundamental obligation contained in the Preamble to the Basic Law, which calls on the whole German people to achieve the unity and freedom of Germany in free self-determination.

2. Contact between the two parts of Germany and direct relations between their citizens are indispensable to the removal of the division of the German Nation in peace. The Federal Government repeats its previous offers to those responsible in the other part of Germany to seek progress in this way through intra-German arrangements. It hopes that other governments and world public opinion will support these efforts.

3. The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany consistently pursues its policy for peace. It is resolved to maintain, with all nations, relations based on understanding, mutual confidence and the will for cooperation. Its particular aim is a European peace arrangement that will also end the division of Germany. It knows that on this it has the agreement of its partners in the North Atlantic Alliance and in the European Communities.

4. The efforts of the Federal Government and its allies to achieve peace in Europe and to overcome the division of Germany are hampered by unfriendly acts which deepen the division. Friendship and cooperation resting on mutual confidence are, therefore, possible only with those countries who take the side of the German people on the basic question of national unity.

5. National unity is deliberately ignored by the East Berlin Government; consequently, any support for that government can only be regarded as an act contrary to the right of the German people to self-determination. The Federal Government must therefore look upon any recognition of the G.D.R. as an unfriendly act. In such a case it will make its attitude and the measures it takes dependent on the given situation, so as to serve the interests of the whole German Nation.



Federal Chancellor Kurt Georg Kiesinger (left) with Congress President S. Nijalingappa (centre) and Ambassador Khub Chand



Congress President S. Nijalingappa and Party General Secretary Dr. S. D. Sharma, with Foreign Minister Willy Brandt.

Nijalingappa For German Re-unification

DURING his recent goodwill tour of the Federal Republic of Germany and West Berlin from June 1 to June 9, Congress President S. Nijalingappa, accompanied by the Party General Secretary, Dr. S. D. Sharma, called on the Federal Chancellor Kurt Georg Kiesinger and his Cabinet colleagues at Bonn. The talks the visiting Congress Chief had with West German leaders covered various subjects of mutual interest, international political issues as well as Indo-German trade relations including the promotion of Indian exports to West Germany.

At a press conference in Bonn on June 5, Mr. Nijalingappa, commenting on India's attitude towards Germany, stressed the independence of the Indian policy over this question. "I do not think India will be compelled to recognise anybody," said the Congress President. With reference to the present division of Germany, Mr. Nijalingappa commented: "I want Germany to be re-unified."

In the course of his itinerary in West Germany and West Berlin, Mr. Nijalingappa met the Federal Chancellor Kurt Georg Kiesinger (see top left photograph); Federal Foreign Minister Willy Brandt (cover page and right photograph on top); Minister for Economic Cooperation Erhard Eppler; the

President (Speaker) of the Bundestag (Parliament) Kai-Uwe von Hassel; State Minister A. Seifritz, President of the Indo-German Society in the Federal Republic; and Foreign Secretary G.F. Duckwitz.

Commenting on his talks with the West German leaders at Bonn, Mr. Nijalingappa paid a tribute to the warmth of Indo-German relations and said: "We felt we

were among friends and could talk frankly."

Apart from Bonn and West Berlin, the two Congress leaders paid a visit to Stuttgart, Cologne, and the Krupp industrial plants at Essen in the Ruhr area.

Summing up his impressions, the Congress Chief said that he was greatly impressed by the economic and social developments in post-war Germany and stated: "I congratulate the German people for their achievements."

Germany And The European Council

FOREIGN Minister Willy Brandt, recently participated in the 20th anniversary celebrations of the European Council held in London. And though he was in distinguished company, his presence was symbolic of the importance West Germany attaches to the idea of a Unified Europe.

The concept of the "United States of Europe" was mooted about two decades ago. After prolonged discussions a Consultative Assembly was set up though without the legislative powers of a parliament. A Ministerial Committee, far from being a European Government whose decisions could bind member States, was also created. Though the new set-up was not very conducive to usher in a European

Union, yet, as Willy Brandt summed up the situation some time later, it "set a great deal in motion."

As later events proved, countries like the Federal Republic of Germany, which were prepared to transfer sovereign rights to a supra-national authority, formed the Community of The Six, followed by the Coal and Steel Community, the Common Market, and the European Atomic Community whose plans were promoted by the Council itself. The Council continues to reflect the opinion of free Europe and acts as the vanguard of the European Union. It is for these reasons that Bonn attaches great importance to the idea of "United States of Europe," and, therefore, to the European Council.



"WOMEN like fashions but men make them." This adage appears to be losing its veracity in Munich's German School of Fashion Designing where a majority of women have put male students in a minority. The corridors of the Wendland House, which houses the fashion school, therefore, are always aflutter with girls moving about in eye-catching dresses. Its high-domed classrooms are often alive with discussion wars on the mini-skirt or other creative aspects of elegant grooming. In quieter moments the easels in its art studios don the shape of the future eve in sartorial terms. The Munich School, therefore, has its say in the world of creative fashions. Its designs department teaches elements of creative designing and seeks to blend imagination with technical realities. Its trainees become consultants and fashion-writers. A second department turns out technical experts for the ready-made clothing business. Yet another department prepares illustrators for pattern books or experts in style-setting. Whatever be the branch of specialisation, the German School for Fashion Designing mainly emphasises on creativity. That is one reason for its continued spell of popularity in West Germany for the last four decades.

Window on Indian Institute of Technology

AN elegant aide memoir on the Indian Institute of Technology in Madras, published recently, at once lays bare the rapid growth the Institute has made over the last decade. Spread over 630 acres adjoining the Raj Bhavan in Madras and run in collaboration with West German Technical Universities, the IIT has been offering training facilities to 2,000 trainees ever since it started functioning. Its elaborate workshops, equipped with sophisticated engineering apparatus and supervised by a qualified Indo-German staff take good care of the country's future requirements in the sphere of industrial technology. The liaison it has been able to establish with industrial establishments outside by tackling their technical problems has helped it play a significant role in the advancement of industrial technology in the South, if not the whole of the country.



Bharatiya Jana Sangh Leader in Bonn



IN the course of his recent goodwill tour of the Federal Republic of Germany, the President of the Bharatiya Jana Sangh, Mr. Atal Bihari Vajpayee, spent a couple of days in Bonn. Taking some time off his busy schedule in the West German Capital, the Jana Sangh MP called at the Foreign Office in Bonn on May 8. In the picture above Mr. Vajpayee is seen in a tete-a-tete with Dr. G. Fischer (right) and Mr. Muench.

Brazilian National Award for Prof. Koellreutter



PROF. H.J. Koellreutter, the New Delhi Max Mueller Bhavan chief who has already made a mark in the varied cultural life of the Capital, recently had one more distinction to add to an already impressive list of attainments. The latest decoration to his credit is the "Cruzeiro do Sul"—a Brazilian national award given to him for outstanding work in promoting cultural activities in that far off South American State. It may be recalled that Dr. Koellreutter, a well-known writer, composer and musician, spent three fruitful years as head of the Music Faculty in Brazil's Bahia University before he came to New Delhi. In addition to his present assignment in New Delhi, he is also the Regional Representative of the Goethe Institute at Munich for India, Burma and Ceylon.

VILLA BORSIG

CENTRE OF WORLD SEMINARS



Berlin's "Villa Borsig", the traditional seat of the German Foundation For Developing Countries, often called the "Academy of The Third World"

RECENTLY two experts in irrigation and regional development arrived in Berlin-Tegel to participate in a seminar on "Agricultural Development Planning For Developing Countries". They formed part of a large number of delegates from the Middle East and North African countries who had come at the invitation of the German Foundation For Developing Countries to deliberate on matters as would enable the huge irrigation projects in their countries to yield optimum benefits. The 18-day seminar, held partly in Berlin and partly in Tunis, was an affair for specialists and senior administrators whose main concern was to plan out the infrastructure round irrigation projects in their countries so that the benefiting people may get the maximum utility from projects

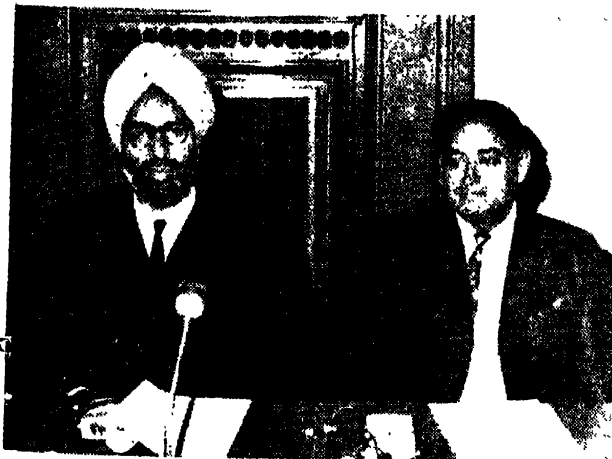
over which huge sums of public money had been invested.

The seminar referred to above is only one of a hundred organised by the German Foundation For Developing Countries. Berlin's "Villa Borsig," which primarily houses the Foundation, is now a well-known name all over the world. Ever since the Foundation was established in 1959, it has become the focal point of serious discussions and deliberations calculated to improve the quality of public administration and regional planning in far off lands. It has served as the seat for the Foundation's curatorium, its administrative unit, the Seminar Department and the Central Offices for Agricultural Development and Public Administration. Over the

(Continued on page 6)



Six Korean guests pictured in front of the German Foundation's new building.



Mr. S.S. Grewal (left), Development Commissioner, Punjab, and Mr. M.I. Mallappa (right), Chief Engineer, Mysore, who recently attended a seminar on Irrigation Planning.



The trio, "Los Huancas" from Peru, giving a recital at one of the social get-togethers at the German Foundation. Cultural meets on the international level are its hall-mark.

last decade, more than 3,000 participants have come to take part in its one hundred seminars. Most of these participants were experts in public administration or else were top-ranking scientists, doctors, engineers, economists, agricultural experts, etc.

Of late, the curatorium, the Public Administration's Central Office and the Foundation's administrative unit have found a new building near Berlin's Zoological Gardens. The new building is an up-to-date, star-like structure made of three long flat structural buildings with eight towers.

The central offices connected with Public Administration, Agricultural Development and Professional Advancement concern themselves with specialised training of experts and top professionals and evolve new reforms to improve public administration in the developing countries. The curriculum consists of German lessons, introduction to the art of administration, advanced training, seminars for exchange of views and to evaluate conclusions. Practical training, evolved in such a manner as to suit particular requirements, is also an integral part of the Foundation's curriculum. In addition, external courses in participating countries are gaining more and more significance. Under these courses one time delegates are invited to the follow-up seminars.

To make public administration in emergent countries really functioning and effective, the Foundation and the Federal Government help developing countries to improve their infra-structures through advice and by collaborating in projects like road-building, hospitals, education centres, etc.

Finally, the core of the Foundation's main activities lies in 2,000 volunteers of the German Development Service who work in 27 different countries in different capacities. All these activities put together make the German Foundation For Developing Countries a tremendous force as a catalytic agent of social change all over the world. It is primarily for this reason that it has been called the "Academy of The Third World."



Flick-flack on Suspended Beam

FIFTEEN-year old Angelika Kem's best exercise is the flick-flack on the suspended beam. At the gymnastic tournaments in Darmstadt and Esslingen (Federal Republic of Germany), the teenage gymnast from the small town of Teningen was able to finish third behind 21-year old Irmi Krauser and Marlies Stegemann, barely 18. Later Angelika travelled with the German party as a reserve to the European Women's Gymnastic Championships held at Landkrona in Sweden last May. With her flick-flack on the suspended beam, Angelika is one of the few world gymnasts who can execute this extremely difficult and hazardous exercise. Two years of daily practice has enabled Angelika to achieve perfection in this difficult feat.

HANOVER FAIR-1969:

INCREASED FOREIGN PARTICIPATION

THIS year's Hanover Fair, often considered a major event in the world of industrial development and trade, has been widely acclaimed as a step ahead of its last year's performance—a feat there is no reason to believe the coming Fair next year will not score one better upon.

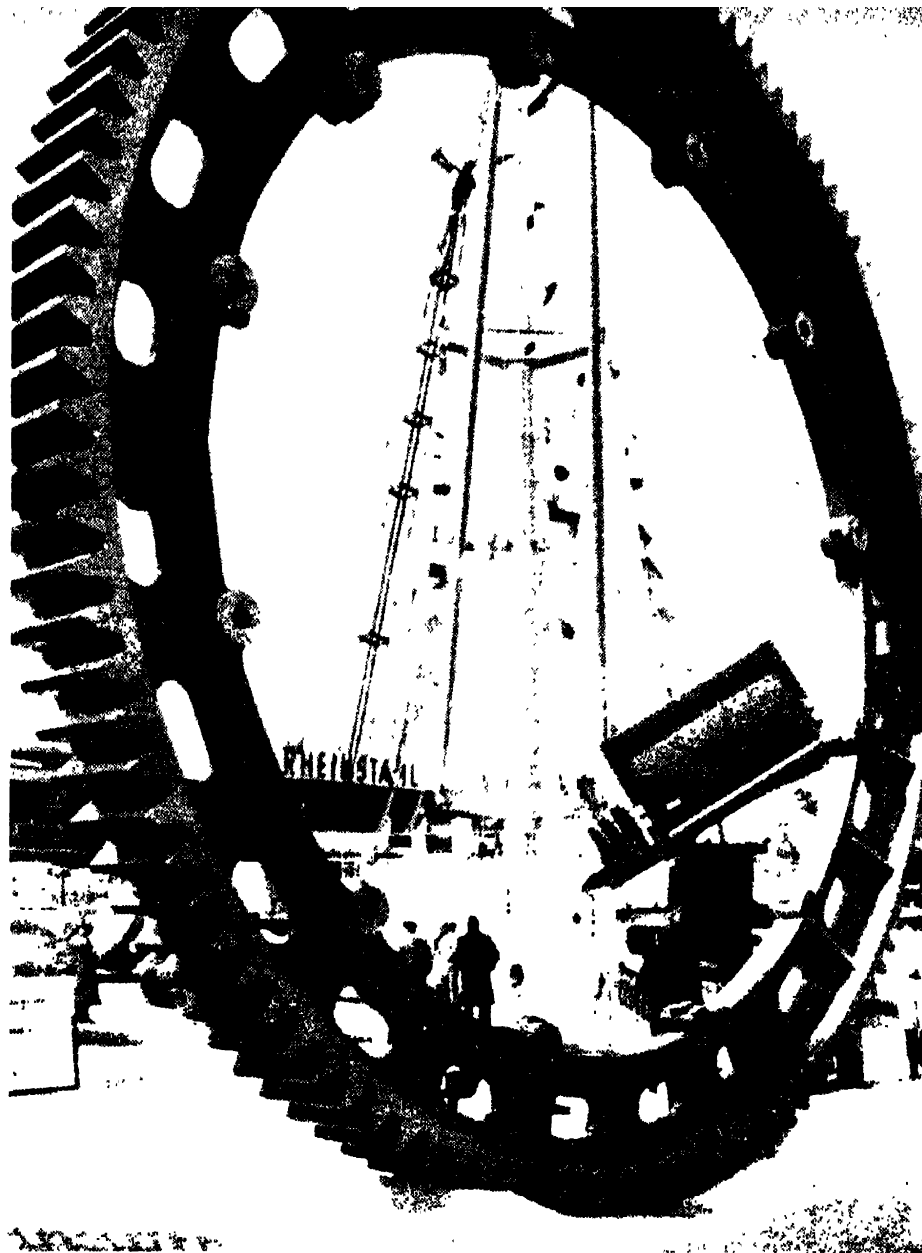
By all counts, the 1969-Hanover Fair could never be as futuristic and international in character at the same time as it turned out to be late this Spring.

Of the 5,276 exhibitors representing 5,941 firms, nearly twenty-seven per cent of the participants came from distant lands, climes and cultures. This foreign participation was certainly a big leap over its 1950-record of 2.7 per cent, a proof, if one were needed, to show that the Fair is no longer national in character as it was in its earlier years.

The Fair, housed in a modern, two-storeyed, concrete-cum-steel structure that sprawled over 225 acres of the exhibition grounds, represented a unique international setting which transcended all political stances and economic barriers. Yugoslavia and Russia, India and America, France and Austria, Belgium and Bulgaria, all found themselves side by side displaying their latest in the field of industrial technology. No wonder, therefore, if their pavilions were exquisite in lay-out and their decor characteristic of the national and cultural traits.

India, which was represented by only two firms last year, had as many as 15 exhibitors to display their latest products. In the present fair, the display ranged from the king mango to the latest machinery in the tool industry.

True to its tradition, the 1969-Hanover Fair was more than a place to merely buy and sell—



The 1969-Hanover Fair attracted nearly 6,000 exhibitors from all over the world.

its major objective being to offer facilities to businessmen the world over to meet together and explore business opportunities and to look into a gold mine of fresh ideas the fair has to offer and to transact business even if it be over the political and trade walls.

In items of technological development, the exhibits covered such a vast range of improvements and innovations in existing machinery that even experts were often hard-pressed to survey the market even in their own fields of specialisation. They covered a vast array of machinery ranging from computers to household goods.

The star attraction of the exhi-

bits displayed by firms in the Federal Republic of Germany was a remote-control system which supervised the technical facilities at Bochum's new university. The other highlights of the German pavilion were: a portable colour TV set; the Futuro weekend retreat in modern living; the infra-red image converter useful for catching culprits in the dark and to discover forgeries, etc.

With the latest that industrial technology has to offer at the international trade counter, the 9-day Hanover Fair was another landmark in industrial development of all nations—particularly the Federal Republic of Germany.



THIS year's 23rd Ruhr Festival at Recklinghausen sprung a pleasant surprise at all theatre-goers. The star attraction of the Festival was a simultaneous billing of two well-known plays "Woyzeck" and "Leonce and Lena" by the West German poet and playwright, Georg Buechner. Producer Willi Schmidt interwove the two plays scene by scene, and Eva Kotthaus (with Kurt Heintel in the picture left) played the leading roles.

The producer experimented with the idea of dramatising the estrangement of the two main characters—a task in which he succeeded admirably.



ALL eyes in West Germany are fixed at the coming age of jumbo jets. Air-fields are being redesigned to cope with the jumbo jet travel and allied industries are planning for its future needs. A typical feature of this futuristic planning is the Lectra Haul T-150 built by an Oberhausen firm, which is to be used to shift the Boeing-747 jumbos from one part of the airport to another. The diesel hauler is just the thing for the job.



THE "area of light" on a Federal autobahn (highway) near Saarbruecken is only a projection into the future street-lighting system which is both practical as well as a delight to the eye. With its introduction all over the West German autobahnen, the night light will become as good as day light—and safe too. Every fifth person in the Federal Republic owns a car and driving safety gets top priority with the authorities.



LOOKING out for fish on the bed of the Baltic Sea is a challenging assignment the ocean biologists in the Federal Republic of Germany are currently engaged with. In the course of their 11-day stay on the floor of the sea in the Flensburg Fjord, the aquanauts (picture above) restricted themselves to test-trials of an underwater fishing station which is to become their future workshop and home. Experts believe that the underwater station will allow aquanauts to work far into the sea bed itself for weeks on end and without the aid of the supply ship "Friedrich Heincke," seen in the background of the picture above. Once the deep ocean research station gets going, it will ultimately enable them to practise and evolve new techniques of deep water fish culture and fish catching devices. This will mean a complete revolution over existing methods which are primarily concerned with operations on the open seas. Additionally, deep water fishing is the ultimate answer to present shortages in fish catches we witness today.



TYPICAL of West German youth and revelling in carefree exuberance (picture: right) is eighteen-year-old Gisela Waelter. A charming representative of teenagers from the Rhineland, Miss Waelter has been selected Miss Teenage Fair to focus public attention at the coming Teenage Fair. The first of its kind in the Federal Republic of Germany, the fair will be held in Duesseldorf in the coming August and is being currently popularised all over the Federal Republic of Germany through attractive posters and other media of mass publicity.

As elsewhere, the teenagers in West Germany are coming into their own and because of this fact entire industries are being geared to cater to teenage tastes and requirements of the youth. The Teenage Fair-1969 is only a recognition of this up-and-coming generation which is today's customer and tomorrow's decision-maker.



GERMANY — THE STATES AND THE PARTIES

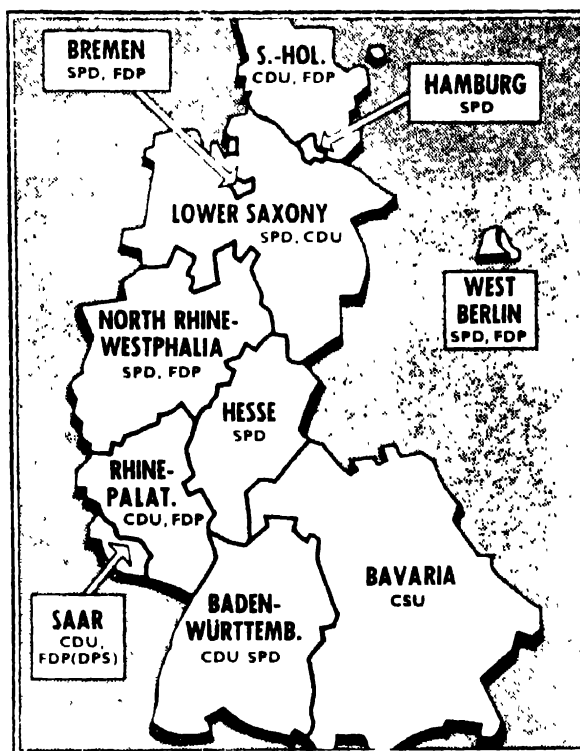
Twenty years ago, in 1949 the Federal Republic of Germany enacted, in the Basic Law, a Constitution appropriate to a democratic State based on the rule of law. In conformity with this Constitution the entire German people remain called upon to achieve by free self-determination the unity and freedom of Germany. The Basic Law applies in the territory of the eleven *Länder*—listed in accordance with the number of inhabitants.

North Rhine-Westphalia . Bavaria . Baden - Wurttemberg . Lower Saxony . Hesse . Rhineland - Palatinate . Schleswig - Holstein . Berlin . Hamburg . Saarland . Bremen.

The Federal Republic of Germany, and only the Federal Republic, has a democratic Government resulting from free elections. In terms, therefore, of international law, only she possesses the legitimate authority of the German State. Moreover, above three-quarters of the entire German population live in the Federal Republic of Germany

The Federal Republic of Germany is a social, constitutional State. She stands surty for the lawful obligations of Germany as a whole.

She is associated with the Free World in confident partnership. Through her Constitution she has repudiated all thoughts of a nation-State character. The Federation can, by legislation, transfer sovereign powers to international institutions and consent to such limitations upon its sovereignty as will serve the unity of nations and bring about a peaceful and lasting order in the world.



The map shows the *Länder* (States) of the Federal Republic of Germany together with the names of the political parties that form the governments in these States: These parties are: CDU—Christian Democratic Party; SPD—Social Democratic Party; FDP—Free Democratic Party; and CSU—Christian Socialist Union.

INDIA AND GERMANY HAVE MANY THINGS IN COMMON

COMPARED to the geographical expansion and the number of inhabitants of India, Germany is a country of middling size. In terms of area it is not even as large as the State of Andhra Pradesh. However, one of the many things that India and West Germany have in common is that both have a Government based on a system of Parliamentary Democracy.

Germany lies in the heart of Europe. It has more boundaries and consequently more neighbours than any other country on the Continent—perhaps in the world. Almost every patch of its soil is being utilized and transformed by man. Where ground is not covered by urban or rustic settlements, it is exploited by agriculture or forestry.

The foreign tourists like the romantic Rhine—the river which is

the maritime highway connecting Switzerland, France, Germany and Holland—, the colourful scenery

Territories

India	32,68,090 sq. km.
Germany (West)	2,49,000 sq. km.

Population:

India	52 crores
Germany (West)	6 crores

of the Bavarian Alps, the vivacious towns like Munich or Berlin and last but not least the German wine and beer.

One hundred years ago Germany was still being described as the nation of poets, philosophers and musicians—a nation whose century-old tradition of humanism produced men like Dürer and Bach, Beethoven and Goethe,

Luther and Schopenhauer, Karl Marx and Max Mueller.

Today Germany is one of the most advanced industrial countries of our globe, second in international trade, third in terms of Gross National Product. Names like Mercedes, Volkswagen and Siemens are symbolic of the Germany of our times. Yet this does not mean that people are happier today than in the times of Goethe, nor does it mean that the Germany of the poets and philosophers is dead.

“The German nation is a nation of contradictions”—is the verdict of the historians. Whether this is true is known only to the historians. But there is no use denying that Germany's history has been influenced by fateful circumstances and that, as one writer puts it, we are rich in man-made catastrophes...

(Continued on page 10)

Within the span of one generation Germany has lost two World Wars and—in the course of it—eight-and-a-half million people...

Twice within twenty-five years people have seen their money and "securities" devalued by nine-tenth...

Today, twenty-four years after the War its traces have almost completely disappeared :

The present standard of living is much higher than it was before the war

"The Deutsche Mark" is one of the hardest currencies of the world...

Unemployment is wiped out, the housing-shortage overcome and the mercantile fleet—completely lost after the last war—rebuilt...

This phoenix-like recovery of West Germany has been called the "German Miracle." But it was not the Germans, who invented the slogan, and a miracle it definitely was not. It was the result of the collective will to survive, expressed in hard work and individual initiative, and channelled through the organisational structure of a free competitive economy, which made possible this spectacular "come-back."

Those who were born at the turn of the century have witnessed and lived in four different Germanys: Imperial Germany (1870—1918), the "Weimar Republic" (1919—1933), the dark period of Hitler's Germany (1933—1945) and finally the Germany of today, prosperous, yet tragically divided from north to south.

There is the western part, the Federal Republic of Germany and by far the largest in size and population (6 crores) with a legally constituted Government representing the German people and state, and the eastern part, where 17 million Germans are ruled against their will by a communist regime imposed upon them by the Soviet Union after World War II.

Germans—in east and west—are sure that the day of peaceful re-unification will come. Meanwhile, however, they have to face a time which is a test of patience and perseverance. Much will depend—in this period—on the encouragement and support from friendly countries.



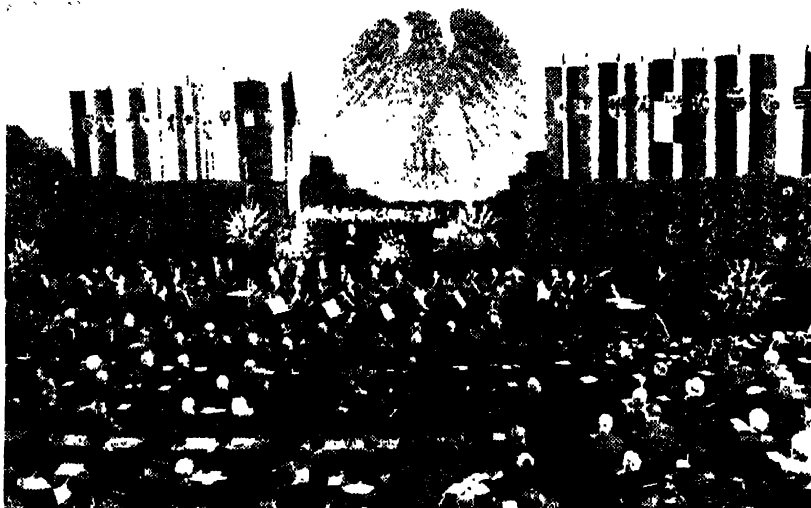
East Germans revolting at the Berlin Potsdamer Platz on June 17, 1953

Division of Germany Must be Overcome

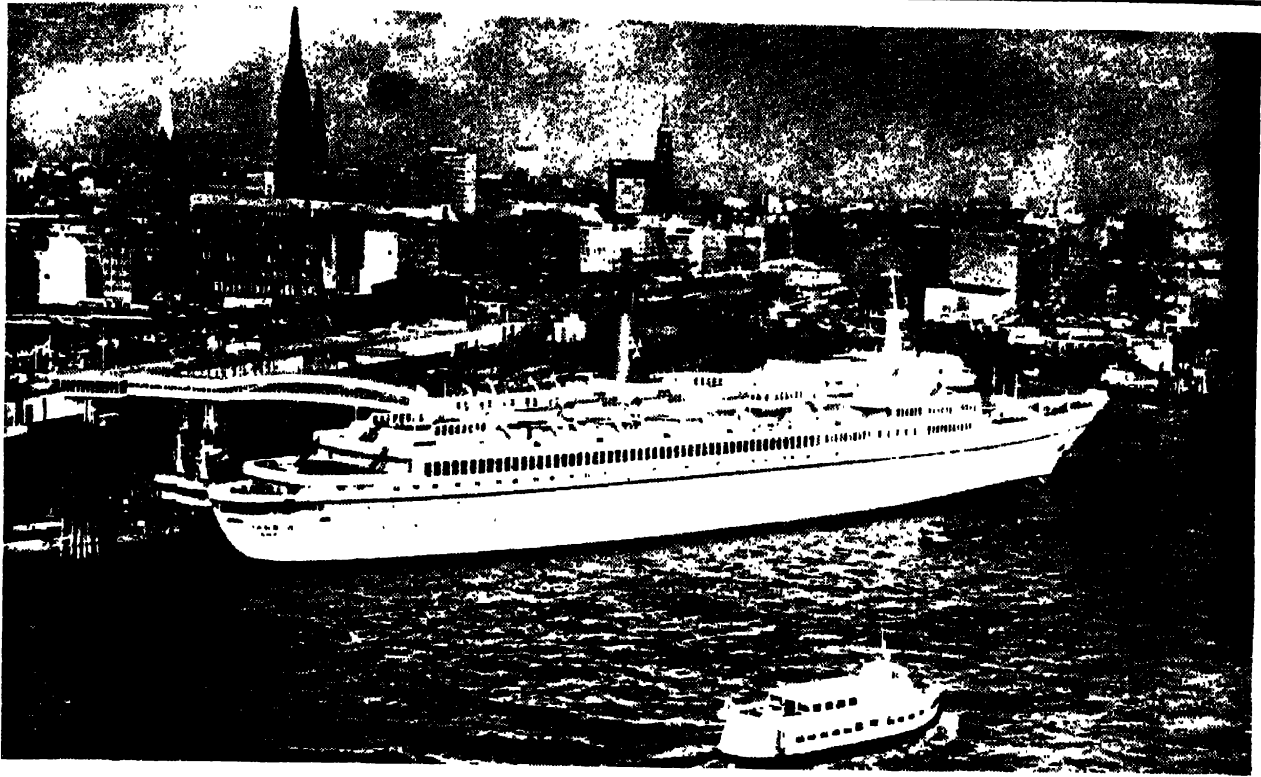
SIXTEEN years after the demonstrations for freedom and reunification of all Germans in East Berlin and East Germany, the West German people continue to regard the events around June 17, 1953, as happenings of major historical importance. Germans celebrate this day as the "Day of German Unity." It is a day for stock-taking, which makes oppressively clear the fact that Germany is still a divided country and its population is held apart from each other.

On June 17, 1953, many Germans lost their lives in an attempt to assert their free will through rallies and demonstrations. They were forced back to order by the use of military power and martial law. Today, sixteen years later, the East German rulers still insist on using their subjects to perpetuate the dividing lines. Everything is subordinated to this aim—even the new GDR "constitution" and the "nationality law." Those on whom these laws are being forced upon are being made a pawn to a regime which maintains that only under its conditions can the German nation become one or else remain divided. However, it has to be remembered that the ties uniting the German people cannot be broken in spite of the Wall, barbed-wires, mine-fields, etc. The Germans consider themselves as one people and are proud of their achievements.

In these circumstances the Federal Government has four obligations. These are: (1) It must do everything in its power to ensure that the division of the country is ended; (2) it must do everything to overcome gulfs in Germany under the circumstances of partition and Bonn Government's proposal to this effect must be continually discussed and implemented; (3) it must dismantle with firmness and perseverance the fear in the world of the present day Germany and gain the confidence of her neighbours in Eastern Europe; it must pursue a practical policy in relaxing tensions in Europe and; (4) it must actively advance the current discussion on a European peace system.



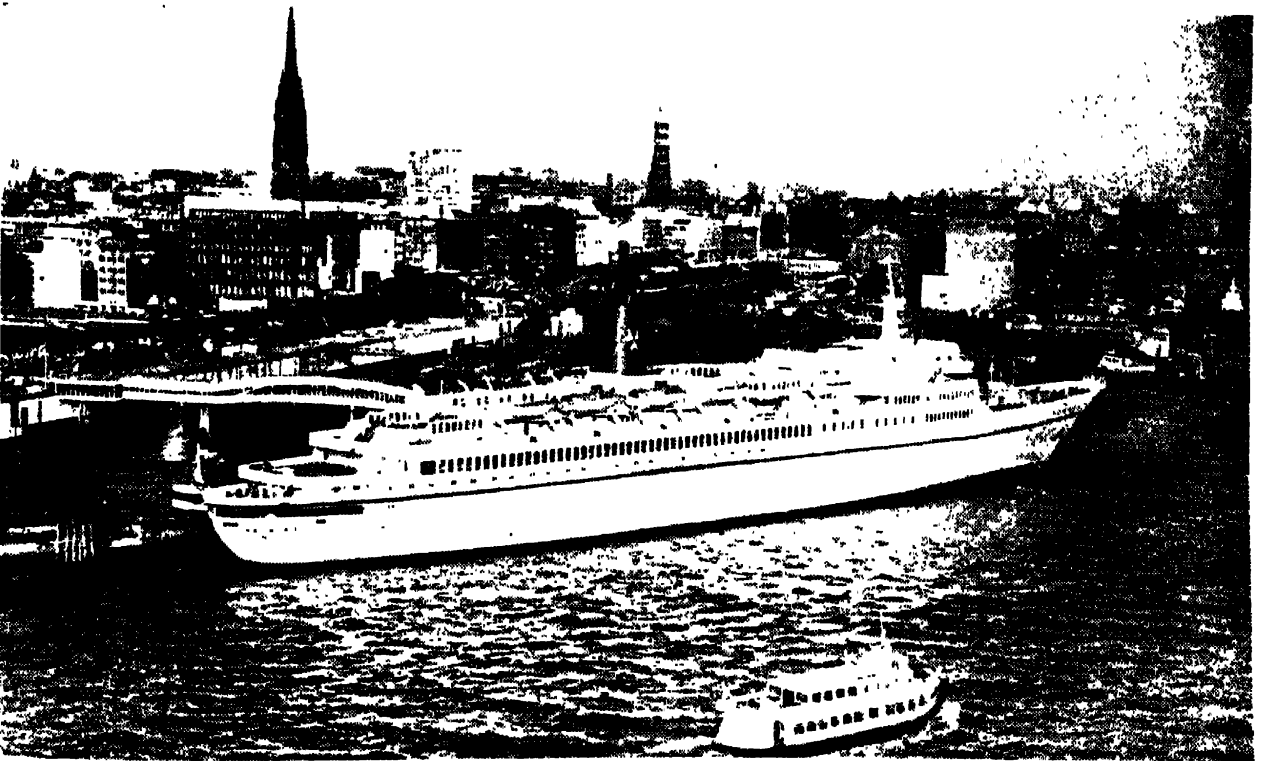
In an annual plenary session, the Bundestag commemorates "Day of German Unity."



MARK THE CONTRAST

WITH the launching of the Federal Republic's biggest ever cruiser, "The Hamburg," earlier this year, a new trail has been blazed in the sphere of luxury voyages. The 25,000-ton luxury ship can accommodate 600 holiday-seekers in its air-conditioned cabins. While the living accommodation it offers is the last word in stylish living and comfort, its

bars, cinemas and swimming pools have the final say in top entertainment. The "Floating Spa," as the ship has been called, is scheduled for pleasure voyages to the West African and South American coasts. The picture above gives an eye-catching view of the ship, while the one below incorporates 15 changes as usual. How good are you in spotting them out?



IN SHORT

In a message to Acting President Mr. V.V. Giri, the Federal President, Dr. Heinrich Lübke, has conveyed heartfelt sympathy of the German people to the cyclone victims of Andhra Pradesh. A sum of Rs. 28,000 has also been donated to the Prime Minister's Relief Fund to help the victims of the havoc.

The West German mountaineering expedition has successfully scaled the summit of the 24,648-ft. high Roc Noir—a previously unclimbed peak in the Annapurna range.

"It is our duty to exploit the opportunities of the present hour and recognise the undisputed will of the European people for unity." (Foreign Minister Willy Brandt.)

The Basic Law of the Federal Republic of Germany recently completed 20 years of its existence. Seventy experts worked for nine months on the document to establish the foundation for a democratic life for all Germans.

West Berlin is the first European city to have its 420,000 motor vehicles registered electronically, reducing thereby tiresome paper work of registration, notification, etc.

Soviet newspapers have again alleged that West Germany is equipping China to build up her missile stock-pile. Contrarily, China has

charged the Soviet Government for seeking military support from West Germans in the Sino-Soviet confrontation. In the midst of this slanging match between two camp-fellows, Bonn has reconfirmed that military goods are under embargo. Who then is helping whom?

A new technological research institute will start working in Hanover shortly. Financed by West German industry, it will study the technological and economic conditions that are expected to prevail in the next two decades.

More than 8,000 competitors are expected to participate in the 1972-Olympics at Munich. A covered stadium, which is to accommodate 80,000 spectators, is presently under construction.

With a new photocopying device displayed at the Hanover Fair recently, it is now possible to make photocopies of multicoloured originals. Ten copies of an original can be produced in one minute.

This year's International Charlemagne Prize, awarded annually by the city of Aachen, has been presented to the EEC at Brussels.

The International Youth Library in Munich is celebrating its 20th anniversary as a world centre of young people's literature. It

houses over 100,000 books in 50 languages which comprises one-third of the world's literature for children.

An Indian carpet was one of the many items put up for sale at an art auction in Hanover recently. Private collectors from all over Europe flew into the city to make their bids.

The Federal Parliament recently passed the employment promotion law that replaces the existing law in force for more than 40 years. The new law seeks to raise employment level and labour mobility within the framework of the Federal social and economic policy.

In a bid to make parks more colourful and gay, Cologne plans to build an amusement park of its own. The park, to be opened to the public by 1971, will offer year-round amusements as well as other attractions.

Applying rust to rust-proof steel is the core of a new technique developed in the Federal Republic of Germany. The result: A weather-proof building material that needs no paint, lacquer or other forms of protective coating.

"Interpack," the fifth international exhibition of packing machines, which ended in Duesseldorf a few days ago, attracted 100,000 visitors this year. With 250 manufac-

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turers, the Federal Republic occupies a leading position as the manufacturer of packing machines in the world.

The erection of the world's first plastic light house has just been completed near Glueckstadt on the Elbe. Twenty metres high and made of reinforced glass fibre, all its switching operations are done automatically.

The Rourkela steel plant processed 28,249 tons of steel during May this year. It is the highest record set up in any single month so far.

At a Kathmandu reception to celebrate the centenary of the German Alpine Club, the leader of the West German mountaineering expedition announced that another attempt would be made to conquer Annapurna I.

Printed on June 16, 1969

GERMAN =NEWS=



India's Deputy Prime Minister in West Germany
MORARJI DESAI WITH WILLY BRANDT

(See Pages 2 & 5)

**Tucholsky Kästner
Lenz Kusenberg
Hildesheimer**

Humor und Satire

Humour and Satire



Wit and humour are the spice of life. They let off the steam of human tensions and make criticism acceptable more palatably. Satire is the finest form of literary criticism that touches social life and therefore has often been rated as a supplementary force behind public laws. "Humour and Satire," a collection of representative German wit and satire, falls under this category.

The collection includes some of the finest pieces by five outstanding German wits and humorists of this century. They are: Kurt Tucholsky, the political critic, poet and prose-writer Erich Kästner, playwright and novelist Siegfried Lenz; the Group-47 satirist Wolfgang Hildesheimer; and the surrealist story writer Kurt Kusenberg.

Whatever the target of satire in these witty writings, they reveal a well-developed sense of wit with a straight and penetrating criticism. Tucholsky's "The General in The Drawing Room," for example, is a fine caricature of an arm-chair military commander who barks orders to his fighting units over a telephone. While the fighting men become cannon fodder, it is the General who gets the decoration. Kästner's "A Charming Evening," yet another comment on social get-togethers, is a comic depiction of a social party where old jocks go the round and which is marred by the host's pet dog who spoils the evening because he gets a friendly pat on the wrong side. Altogether, the selection reveals the German craving for a peaceful and well-organised social life.

Publisher: Max Hueber Verlag, Muenchen.

GIRI SENDS GOOD WISHES TO DR. HEINEMANN

In a message of greetings and felicitations to Dr. Gustav Heinemann, who took over as President of the Federal Republic of Germany on July 1, India's Acting President, Mr. V.V. Giri, has, on behalf of the government and people of India, cabled the following good wishes:



Dr. G. Heinemann

"On the occasion of your assumption of the office of the President of the Federal Republic of Germany I have great pleasure in conveying to Your Excellency the cordial greetings and sincere felicitations of the Government and people of India to which I add my own.

While expressing my best wishes for Your Excellency's success, I feel confident that in the years to come the areas of cooperation between our two countries will continue to widen not only to our mutual benefit but in the larger interest of peace and understanding.

I also take this opportunity of wishing Your Excellency personally all health and happiness and the people of Federal Republic of Germany ever increasing progress and prosperity."



V. V. Giri

MORARJI DESAI AT THE FRANKFURT GANDHI SEMINAR



Morarji Desai

Gandhiji's disciple and Deputy Premier Morarji Desai, who was on a visit to West Germany to inaugurate the Gandhi Seminar jointly sponsored by the Gandhi Committee and the Indo-German Society there must have found himself in a Land of Gandhi during his itinerary. For when he said that the people of Germany can "understand better than others the message of Gandhiji," he was probably stating more of a fact than being polite. The same theme was in evidence during his talks with President Heinemann on whom he was the first foreign dignitary to call after assuming office. The rapport

between the man-of-peace and Mr. Desai was immediate. Similarly, in his talks with Chancellor Kiesinger he discovered a vested interest in peace and Gandhian approach to political problems. His meeting with Willy Brandt (cover page) also took place in all cordiality.

NOT THE SLIGHTEST SHADE OF TRUTH

The Soviet news agency "Novotny" maintains in an article that trade relations between the People's Republic of China and the Federal Republic of Germany are mainly aimed at increasing the Chinese military potential. These Soviet allegations are already well-known for a long time and do not contain the slightest shade of truth. It may be restated that the export of arms or strategic goods is specially included in an embargo list. Export of military goods to the People's Republic of China is therefore not possible.

GERMAN FOOD AID TO INDIA

AN agreement on German food assistance was signed on July 4, 1969, by Mr. A.T. Bambawale, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Finance, on behalf of the Government of India, and by the German Ambassador, Baron von Mirbach, on behalf of the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany.

According to this agreement the Federal Republic of Germany will grant to India in 1969 64,000 tons of wheat. Another 26,000 tons of wheat will be the German contribution to the multilateral EEC Grant for India, for which an agreement has already been signed.

This German food aid, the total value of which is approximately Rs. 4.3 crores, is part of the International Grains Agreement 1967 (Kennedy Round). The Food Aid Convention, which came into force on July 4, 1968, provides for an annual amount of 4.5 million tons of foodgrains to be given as grant aid to developing countries over a period of three years from 1969.



The well-known Indian author, journalist and critic, Nivad C. Chaudhuri, who is currently writing a book on the German scholar, Max Mueller.



Signing the wheat agreement in New Delhi are Mr. A. T. Bambawale, Jt. Secretary, Ministry of Finance, for the Government of India and Ambassador Baron D. von Mirbach (second from left), for the Federal Republic of Germany. On the Ambassador's right and rear are Mr. H. Kahle and Mr. W. Gaymann.

ECONOMIC AID MISSION

AS already indicated by Mr. Morarji Desai, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance, who was shortly on a visit to the Federal Republic of Germany, a German governmental economic delegation arrived in New Delhi on a 12-day-visit on July 14, 1969.

The delegation is headed by Mr. E. Elson, Additional Secretary to the Bonn Ministry of Economics, and includes high officials of the German Foreign Office and the Federal Ministries of Transport, Finance and Economic Cooperation, as well as the Bank of Reconstruction (KfW). The Indian delegation will be led by Dr. I.G. Patel, Special Secretary, Ministry of Finance in New Delhi.

From July 15, the two delegations will negotiate the terms of an agreement on the German capital aid for 1969-70. They will discuss the

overall aspects of German financial and technical assistance to India and questions pertaining to trade and investment.

During their stay in India, the German delegation will visit Indian firms and Indo-German joint ventures in Madras and Bangalore. The capital aid agreement is expected to be signed at the conclusion of the negotiations.

It may be mentioned that the German delegation to the meeting of the Aid India Consortium held in Paris about 6 weeks ago, had pledged a contribution amounting to Rs. 50.1 crores (268 million DM) for 1969. The amount will comprise debt relief as well as non-project and project aid. It includes food aid valued at Rs. 3.4 crores (nearly 18 million DM) an agreement for which was signed in New Delhi on July 4, 1969.



THE Stuttgart Ballet, more properly known as the Wuertemberg State Theatre Ballet, has been a matter of national pride for the Germans. But since it began giving performances at Manhattan's Metropolitan Opera House in New York, its name is on the way to international fame.

Indeed, its three-weeks of 24 performances at the Met have taken both the American audiences and ballet critics alike by its intensely moving dance sweep. For what particularly impressed the audiences was the Ballet's distinct style as well as the quality of the performance put up by the cast. Its six performances included the now well-known pieces: "Taming of the Shrew," "Romeo and Juliet," "Eugene Onegin," and "Giselle." Also, the performance of the two pairs, Susanne Hanke and Heinz Clauss in "Romeo and Juliet," and Mercia Haydee and Richard Cragun in Cranko's "Taming of the Shrew" (picture above) provided a new emotional experience.

The credit for building up the Stuttgart Ballet largely goes to the gifted choreographer John Cranko who has given it a repertoire of 52 pieces, more than half of which are his own creations.

Good Wishes For Satyajit Ray at Berlinale

ON the eve of his departure for West Berlin where his film competes for top honours at the 19th Berlin International Film Festival this year, film director Satyajit Ray was accorded a hearty send off at a reception given in his honour in Calcutta. Wishing the director of the Indian film entry to the Berlinale, "Adventures of Goopy and Bagha," all

the best, Mrs. Kopf, wife of the Consul General (picture above), hoped that the film will hit the mark. Prominent among those to felicitate Mr. Ray and producers Nepal Dutta and Ashim Dutta at the get-together were Cultural Attache, Miss U. Komers and eminent film critics of Calcutta. It may be recalled that Mr. Satyajit Ray, who won two Silver Bear awards for best direction in 1964 and 1956, is familiar to the Berlinale



Two Indian Journalists in Germany



GOING round West Germany on a study-tour recently were two distinguished members of the Indian press corps—both of them ladies and free-lance journalists: Miss Harji Malik well-known to the readers of a leading daily of New Delhi and Mrs. Rami Chhabra known to the TV audiences and the readership of a number of periodicals in the

Capital. In the course of their tour the two ladies showed interest in a wide range of subjects, including the pre-election scene, television, students welfare programmes, Indo-German cooperation and the Gandhi Centenary celebrations. The picture above shows the journalists with two officials from Bonn Foreign Office: Dr. Lautenschlager and Mr. Muench.

Women Leaders' Delegation Tours Germany

CLOSER understanding and collaboration between women's and social welfare organisations in India and West Germany take a promising turn when a 6-member goodwill delegation of women leaders begin a 4-week study-tour of Germany. The delegation—three from Maharashtra and one each from Delhi, Calcutta and Madras—will meet their West German counterparts



and discuss related problems with their hosts. At a reception given to the Maharashtra members of the delegation at Bombay (from left) were: Mr & Mrs Heredia, Mr Schwarz, Maharashtra Finance Minister and his wife, Mr & Mrs Wankhede, Dr P. Bensch, Mrs (Dr) and Mr Magar and Mr and Mrs Kunz. Mrs. Irene Heredia, Mrs. Kusum Wankhede and Mrs. (Dr.) Magar (second, fourth and fifth) comprise the delegation.

DESAI IN GERMANY

INDO-GERMAN FRIENDSHIP STRENGTHENED

SINCE I had the opportunity on that November day in New Delhi to plant a tree of friendship at the site of the Gandhi memorial the world has moved on."

These words of welcome by Federal Chancellor Kurt Georg Kiesinger at a dinner he gave in honour of Mr. Morarji Desai, Deputy Prime Minister of India, are no mere indication of the warmth with which the Indian leader was received by the Federal Chancellor in Bonn on July 4. In a way, they sum up the general tenor of the five-day goodwill tour Mr. Desai undertook of the Federal Republic of Germany. For not only were the joint talks, on whichever level they took place, fruitful but also evidence was available to the effect that the tender plant of Indo-German friendship was beginning to strike roots in the soil of mutual understanding and was growing into a tree.

Cordiality, in fact, rolled like the proverbial red carpet right from the time the Deputy Premier's plane touched down at the Bonn airport. To receive him at the airport were two well-known friends of India among others, Mr. G.F. Duckwitz, the former

German Ambassador to India and currently Foreign Secretary, and Dr. Adelbert Seifritz, Chairman of the Indo-German Society.

His courtesy call on the Federal President Dr. Gustav Heinemann, the first foreign dignitary to call on him after he took over as President, was a meeting between Germany's man-of-peace and the Indian disciple of Mahatma Gandhi. No wonder if the topic of discussion between the two centred round the Gandhian approach toward current political problems.

A similar thematic approach was visible in Mr. Desai's talks with Federal Chancellor Kurt Georg Kiesinger and Foreign Minister Willy Brandt.

His talks with Mr. Karl Schiller, Minister for Economic Cooperation, concentrated on economic relations between the two countries. Here the talks were motivated by a desire to sort out practical problems on the economic plane in a spirit of mutual assistance. An indication towards this end came

from Mr. Morarji Desai himself towards the end of his visit, namely, that a composite governmental delegation would be coming to India on July 14 to negotiate the terms of the 1969-70 capital aid to India, which has already been pledged to the extent of Rs 50 Crores.

His stay in Frankfurt, coming as it did, at the end of his visits to industrial establishments in Hamburg, Hanover and Wolfsburg, brought him in touch with the German people's belief and attitude towards the Gandhian philosophy. It was in Frankfurt that Mr. Morarji Desai inaugurated the Gandhian Seminar, which was jointly sponsored by the German Gandhian Committee and the Indo-German Society. Summing up his impressions of this event before a huge gathering the Deputy Prime Minister said, "The people of Germany, who have seen two terrible wars in 30 years and who have a strong tradition of philosophical idealism, can perhaps understand better than others the message of Gandhiji."

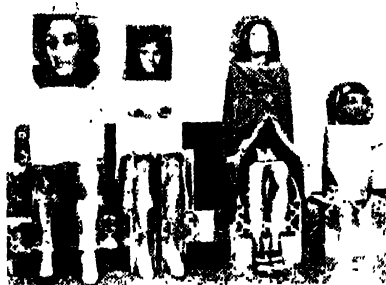
Talks between Deputy Prime Minister Morarji Desai and Chancellor K. G. Kiesinger were cordial and friendly.

Foreign Minister Willy Brandt and Mr. Morarji Desai just after the former's return from Paris.

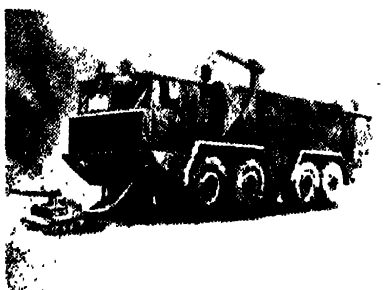




THE friendly ties between Great Britain and the Federal Republic of Germany, steadily increasing since the War, reached a new high recently when Federal Foreign Minister Willy Brandt went to London to participate in the European Ministers' conference and took time off to call on Queen Elizabeth.



COLOGNE's Wallraf-Richartz Museum, already known for its fine collection of art, is richer now. The latest to add to its art treasure is a collection of more than 100 paintings of modern art loaned to it permanently by a well-known art-lover of Aachen. It can now boast of the finest collection of art from all ages—from the middle ages to the latest pop and op art paintings.



THE latest in fire-fighting equipment to meet accident eventualities connected with jumbo jets in future is the "mini-tank." Comprising of a mother-vehicle and a remote-controlled, heat-proof mini-tank that plods into the holocaust at 15 miles an hour, the unit can discharge 4,000 gallons of water and 400 gallons of foam. This will enable it to fully control the deadliest of fires.



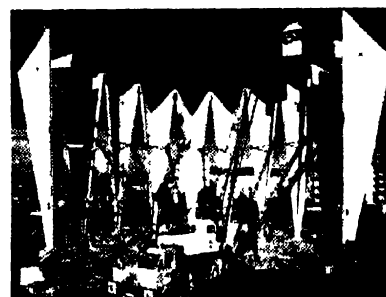
WITH the 1972-Olympics fast coming, Munich's fashion-designers are anxious to keep up the Bavarian tradition in sartorial elegance. Its couturiers, therefore, are again giving top importance to the dirndl, a close-fitting bodice with full skirt, available in all shades and materials. The bridal trousseaux in the dirndl style, as in the picture above, are particularly catching the fancy of the German women and are rapidly getting international acclaim.



THE latest in binoculars was displayed recently at the Hanover Fair by the well-known German firm Zeiss. Capable of being folded together and fitted in the coat breast pocket, the new binoculars help one to recognise an object at a distance of 80 metres as clearly as one at 10 metres. It costs Rs. 380 only.



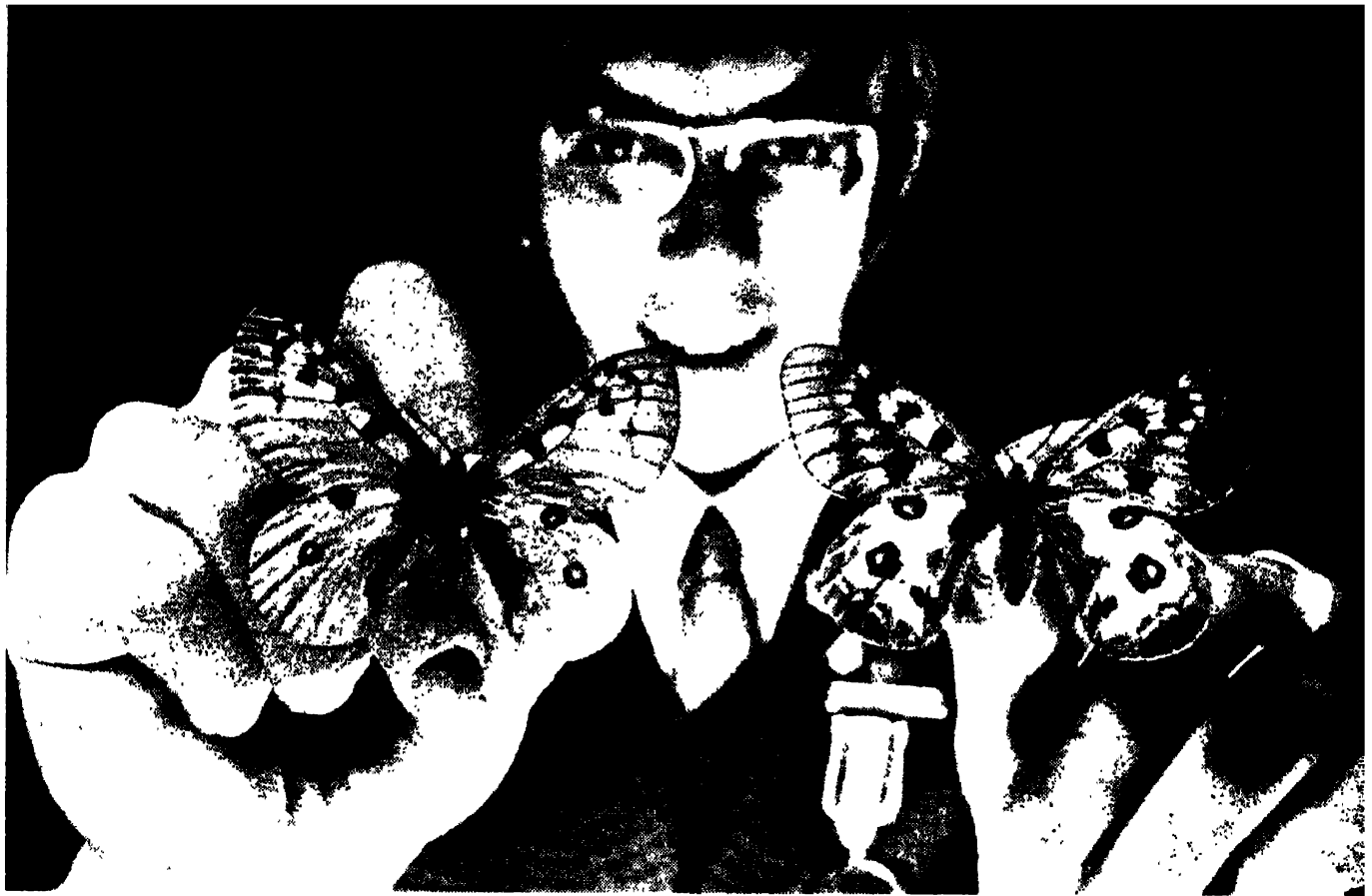
Believing in the maxim 'catch them young,' the Gymnastic and Sports Club 07 Oberlar near Bonn in West Germany has done admirable work in training young people in the 3-to-18 age group. With experienced coaches to train 260 youngsters, the club has enabled 400 of its young members to win sports and athletic awards so far.



PRE-CAST house-building, as shown above, is increasingly becoming popular in West Germany. Using pre-cast concrete slabs of all shapes to build modern structures, a German firm proposes to build schools, sports centres, apartment blocks, bridges, etc., in future. The new technique ensures a standard quality, stable prices and assures quick results.



READY to take off at its maiden flight in Bremen is the VFW -H 3—a helicopter developed by a well-known firm in the Federal Republic of Germany. The three-seater craft is 9.30 metre long, 965 kg. in flying weight and has a speed of 250 km per hour. These features make the aircraft ideal for private and inland travel in West Germany.



With an irresistible passion for butterflies, 17-year old Roland Summkeller has contradicted the theory that butterflies mainly depend on their sense of smell in

their daily movements. After a 4-year research on the mating habits of the butterflies the young Summkeller has established that they go by their poor eye-sight.

GERMANY'S TEENAGE INVENTORS

"Youth is the opportunity to do something and to become somebody."

I.T. Munger

THE younger generation of West Germany, particularly the teenagers, is in no mood to let go the opportunity provided by youth. Indeed, if they were to have their own way they would become outstanding researchers and inventors in almost all branches of Science and Technology. One is inevitably led to this conclusion if one is to go by the results of a science contest recently sponsored for the young people in the Federal Republic of Germany by a leading news magazine. What is more, it would appear that they are eager to put their inventive genius to give new

dimensions to human welfare, even if it meant incurring the displeasure of their elders or plodding at an idea after school hours. However, there is little doubt that given the chance they would come up with inventions that not only startle the layman but also baffle the experts.

"Youth Investigates," a competition in which the younger generation, particularly the school boys, participated at Wolfsburg.

(Continued on page 8)

A pair of headphones attached to sensitive cells that convert optical variations into acoustic signals—is Rainer Kretschmar's idea of providing sight-guidance to the blind. The 17-year old schoolboy from Koblenz tries out the device on himself as he blindwalks a street. The discovery promises to give a new lease of life to blind men and women. →





Wolfgang Diesing, a 21-year old schoolboy from Hanover's Leibniz School, surprised even the experts with a new technique which combines two or more sound tracks into a single one. This year's Federal Prize for Technology goes to young Diesing.

has yielded interesting results. A new ear-phone device, invented by a school student, for example, promises to help the blind walk about busy thoroughfares almost unaided. Another schoolboy is credited with a stereophonic technique that combines two sound tracks into a single one. Yet another pair of schoolboys in Munich have developed mini-rockets out of newspaper waste that reach a height of 8,500 metres.

Most of these inventors are schoolboys who perfected the inventions out of their pocket money. Also, they were developed in spite of the father's censoring looks at their "crazy ideas" but with the help of en-



Two Munich students, 21-year old Klaus and 19-year old Victor Branti, proudly display the models of the miniature supersonic rockets made out of waste newspapers at the space exhibition in Munich's Deutsches Museum. With hulls made of rolled newspapers which are dipped in water, the mini-rockets reach a height of 8,500 metres by the oxidization process alone.

couraging mothers. Nevertheless, Germany's school-going generation has given ample proof of their claim to genius. And this is no vague claim. The Federal Government has recognised their talent for they have been awarded the maximum number of federal prizes instituted for Physics, Biology and Technology this year.

Courtesy: "Stern," Hamburg
Pictures: Hoggemann



Teenager Peter Ruzicka's research paper on "Some New Types of Hearing Experiments" has led him into the field of outstanding music compositions.



The 16-year old Thomas Eichhorn bagged the Federal Prize for Biology for his interesting experiments which established a co-relation between the blood pressure of school children and the environment at school. Blood pressure of children goes up with a strict school teacher. This observation is based on recordings before and after school hours.



The Chancellor's "Report on The State of The Nation" and the 20th anniversary of the Federal Republic of Germany coincided with June 17 this year. The report made by Chancellor K.G. Kiesinger covered almost all aspects of West German development.

CHANCELLOR KURT GEORG KIESINGER

REPORT ON THE STATE OF THE NATION

WE agreed that this year we would present the report on the State of the Nation in Divided Germany on the 17th of June. We also decided that on this day we would commemorate here in the Bundestag the 20th anniversary of the Federal Republic of Germany.

We could not have chosen a more significant place for this occasion than this parliamentary assembly, nor could we have chosen a better time than this day. Although we have every reason to be satisfied with developments in the free part of our fatherland, we cannot overcome our sorrow at the continued division of our country forced upon us.

The fundamental political orders in the two parts of Germany today differ in their structures and aims more than ever. Our Basic Law which became effective twenty years ago created a free democratic and social state based on the rule of law. It has made human dignity and human freedom the highest principle for any governmental action and embodied them in basic rights, the essence of which even the legislator cannot encroach upon. This Basic Law enabled a vigorous social and governmental system to develop here which has secured for every citizen a life in freedom, national prosperity and social justice.

In contrast to this, developments so far in the other part of Germany, and especially the new constitution of the GDR of April 1968, leave no room for the existence of a free and social community. The [East German] legal and social system is based solely on the political standards of the Communist Unity Party. The power concentrated in the hands of the party is unlimited.

Instead of a separation of powers, there is a concentration of powers. Basic rights have been eroded, their essence remains unprotected, and a number of them are missing altogether. Nor is there any independent institution to ensure the constitutional observance.

The enforced division of our country and of our nation is bitter enough. But bitterest of all is the fact that our countrymen over there are compelled to live in a coercive social and political organisation without any possibility of making a free decision. The theory

Federal Chancellor Kurt Georg Kiesinger presented the "Report on The State of the Nation in Divided Germany" on June 17 this year. The date coincided with the commemoration of the 20th anniversary of the Federal Republic of Germany. The two events give to the occasion a double significance.

proclaimed by the Soviet Union in connection with its forcible intervention in Czechoslovakia, which shocked the whole world, purports that a country, once it has become part of the Socialist camp, never again had the right to leave it. This makes it evident that according to the intentions of the Soviet Union and the overlords in the other part of Germany our countrymen separated from us would have to remain against their will within the Communist camp forever. Under this doctrine, the

reunification of Germany could not become a reality unless the Federal Republic, too, would be included in the Socialist camp. And in fact this is one of the aims explicitly laid down in the new (GDR) constitution.

This should give food for thought to those appeasers and euphemists among us who advocate recognition of GDR.

Naturally, we are confronted with the fact that on the other side 17 million people are governed by rulers that they have not freely elected, and must obey laws they have not freely approved of. But the 17 million citizens do not regard themselves as a nation forming a separate state as is obviously the case with the peoples of Eastern Europe. And this is precisely the basic difference between them and the nations of the "Socialist camp." Thus what is missing is not only their approval of the regime and of the "constitution" imposed on them, but also their approval of the mere existence of a so-called second German state.

Recognition by us or by others could be no substitute for this absent consent. Such recognition would confirm injustice to be justice and would violate the generally accepted principle of self-determination. This the 60 million Germans living in the free part of our fatherland, their legislative bodies and their government, have no right to do. Moreover, recognition would in the long run extremely jeopardise or destroy the freedom of Berlin, for free Berlin lives on the hope of national reunification in peace and freedom.

The Federal Government has made clear its position regarding recognition

of the GDR by other states in the declaration issued on May 30, 1969, which was communicated to all other governments. In that declaration it stated:

"The efforts being made by the Federal Government and its allies to promote peace in Europe and to end the division of Germany are being hampered by unfriendly acts that serve to widen that division. Therefore, friendship and co-operation based on mutual confidence is only possible with those countries who side with the German people on the fundamental question of national unity.

"The East Berlin government disregards national unity, consequently any support of that government can only be regarded as an act incompatible with the right of the German nation to self-determination. The Federal Government must therefore regard recognition of the GDR as an unfriendly act."

In making this statement of principle on our policy regarding Germany we have not made ourselves the prisoners of any rigid automatism. We take each case on its merits allowing for the actual circumstances and in keeping with the interests of the German nation.

Up to now the right of self-determination of the German nation has been respected by the great majority of states. Apart from the Socialist states who have already violated that right by recognising the other part of Germany, three Arab states, Iraq, the Sudan and Syria, as well as Cambodia, have given international recognition to the GDR in the past few weeks.

In the case of the Arab states, it is the conflict with Israel and the hostile attitude of the GDR regime towards that country that has been the deciding factor. We for our part wish to see the freedom of the State of Israel preserved. This will not prevent us from developing normal, indeed, friendly relations with the Arab countries, if they themselves are willing to do so. This is another reason why we hope for a speedy, peaceful and equitable solution of the dangerous conflict in the Middle East.

As regards Cambodia, we acted in conformity with our statement of principle without breaking off diplomatic relations. But now the Cambodian Government has decided to sever relations with us, probably for reasons which could prove to be most deceptive.

On seeing our own efforts to promote contacts with the other part of Germany, some foreigners may ask why we want to prevent other countries from doing what we ourselves are trying to do. But the contacts we seek are aimed at neither *de facto* nor *de jure* recognition. The purpose of these contacts is to mitigate the hardships which division brings for our nation and to preserve the unity of the German people in spite of that division. Recognition, however, implies just the opposite. The rulers in the other part of Germany leave no

doubt as to this: Recognition is intended to widen the gap.

In the past 15 months also the Federal Government, acting from case to case in conjunction with the Bundestag and the Bundesrat, has continued with its programme for improving and reviewing intra-German relations, which was outlined in the Government policy statement issued on December 13, 1966, and extended in 1967.

On April 21, 1969, the Federal Government expressed the view that it



Heinz Rudder's memorial in Recklinghausen, as shown above, symbolises very graphically the division of Germany.

was conceivable to appoint representatives and to set up all-German commissions on a parity basis to prepare the ground for subsequent agreements.

The Federal Government has also declared that the conclusion of an agreement to regulate intra-German relations for a transitional period was not ruled out either.

As early as March 11, 1968, I gave an explicit assurance that the Federal Government was willing to arrive at an agreement on the mutual renunciation of force also with the other part of Germany. Some, though limited, progress has been made in the field of interzonal trade and postal traffic.

On the whole, however, the situation has, if anything, aggravated. The rulers in East Berlin have encumbered intra-German relations by introducing a number of measures harassing Berlin and interzonal traffic. On June 12, 1968, passport and visa requirements were introduced for persons travelling or in transit between the Federal Republic and West Berlin. Since July 1, 1968, an equalisation tax has been levied on what are referred to as "transport services of West German and West Berlin enterprises on roads and waterways belonging to the GDR."

The East German regime is opposed to anything that is common to both parts of Germany, and especially to any existing all-German societies and organisations that have members on both sides.

But what is particularly distressing is the fact that these constant impediments have now also affected the organisation of the Protestant Church in Germany. The regional synods of the Protestant Churches in the other part of Germany are now drawing up the statute for a "Confederation of Protestant Churches in the GDR". But we share the conviction of Protestants in our country that an imposed division into two organisations cannot weaken the consciousness of solidarity and the spirit of unity.

Wherever people cannot live in freedom they have no other choice but, while inwardly dissociating themselves from the regime in power, to make compromises in order to obtain a minimum of personal and job security. This also applies to the younger generation, who have never known any other political reality. The GDR rulers complain that they only meet the requirements of the Socialist community where it helps them to get on in their occupations. More stringent penal laws on political offences which came into force on August 1, 1968, at a time when we reduced our corresponding legislation to a minimum, are intended to discourage any resistance. The warning examples of June 17, 1953, of the Hungarian uprising in 1956, and of August 21, 1968, in Czechoslovakia, as well as the decades of waiting in vain for a change in the situation, have given rise to widespread indifference towards politics, which is left to the Communist functionaries. The family, one's job—these are the spheres of life into which the citizens in the other part of Germany have withdrawn, because there they are more likely to find the security and the comradeship which make life bearable. But this is not to say that the years of intellectual and political bondage have dulled their spirit. We know that in spite of their realistic assessment of prevailing conditions they still want freedom, and peaceful reunification.

The East Berlin regime is constantly striving to change the *status quo* in Berlin in its favour. The struggle for Berlin reached a climax when an attempt was made by threats and blackmail to prevent us from holding the meeting of the Federal Assembly in Berlin. Together with the three Western protecting powers we warded off that attempt, and on March 5, 1969, Dr. Gustav Heinemann was elected as the next Federal President in Berlin. On July 1, he will succeed Dr. Heinrich Lübke, who, after years of devoted work in his high office, decided to retire on that date.

In its statement of principle of May 30 the Federal Government has once again solemnly professed the binding preamble of the Basic Law which calls upon the whole German people to accomplish the unity and freedom of Germany in free self-determination. It harbours no illusions whatsoever that it will be very difficult to attain this aim by peaceful means—for it is peaceful

means only that we will employ--and that long perseverance and unremitting energy will be required to this end. In the last resort, the success of our efforts for unification depends essentially on an overall European understanding, on the gradual establishment of that European peace arrangement within the framework of which there will also be possibility of overcoming the partition of Germany. The necessity for steadfast patience puts our people to a hard test. It is easier to stand together in critical yet passing situations than to offer resistance to long drawn-out processes of attrition and not to become indifferent or lose our nerves when there seems to be no end to our efforts or when they appear to be in vain. He who assesses the situation correctly, will neither run after illusions nor give up hope. On the contrary, he will unswervingly strive for confidence, support, and understanding.

He will also be careful not to vitiate the importance of this great national problem and thus our people's right to self-determination by merely endlessly talking about it and even destroy this right by the confusion created among our own people and in the world through this talk. The majority of our people understand this situation and is acting accordingly. In the past twenty years millions of German expellees and refugees, too, have given proof of such steadfast patience and determination to arrive at a peaceful settlement. They deserve, that we defend them energetically against thoughtless abuse.

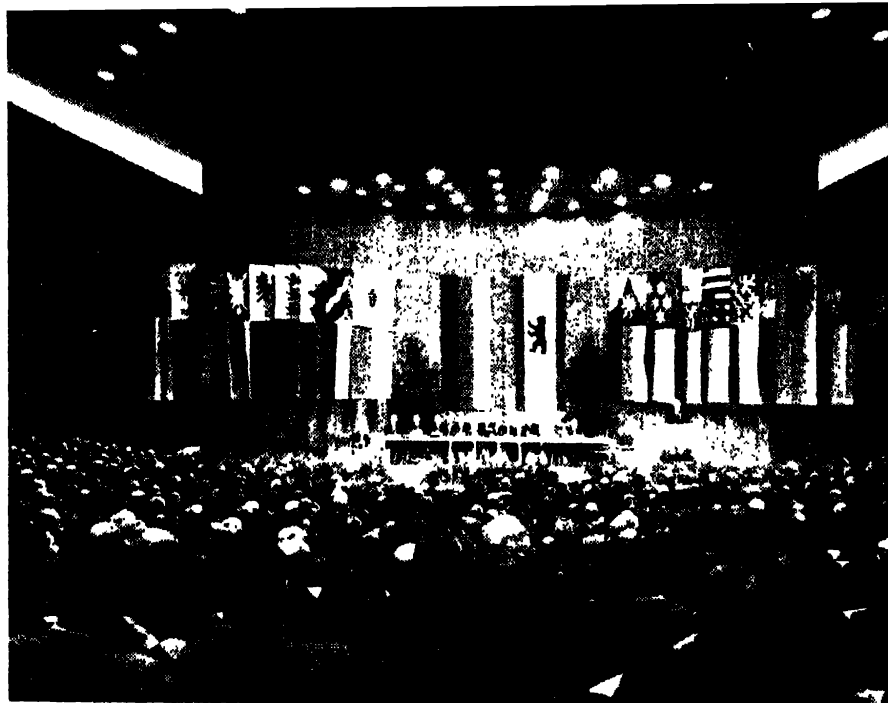
Principles of Foreign Policy

Nothing that has occurred since the last Report on the State of the Nation can change the foreign policy and the policy with regard to Germany initiated by the Federal Government. The principles of that policy therefore remain unchanged: Openness, readiness for understanding and renunciation of the use of force--without giving up our rights. Therefore, our offer to the rulers in the other part of Germany stands unchanged that we try to reach agreement on measures designed to prevent a deepening of the division and to help mitigate for our people the hardship of the separation.

The 21st of August has dealt a severe blow to the efforts to promote understanding and to strengthen peace.

The fact that the overlords in the other part of Germany took part in the intervention against Czechoslovakia throws a revealing light on their way of thinking and their policy. "The close brotherhood in arms of the National People's Army and the armies of the Soviet Union and the other Socialist countries" referred to in Article 7 is an integral part of the new Constitution of 1968. This is clear proof of the complete dependency of the regime on the Soviet Union.

Eastern propaganda has accused us of interfering with developments in Czechoslovakia. We have strongly rejected that lie at once. Nor shall we in the future meddle with the internal affairs of other peoples. But we continue to be ever prepared to improve our



Re-unification of the entire German people in a divided country has been a wish of all Germans which has always got a popular response from all sections of the population. In early 1954 the "Kunatorium Indivisible Germany" was founded. Picture above shows one of the many sessions of the Congress held in West Berlin

relations with all peoples in Eastern Europe who share this desire. This is, as we note again and again, in keeping with the will of the great majority of our people.

Since August 21, 1968, it is clearer than ever that our people is not prepared to query the Atlantic alliance, which commemorates its twentieth anniversary this year. The existence of this alliance is no obstacle on the way towards a European peace arrangement, but constitutes an indispensable prerequisite for a success of that difficult undertaking. NATO has kept us--the nations of free Europe--from yielding to Soviet predominance or from becoming a mere protectorate of the United States. The alliance and our contribution to it through our Federal Armed Forces guarantee our freedom as well as our cultural and economic development.

On November 5, 1968, Richard Nixon was elected President of the United States of America. Shortly after his inauguration, the new President visited Europe and explained his policy with regard to the alliance. He has made clear that it is his will, too, that the United States should give a lead in the alliance but not dominate it, that, therefore, all partners are to take part in the decision-making within the alliance.

Championing A United Europe

From the outset, the German people in the Federal Republic has set its hope on more than simply the re-building of a state and on the restoring of German unity. As stated in the Basic Law, it has wanted to serve peace in the world as an equal partner in a united Europe. Today, after twenty years of sometimes successful, often disappointing developments, this determination, as is shown

by all public opinion polls, has not weakened. As a vigorous people, as a solidly built state, we look upon ourselves as part of an emerging European community which derives its own strength from the combined vigour of its members. Our people realises: Only a united Europe can prevent others from determining its fate, only a united Europe will be able to take part in framing the future of our world. It was this realisation that left its mark on German foreign policy during the long years of Konrad Adenauer's chancellorship. The Federal Republic became a member of the Council of Europe, of the Coal and Steel Community, of the Western European Union, of the European Economic Community and of the European Atomic Energy Community. The Federal Government has continued that policy. Unfortunately, the dispute over Great Britain's accession has proved a severe obstacle on the further path towards unity. The Federal Government has steadfastly championed Great Britain's participation in word and deed. But we did not allow the conflict over the question of an accession of others to jeopardise or even destroy the existing Community. In spite of the difference in our opinions on an enlargement of the Community, we have not allowed France and Germany to drift apart, in our interest and of the future of Europe.

On April 27 of this year General de Gaulle resigned. This great French statesman has for many years been working for a close co-operation of our two peoples. For this our people owes him a debt of gratitude. Last Sunday Georges Pompidou was elected to be the new President of the French Republic. During his term of office as Prime Minister he took a

leading part in the development of Franco-German relations. We are also in the future prepared to promote together with his Government and in the spirit of the Franco-German Friendship Treaty these relations between our two nations, relations which are of much importance for Europe.

The policy of European unification now enters upon its third decade. It is possible that development in Europe will receive a fresh impulse already this year. Notwithstanding the election year, the Government will seize every opportunity to live up to its responsibilities.

Western European unification will not stand in the way of a greater European understanding. On the contrary, it ought to and will facilitate it. To attain this aim, we are prepared to participate in the endeavours for a relaxation of tensions, that is, for a removal of existing conflicts as well as for disarmament and limitation of armaments. It cannot be overlooked that both, disarmament and limitation of armaments on the one hand and the removal of existing conflicts on the other, are closely interrelated. The Federal Government holds the view that such efforts should be heralded by an agreement guaranteeing the renunciation of force.

I remind you of the Resolution adopted by the German Bundestag on September 26, 1968, in which the following is stated:

"The German Bundestag is in favour of international arrangements on equal measures for arms control, arms limitations and disarmament. The Federal Republic of Germany has given its partners in the alliance [NATO] an undertaking that it renounces the production of nuclear, biological and chemical weapons and has submitted to appropriate international safeguards. It does not seek national control over nuclear weapons nor national possession of such weapons."

As regards the Non-Proliferation Treaty the Federal Government has, for quite some time now, established guidelines for its attitude. In the course of time it was possible to achieve improvements in the treaty, but there are still some essential questions requiring clarification.

Evolution of the Basic Law

The quality of our Basic Law, the intellectual, economic and political life that has freely evolved and which will continue to evolve within its framework, will be of the greatest consequence for the cause of German unity.

The fathers of the Basic Law decided in favour of a federal state as the kind of political organisation most consistent with the traditions of the German people. That decision was the right one. But it is not surprising that the experience of two decades should also demand a further development of the federal system in keeping with the requirements of modern times and tasks. At no point should this consti-

tution become rigid to the point where reason becomes absurdity and a boon becomes a torment.

In this necessary process of evolution we have come a long way since the present government came to office, farther in fact than with all previous attempts at reform taken together.

The law to promote economic growth and stability, as well as the reform of budgetary law, have made it possible to harmonise within the federal framework a fiscal administration responsive to economic trends with a



When the American President, Mr. R. Nixon visited West Berlin recently, the people gave him a hearty welcome.

system of pluri-annual financial planning. Two important new institutions, the Statutory Council for Economic Policy of the Public Authorities and the Fiscal Planning Council, formed in agreement with the *Länder*, have enlarged the set of tools available within the Federal Republic. With these tools we hope to avoid in future a situation which in the long run would become unbearable owing to the fact that uncoordinated interests either run parallel or conflict with each other. To achieve this, it will be indispensable to reach an agreement on the priorities to be assigned to public tasks.

The reform of the system of fiscal administration, which was for years the subject of discussion and dispute, was put on the statute books this spring by a law to amend the constitution. In the narrow sense this reform legislation makes provision for a balanced redistribution of tax revenue within a large tax-levying grouping, reorganisation of revenue equalisation among the *Länder*, of competence for tax legislation and of tax administration. It also created the constitutional basis for the reform of municipal finances. The law on the reform—and above all that means the improvement of municipal

finances—will be passed before the end of the present legislative term.

However, many of our citizens, when they hear or read a phrase like "reform of fiscal administration", find it hard to understand that this reform constitutes in fact a comprehensive evolution within our federal system. In the Government policy statement of December 13, 1966, I said that the reform of fiscal administration was one of the major tasks of domestic policy. I referred in that connection to the necessity of redistributing functions between the Federation and the *Länder* in keeping with new developments. The laws to amend the constitution enacted in April and May of this year represent a significant section of the reform programme. There are three important spheres where the Federation and the *Länder* will co-operate in future: building and extension of universities, improvement of agricultural structure and conservation of coastal resources, and of regional economic structures. The Federation will be competent for basic legislation laying down the general principles governing higher education. Educational planning at national level and the promotion of scientific research have been made the subject of a set of administrative arrangements between the Federation and the *Länder* embodied in the Basic Law. This means that in this field the Federation will have not only the right but also the duty to take initiatives if it wishes to meet its responsibilities.

Remembering the Past

The overwhelming majority of our people support this Basic Law and the free community that has grown from it. This applies in particular to the older generation, those who lived through the First World War or the Weimar Republic and the disastrous years between 1933 and 1945. They should impress upon the younger generation what all this meant.

Mass unemployment was the curse of the Weimar Republic and perhaps the real cause of its downfall. Where there are desperate people there is political radicalism. For this reason healthy economic development is not only the guarantee of desirable prosperity and of social security for all sections of the population, it is at the same time essential for the social and political stability of our country. That is why it was so important to overcome, in spite of all the pessimists, the economic setback that menaced us in 1966/1967, and even with such thoroughness that today we are faced with quite the opposite kind of problem, that of another boom.

On January 1, 1968, we still had 526,000 unemployed and 250,000 vacancies. In May 1969 when we had some 1,300,000 foreign workers, there were 807,000 vacancies, while the number of unemployed had fallen to 123,000. Our gross national product rose from DM 485,100 million in 1967 to DM 528,800 million in 1968, a rise of 9 per cent.



Vigilance on foreign affairs, promotion of economic stability and socio-political development according to the Basic Law are tasks which leave no day off for the Grand Coalition members. The Cabinet Ministers (above) meet in the lawns of the Chancellor's Office.

International Currency Crises

We have surmounted the monetary crises resulting from speculation on changes in international currency parities. We live in an environment where so far not the same importance had been attached to currency stability as with us. After weighing up the arguments and risks we decided to retain our present exchange rate. This step created the basis for further decisions by business and industry. However, presuming that exchange rates remain stable, it will not be possible to maintain international equilibrium for any length of time unless there is better co-ordination of economic and monetary policies. The Government therefore supports all efforts, especially within Europe, aiming at international co-ordination of short and medium-term economic policies.

The socio-political development of the Federal Republic had to conform to the principles embodied in the Basic Law, which characterises the Federal Republic as a democratic and social state based on the rule of law. The term "social" in this sense does not only mean looking after those who are wage-earners, important as this may be in our industrial age. Rather, the social concept obliges the legislator to guarantee that all groups and all strata of our community receive the social protection they require. Yet it would be a grave misjudgement of a social state based on the rule of law if, in creating an all-embracing system of social security, we wanted to deprive the individual of the responsibility and chance freely to determine his own life. Such a regimented, egalitarian mass society would conflict with the standard of values laid down in the Basic Law. But where the help of society and the state is necessary, be it that it is this very help which enables the individual freely to determine his own life or be

it that on account of illness or old age, or for other reasons, he is not able to help himself, then this help must be given effectively.

The desire for social security and justice is strong in our country. We have created exemplary laws and institutions. They place burdens upon us, and their limit is where they start to reduce our economic efficiency.

The social budget submitted to parliament on January 21, 1969, gives a clear picture of our many social services and is thus a valuable help for political decisions in this field.

Inter-occupational Mobility

We live in an evolutionary society. Every occupational group has changed in the course of the past decades and will continue to change. Old occupations die out, new ones are born. The worker of today is no longer the worker of the 19th century, neither as far as his material circumstances go nor as regards the judgement of his own position. The distinctions between workers and salaried employees have become blurred. This has been taken into account, for example, by the law on the equal treatment of workers and salaried employees in the event of illness, and by the pending revision of legislation relating to protection against unlawful dismissal. Farmers and craftsmen also find themselves in a changed world of technological developments which have not only altered their material conditions but fundamentally transformed the character of their occupations. Whereas under former rigid structures the individual was permanently tied to his profession or trade, often against his will and with very little chance of changing over to a different occupation, today there is considerable mobility in this respect. This we have taken into account, primarily in the promotion of an employment (manpower develop-

ment) law and in the law on vocational training. It is symbolical of this trend that the Federal Office for the Placement of Labour and Unemployment Insurance in Nuremberg will in future be known simply as the Federal Labour Office. Perhaps one might venture the forecast that in future decades, though the danger of unemployment will not have been removed entirely, we will probably find ourselves having to deal more with the shortage of labour.

This governmental support for inter-occupational mobility has a twofold aspect. In terms of economic policy the aim is to ensure that branches of industry with promising prospects for the future will have enough qualified manpower available. In terms of social policy the objective is to provide the individual who wants to get on in his occupation or change to another profession with the training opportunities he needs. The economic upswing has provided the basis for necessary improvements in our economic structure. Today, the difficulties of readjustment in the Ruhr district have to a large extent been overcome, and the population of that industrial centre in the heart of Europe can again look to the future with optimism. And we hope that this will soon also apply to other areas whose economic structure puts them at a disadvantage or whose location places them in economic danger, for example, the regions adjacent to the Soviet Zone border, Berlin and the Saar.

Our agricultural programme has been drawn up to allow for the changes taking place in the rural community. It aims at an overall development ensuring adjustment to the changed economic situation based on measures of regional, educational and social policy.

Measures to improve the industrial structure of rural areas are a suitable means of providing new opportunities for farmers who are leaving the land,

and of enabling those who stay and cannot make enough money from farming to earn additional income. This must be a harmonious development. We reject any proposals aimed at drastically reducing the number of farming units.

In my last report on the state of the nation I spoke in detail of the need for a drastic reform of education. I do not intend to repeat what I said on that occasion, but in view of the often quite excessive criticism of the present situation I think it should be said that in the country we are not living in an "educational desert". In past years important and successful work has been done by the *Länder*, the Federation, the Science Council, the Council for Education, the West German Rectors' Conference, the Max Planck Society and the German Research Association, as well as other institutions in the field of education and research. The stream of pupils into schools providing a general education has reached proportions never known in the past. The number of secondary-school leavers who obtained their higher leaving certificate doubled between 1955 and 1967, and the figure is expected to double again by 1976. This expansion is not only the result of the population growth but is largely due to improved opportunities in education. The percentage increases in the number of higher leaving certificate holders in any particular age group are particularly impressive: from 3.8 per cent in 1955 to 9.3 per cent in 1967.

Secondary education is today no longer the privilege of a minority. The proportion of children from working-class families now attending secondary schools has shown a gratifying upward trend. In Baden-Wuerttemberg 40 per cent of those entering the junior secondary-school at the beginning of the current school year, for instance, were from working-class families, and the corresponding figure for grammar schools was 18 per cent.

It is most gratifying to state that the school dispute of previous years, which chiefly concerned the relationship between state and church with regard to schools, has been settled in a number of *Länder* by mutual agreement. This old dispute appears to be coming to an end everywhere. The promotion of employment law and the law on vocational training constitute an important part of our educational reform programme in terms of a social educational policy, which is why I wish to give them further emphasis in this connection.

Following up my announcement in the previous report on the state of the nation, I have in the meantime appointed a study group on national education. In this consulting group representatives of the Federation, the *Länder* and the academic and scientific organisations have, for the past year, been working together successfully with a view to speeding up the reforms to be initiated in the respective spheres and implementing them with due regard to their relationship with other spheres.

Alexander von Humboldt Foundation Fellowships

APPLICATIONS are invited from Indian nationals resident in India and subjects of Sikkim for the award of fellowships offered by the Alexander von Humboldt Foundation for pursuing advanced academic research projects at the universities or academic research institutes in the Federal Republic of Germany and West Berlin.

The Alexander von Humboldt Foundation awards research fellowships to highly qualified young foreign scholars who desire to pursue advanced academic research work at universities or research institutes in the Federal Republic of Germany and West Berlin. These research fellowships are primarily intended for scholars having entered upon a university career, for future staff members of independent research institutes, or for persons expected to hold other leading positions in their home country.

Duration and Value:

For Fellowship 'A'—Monthly stipend of DM 1,000 (Rs. 1,850, approx.)—Ten months.

For Fellowship 'B'—Monthly stipend of DM 1,400 (Rs. 2,600 approx.)—Six to twelve months.

Passage costs both ways, in case where the fellow himself cannot bear it. Passage cost for return journey will be borne by the Foundation only if the fellow returns to home country directly, immediately on the expiry of the tenure of fellowship.

All fees except charges for compulsory health and accident insurance.

Minimum Academic Qualifications:

1. A first class Master's degree or equivalent qualifications in the subject of research.
2. (a) For Fellowship 'A'—at least two years' teaching and/or research experience at university level after obtaining the Master's degree.
- (b) For Fellowship 'B'—at least five years' teaching and/or research experience at university level after obtaining the Master's degree.

Age: Between 25 to 38 years.

For application forms and other details apply with a self-addressed unstamped envelope (23 cms. x 10 cms.) superscribed 'Alexander von Humboldt Fellowships 1969' to the Ministry of Education and Youth Services, Government of India, Section E.S. 4, Shastri Bhavan, 'B' Wing, 5th Floor, Dr. Rajendra Prasad Road, New Delhi-1.

The last date of receipt of application forms duly completed in the Ministry of Education is 30th July, 1969.

Promoting Higher Education

In my last report I said that should we—the Federation or the *Länder*—fail to do our duty in any field, history will not accept the excuse that this was because we had not the authority. In the meantime the development of the old and the construction of new universities has been laid down as a common task in the Basic Law, the long-term targets to be established in joint responsibility by the Federation and the *Länder* and to be set out in skeleton plans. In its pluri-annual financial planning the Federal Government has already made provision for the financing of this common task. Moreover, under the new Article 91b of the Basic Law the Federal Government intends to conclude arrangements with the *Länder* on the planning of national education; on that very

basis the Federal Government will help to promote supra-regional research projects. Finally, the Federal Government, on the basis of its newly acquired authority, has started work on a skeleton law on the general principles of university education. Conditions at our universities necessitate the early elaboration of uniform principles governing access to all institutes of higher education including higher technical colleges, and covering syllabuses and examinations. In almost all Federal *Länder* new university laws and statutes have been drawn up. The Federal Government, which is following these initiatives with great attention, does not, it is true, hold the view that all structural problems of our universities must be solved in the same manner. But on the other hand uncoordinated action must not be allowed to endanger that minimum of uniformity which is essen-

tial for the functioning of any university system in a modern federal state.

Student Unrest

In the past year, the reform of our university system has assumed greater political importance as a result of student unrest. As they themselves openly admit, the revolutionary minorities at our universities have used the reforms desired by the majority of students as a pretext to put themselves at the head of that rebellious movement. In reality, and as they again admit, they do not want university reform, they want to reign over the universities and society. They will not listen to argument; they cannot be convinced. We should not underestimate the danger they represent.

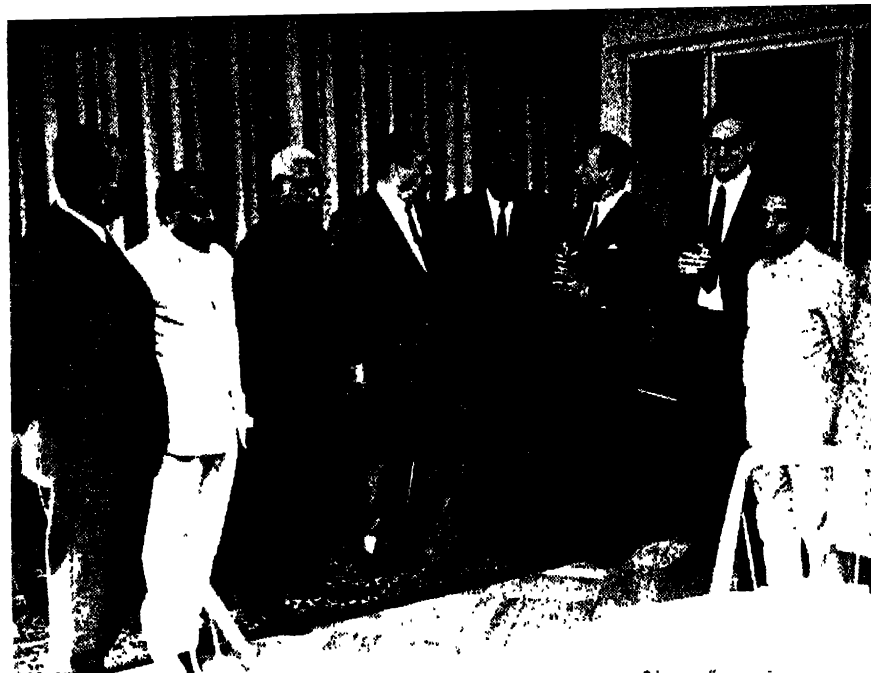
Their leaders are not immature adolescents but people who are of an age where they know quite well what they are doing and where they are fully responsible for their actions. Our population expects those of us in the Federation and the *Länder* who bear responsibility to ensure that these groups are resolutely opposed wherever they violently and unlawfully obstruct the freedom of teaching, learning and research at universities in the Federal Republic.

On the other hand the aims of the restive and demanding but not violent part of our student population must be taken seriously. What these students are aiming at is a modern constitution for our universities, an education that is adapted to the requirements of the modern world and, beyond the framework of the universities, opportunities for adequate participation by the citizen in the shaping of political opinion. Nothing could be more welcome than such a commitment, the real aim of which is participation in framing the future. Luckily those elements among the students are gaining ground who turn against violence and revolution because they have come to realise that their aims are diametrically opposed to those of the anarchic groups.

I have mentioned the downfall of the Weimar Republic, not because I was convinced that similar dangers threaten us, for this state is built on a solid foundation and enjoys the approval of its people. But wherever we see tendencies that are fundamentally directed against our social and political structure we have to stop them right at the beginning.

The Weimar Republic did not perish because of mass unemployment but because of the intellectual and political strife among the German people. As a result of this it was not possible for them to emerge together from the shattered past. Intolerance and hatred led to civil war, political murder and growing radicalism in political life.

In the Federal Republic, too, there have in the past two decades been heated disputes on external and internal decisions. But these disputes did not destroy internal peace because we always kept the common weal clearly in mind and respected the opinions of our political opponents. There have been demonstrations and public protests



During his recent study-tour of European capitals Delhi's Mayor Huns Raj Gupta spent a few days in Bonn. Get-togethers and receptions at the Foreign Office, as above, led to a greater appreciation of each other's point of view.

during the past two decades as well. But it was not until Easter of last year that violence once again came defiantly out into the open. It is no consolation that in other countries similar or even worse things happen. We have to keep our own house in order. If we cannot there is a danger that acts of violence by groups on the extreme left will get out of hand and that at the same time those citizens who are startled by this violence will be driven to the extreme right.

In every society there are extreme ideas and groups on the periphery, on the right as well as on the left. In the Federal Republic extremist groups are smaller than in most other free countries. In our state with its rule of law those minorities, too, shall be able to express themselves as long as they keep within the bounds of the constitution and abide with the existing laws. The citizens of this country will, we hope, repudiate these extremist groups in the day-to-day discussion and ultimately at the polls as well. But where extremist groups exceed the limit they must expect constitutional and legal steps to be taken against them.

The purpose of a report on the state of the nation is not to elucidate the activities of the Federal Government in the period under review. And yet, considering that this legislative period is drawing to a close, it would seem logical to give a comprehensive report on the work of the Grand Coalition. Let me at least say that I view our joint achievements with satisfaction. It is not four but two-and-a-half years of joint work that lie behind us. During that period we have not only completed the Government's programme with the exception of the reform of the electoral law—but, moreover we have begun and accomplished a multitude of important tasks in foreign and home affairs. I feel that I should mention three other subjects

which should not be left out of any report on the state of the nation.

It would be an omission not to refer to the great importance of the new penal legislation enacted by the Bundestag, and especially of the passing of a new general part of the penal code. The Bundestag has thereby put onto the statute book very essential reforms that had been attempted on and off for many decades.

Another important achievement of the Grand Coalition was that a joint solution was found for the emergency laws which had been the subject of dispute for the past ten years, in that they guaranteed the protection of fundamental freedoms even in abnormal situations.

As regards the long and deeply controversial problem of statutory limitation regarding murder and genocide we have agreed on a decision which satisfies the dictates of justice and conscience.

Ladies and Gentlemen, I repeat: Two-and-a-half years of joint work are a short time, but so is the twenty-year existence of our Federal Republic of Germany, when we consider the long history of the German people. We should be mindful of this here as well as in the other part of Germany, even under the heavy burden of separation. Nor let us forget that, although we have every reason to be proud of our achievements, we are constantly challenged to improve on our work and seek perfection. Gratification at our achievements must not develop into complacency. Let us rest assured that it is not unseeing forces that determine our fate but reason and a sense of moral values. The will of the fathers of the Basic Law is also our will: to respect human dignity in shaping the future of our whole nation, and to serve world peace and prosperity in a spirit of brotherliness.



A scene from the fantasy film "Adventures of Goopy and Bagha" - India's entry to this year's Berlin Film Festival. The drummer Bagha is played by comedian Rabi Ghose and Tapan Chattopadhyaya appears as Goopy, the singer.

INDIA'S entry to this year's Berlin Film Festival, the international forum for avant garde film-producers, directors, critics, and other film celebrities, is the much acclaimed Satyajit Ray film "Adventures of Goopy and Bagha." Like his earlier productions, Ray's new film is something of an event by itself for the Indian screen. More so this time for it reveals this intellectual-artist in a new role -the role of a fantasy-maker.

Depicting the adventures of two adolescent, simple-hearted youngsters -Goopy, the singer and Bagha, the drummer -the film deals with the two ruralites running up against evil and then eventual triumph. Based on a fairy-tale, Ray's unique handling of the theme vests the film with a great human warmth and Bengal's musical tradition. All this put together makes it a

landmark in great audio-visual portrayals. Besides, Ray's own scenario, songs, music settings and costume designing, apart from film direction, give to the film a typical Satyajit Ray touch.

The doyen among Indian film directors needs no introduction to the international gathering of top film celebrities and film critics who annually get together at the Berlinale. In fact, they already bracket him with France's Jean-Luc Godard, and Sidney Lumet and Jan Troell, the internationally reputed film directors. Winner of two Silver Bears for best direction in 1964 and 1965, the Berlin film audiences are already familiar with a number of Ray films.

It may be recalled that ever since its setting up in 1951, the Berlin Film Festival has served to focus a continuous spotlight on courageous and provocative

experiments in film-making and has thus the credit of lending to films and its makers international prestige. For nearly the last two decades, this international forum has helped discover and promote outstanding talent in the film industry and has set the pace for the cinema of tomorrow. India, which has had a continuous association with the Berlinale, has had the distinction of screening a number of films including artist M. F. Husain's maiden film venture, "Through A Painter's Eyes." It also won the Golden Bear award last year in the category of documentaries and short films.

The ten-day Berlin Film Festival this year draws the best films made in a number of countries including France, Japan, Sweden, U.S.A and Yugoslavia. West Germany's entry is Peter Zadek's controversial German film: "I am an elephant, Madam."

PROFESSOR HERMANN OBERTH :

FATHER OF SPACE TRAVEL

Professor Hermann Oberth, the German pioneer of space travel, recently celebrated his 76th birthday. Paying tribute to the Father of Space Travel and his one-time teacher, the German-born rocket researcher, Dr Wernher von Braun, now Director of the U.S. National Aeronautics and Space Administration, pointed out that billions of dollars spent on space projects so far were not merely directed to get two cases of lunar sand from Apollo 11. The real gain, he said, lay in the enormous technological development—extending from welding processes to television techniques and medicine—made possible by preparations for the moon-flights. Since most of the groundwork for the space travel of today had been made by Professor Oberth more than four and half decades ago, we give below brief biographical notes on his early career by courtesy of the Hamburg Newspaper, "Die Welt."

"EVERY great idea requires a prophet," says Dr Wernher von Braun in an article dedicated to his teacher and promoter Prof. Hermann Oberth, "who is bestowed the difficult and thankless job of being a pioneer and open the way for recognition and realisation of an unknown area of thought." Recounting how Prof. Oberth's first book, "Rocket Into Planetary Space," published in 1923, had encouraged him to dedicate his life to space travel, Dr Braun acknowledges his debt to Prof. Oberth's book

for what he has been able to achieve.

In 1923, when the manuscript for "Rocket Into Planetary Space" was ready, no publisher was prepared to risk his money for the "adventurous and utopian" ideas of the high school teacher. As a result, Oberth had to publish the book himself and foot the bill too. Today, however, a little over four decades and half, series of rockets are being sent to other planets and in a few days time man is expected to fly across the space and set foot on the moon.

Born in a surgeon's family on June 25, 1894, at Feucht near Nuremberg in the Federal Republic of Germany Hermann Oberth took upon himself the then-thankless job of space research at a young age. Jules Verne's novelette, "A Trip From The Earth To The Moon," had fired the imagination of the young man and he began to toy with the idea of rockets that would travel to the moon. Oberth began testing his ideas on gravity and weightlessness through constant dives and jumps even though at the cost of physical risks. Yet at 20, the precocious youngman was clear on two fundamentals



Father of Space Travel—Prof. Hermann Oberth, who holds the "Great Merit Cross."

of space rockets. First, that space rockets would have to depend upon liquid fuel, and secondly that gravitational pull could only be overcome by means of multi-stage rockets. Thus in 1914, Oberth stole a march over the U.S. rocket experts with a multi-stage rocket idea.

The Ufa engaged him as a science adviser for the Fritz Lang film "Woman In The Moon" and the assignment gave him the chance to test his rocket engine. But then he lost an eye during the tests and eventually he returned disappointed to his home in Siebenbuerger.

When the Russians and Rumanians finally came to know about his research he refused several tempting offers for work with them. Instead, he made available his services for those who were developing the V-2 under Dr. Braun in Peenemuende but he had to be content with the role of a consultant.

The pioneer of space research has lacked neither honour nor recognition. He was awarded the "Great Merit Cross" of the Federal Republic of Germany and Gagarin Medal besides other honours.



Dr Wernher von Braun, Director, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, U.S.A., who got inspiration from his teacher, Prof. H. Oberth, the father of space rockets.



CARLO SCHMID

THE son of a German father and a French mother, Carlo Schmid was born at Perpignan in France in 1896, and spent his boyhood in both France and Germany. After the war he studied international law at Tübingen, where he expressed his political commitment by the foundation of a student socialist group. His "intellectual pride," however, he said, forbade him to join the Social Democratic Party.

Schmid became a judge at the petty sessions at Tübingen, then head of a department at the Kaiser Wilhelm Institute for Foreign Civil and International Law in Berlin, and worked at international courts of arbitration in The Hague and in Paris. In 1929 he settled in Tübingen, but was subsequently unable to take up a chair, as he refused to have any dealings whatsoever with the Nazi movement.

After the Second World War, Schmid became the first head of the Government of the reorganised State of Württemberg-Hohenzollern, and a founder of the Social Democratic Party in the State, although at the time of its foundation he was not a member of the party. Since 1947 he has been a member of the executive committee of the Socialist Party. He has been Vice-President of the German Bundestag (Parliament) since 1949, a member of the Council of Europe since 1950, and President of the Western European Union since 1963.



THEODOR ESCHENBURG

BORN at Kiel in 1904, Theodor Eschenburg comes from an old Lübeck family. His grandfather was Lord Mayor and a senator of the "Free Hanseatic City" of Lübeck. Theodor took his school-leaving examination in 1924 and began his university studies at Tübingen. He also studied at Berlin from 1926 to 1929. In 1928 he obtained his doctor's degree with a dissertation on "The Empire At The Crossroads—Bassermann, Bülow and the Block."

Eschenburg was one of the founders of the Staatspartei (State Party). But in 1933 he retired from politics, and became managing director of various industrial associations. In 1945 Carlo Schmid invited him to take up the post of Commissioner of Refugees in the newly-formed Government of Württemberg-Hohenzollern. He quit his office in 1947 but at the same time he was appointed deputy to the Minister of the Interior. Two years later he was appointed Statasrat (Councillor of State). Since 1952 he held a full professorship in politics at Tübingen University. From 1961 to 1963 Eschenburg was Vice-Chancellor of the University.

The best known of his works are "Dictatorship of Pressure Groups?," "Patronage in Office," "State and Society in Germany," "The Improvised Democracy," and "On Authority." "Political Practice in the Federal Republic" was published in 1964 and 1966.



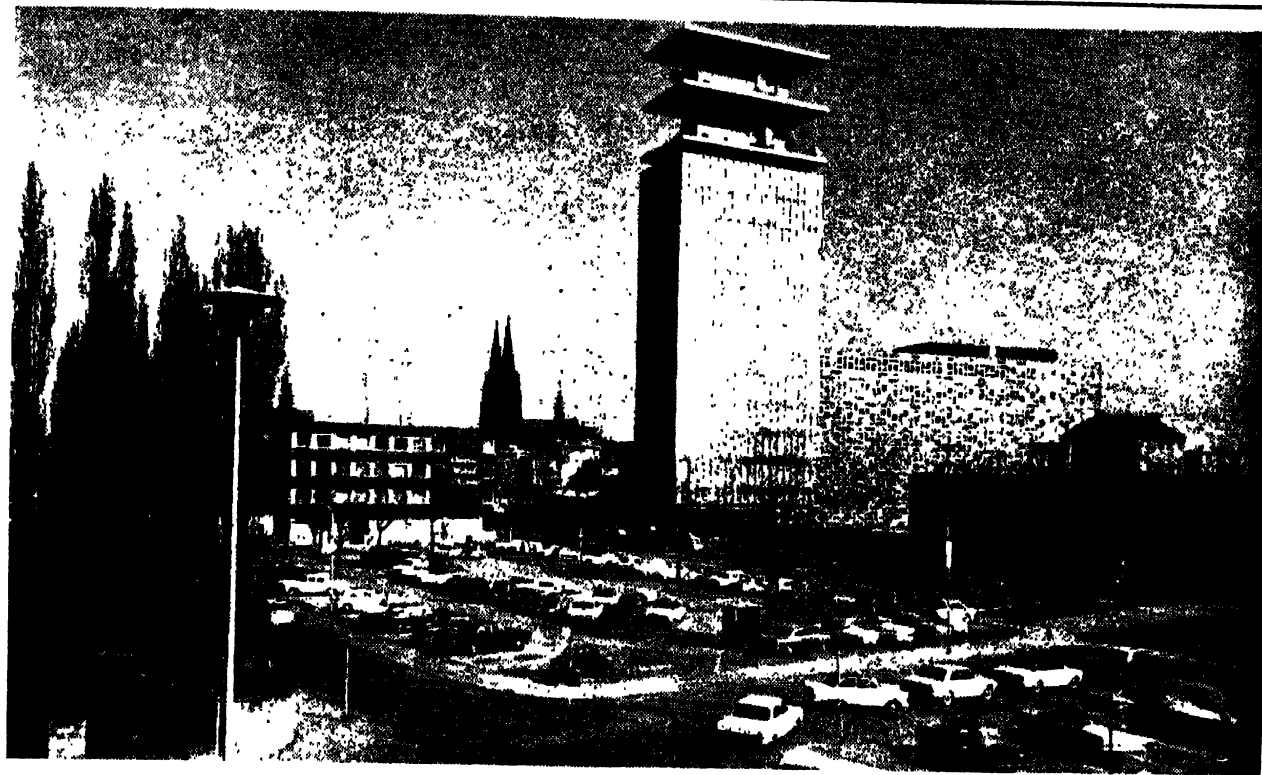
GOLO MANN

SON of Thomas Mann, the distinguished novelist and short-story writer, Golo Mann, the historian, was born in Munich in 1909. After receiving early education at Salem School, where he took his school-leaving examination in 1927, he studied philosophy at Munich, Berlin and Heidelberg Universities. In 1932 he took his doctor's degree at Heidelberg under Carl Jaspers, the famous philosopher. In 1935 he was appointed lecturer for German literature and history at École Normale Supérieure, St. Cloud, then the University of Rennes. From 1937 to 1940 he edited the magazine "Proportions and Values," published by his father in Zurich.

In 1942 and 1943 Mann taught modern history at colleges at Michigan and California in the United States. After a spell of visiting professorship in Münster in Westphalia in 1958-59, Mann held the chair of political science at the College of Technology at Stuttgart from 1960 to 1963. He now lives as a free-lance writer at Kilchberg.

In 1963 Golo Mann was awarded the City of Berlin Art (Fontane) Prize, and in 1964 the Schiller Prize. Among his many publications, "Friedrich von Gentz" and "The History of Germany in the 19th and 20th Centuries" deserve special mention. His other works are: "On the American Intellect (1954)," and "Foreign Policy (1958)".

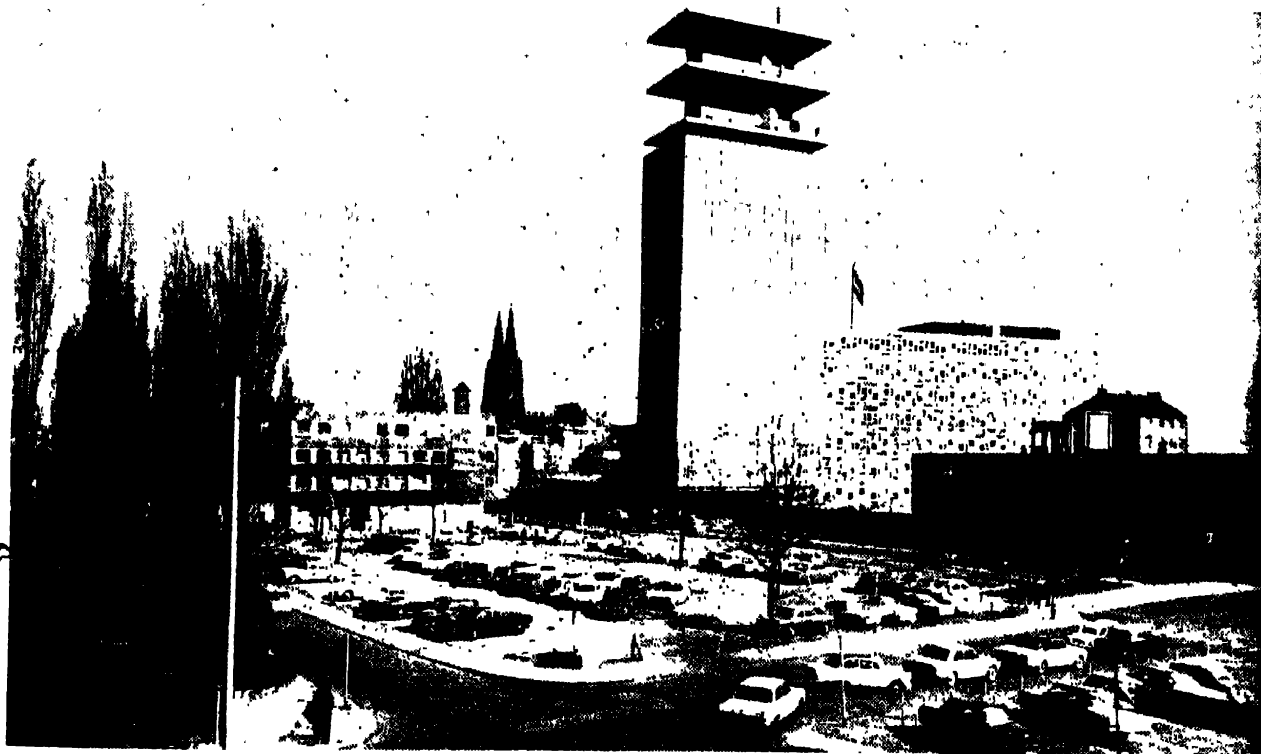
From : "Portraits From German Intellectual Life" By Paul Swiridoff.
Publisher : Guenther Neske, Pfullingen.



MARK THE CONTRAST

OFTEN called the world's show window of art, Cologne is a great tourist attraction. Situated on the river Rhine in West Germany, it has endeared itself to tourists mainly because of the steamer traffic on the Rhine and its convenient location on the wide network of European air, rail and road routes. This enables it

to attract an everflowing stream of visitors from all over the Continent. The picture above shows Cologne's well-known postal radio tower which handles the heavy pressure on its tele-communication services, while the one below incorporates 15 changes as usual. How good are you in spotting them out?



IN SHORT

"Today, peace is the emergency in which we must all prove ourselves. Beyond peace, there can be no existence." (President Dr. Gustav Heinemann).

"I consider the division of any country a great crime...And if that is to be undone you will have to re-do it in a peaceful way." (Deputy Prime Minister Morarji Desai)

"The world has confronted us with new problems, new sorrows, but for India there was progress, the development of which we have followed with great pleasure." (Federal Chancellor Kurt Georg Kiesinger)

The Federal Republic of Germany is today counted among the leading nations in the development of nuclear power for peaceful purposes. The two nuclear plants, started in 1967 with more than 600,000 Kw capacity each, will be completed by 1972.

"Experimenta III," a ten-day festival of avant garde theatre, held recently in Frankfurt, was participated by 12 theatre ensembles from 5 countries.

An agreement for the establishment of a television station in Poona, which is expected to start functioning by 1971, will soon be signed in New Delhi.

The 19th conference of Nobel Prize-winners was opened in Lindau, West Germany, this month. Twenty Nobel-

laureates participated in its discussions devoted to the problems of medicine, bio-chemistry and bio-physics.

Four teams of German scientists will examine the soil specimens brought from the moon by Apollo 11. They will be among the 134 scientific groups who will study the formation of craters on the lunar surface.

The German Film Prize for 1969 has been awarded to director Alexander Kluge for "Acrobats in the Circus Tent," screened in New Delhi recently. The award was presented on the opening day of the Berlin Film Festival.

During the last ten years Germany's Roman Catholic Organisation, "Misereor," in its programme "Against Hunger and Disease in the World," has aided 6,400 projects with nearly Rs. 105 crores. The projects were spread over 90 Afro-Asian countries.

More than 18,000 people in 56 countries around the world work for Lufthansa, the German airlines.

A 19-year old youth and his 18-year old girl companion were recently able to swim across a pond during the night in the divided city of Berlin. Unnoticed by the East Berlin border guards, they reached freedom in West Berlin.

The Goethe Institute, together with the Fed-

eral Ministry for Economic Cooperation, is planning an "Asia Week" to coincide with the 1970-Ruhr Festival in Recklinghausen.

An earthquake-proof, multi-purpose, sheet-steel house, capable of being erected in a few hours, has been developed by a firm in West Germany. The roof has been so designed that attacks by storms have little effect on it.

More than 812,000 passenger cars were registered in the Federal Republic of Germany between January and May this year as compared with the 646,000 registered during the same period last year.

The German nuclear scientist, Carl - Friedrich von Weizaecker, has shared the 1969-Erasmus Prize with the French philosopher Gabriel Marcel. The award was given for outstanding contribution to Europe's cultural, social and scientific advancement.

Pre-military training for the youth in East Germany is to be made compulsory from September 1 this year. Till now it has not been obligatory in every case.

The cost of the 1972 Olympics at Munich, together with the sailing events in Kiel, are expected to go up to nearly Rs. 190 crores.

A new control system developed by Siemens operates underground

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rail-cars in West Germany automatically. Freed from operating the controls, the driver can now concentrate on the rail track ahead.

The Yugoslav film "Rani Radovi" has been awarded the Golden Bear at the Berlinale this year. Others to get the Silver Bear are films from Brazil, Italy, Sweden and Germany.

At a week-end conference in Bonn more than 300 youth discussed the Basic Law and younger generation's role under it.

"The Parliament," a weekly from Bonn, has brought out a 32-page supplement on Mahatma Gandhi. The main articles are: "Gandhi As A Phenomenon of Indian Politics" and "Gandhi's Theory of Non-violent Action."

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GERMAN =NEWS=

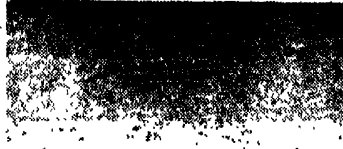


INDO-GERMAN AGREEMENT ON FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE SIGNED

(See Page 3)

TENBROCK.

A HISTORY OF GERMANY



HUEBER-SCHÖNINGH

DISTANCE and perspective are two essential features that go to make history more than a mere chronicle of past events in the life of a nation. And, it is only when a historian is able to give it perspective that he becomes an artist. For Robert-Hermann Tenbrock, Germany's historical development has not been an isolated factor confined within the country's natural frontiers. On the contrary, he believes that being an integral part of Europe its course of historical development has been inevitably influenced by the overall circumstances that have gripped the continent at a particular time of history. German history, therefore, has always been part of European history. Ipso facto, its future too must lie in discovering a new European community-consciousness. Tenbrock also gives ample recognition to the individuality of each constituent moulded by its own history. Herein lies the source of great cultural affluence. In the case of Germany, this is too well-known. Cultural and political consequences of Reformation; The Age of Goethe; and the contributions of Dürer, Bach, Beethoven, Schopenhauer, Karl Marx, Max Mueller and others who have consistently given man new perspectives.

Tenbrock's "History of Germany," therefore, gives a lucid account of German history from its beginning to the present day, and is characterised by both clarity and objectivity. The text is accompanied by carefully chosen photographs, depicting the development and character of German art, and coloured historical maps.

Publisher: Hueber-Schöningh, Munich.

FEDERAL REPUBLIC RANKS SECOND AS AID-GIVER

Apropos the Indo-German capital aid agreement signed in New Delhi on July 25 (cover and page 3), it might be of interest to note that the Federal Republic of Germany is one of the very few countries which have more than fulfilled the target aid amount set by UNCTAD I, namely one per cent of the net national product—a fact disclosed by a recent United Nations' report.

The U.N. report on "International Flow of Long-term Capital and Official Donations—1964-68" shows that the Federal Republic of Germany ranks second on the list of donors of aid to developing countries by pledging \$1,400 million (Rs. 1,051 crores) in 1968. As compared to this, the East German (GDR) aid was \$8 million (Rs. 6 crores) during the same period.

As for the total aid disbursed to India, West Germany again ranks second. Of the total amount of foreign aid given to developing countries by Bonn, India gets the lion's share. The total German aid pledged to India till July 1969 amounts to Rs. 897 crores, whereas aid disbursed up to December 31, 1968, adds up to Rs. 721 crores. To this must be added the considerable portion of the multilateral aid to India financed by German contributions to the World Bank, the IDA and other development agencies as well as the substantial aid granted under Technical Assistance.

DIPLOMATIC TIES WITH YEMEN AGAIN

"The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany and the Republic of Yemen have agreed to resume diplomatic relations once again," says a communique simultaneously published in Bonn and Sanaa on July 15, 1969. The decision comes into force with immediate effect and Ambassadors will be exchanged as soon as possible. The resumption of the diplomatic relations between the two countries is a proof of the fact that good relations between the Arabian countries and the Federal Republic of Germany are in their mutual interest.

The Federal Foreign Minister, Mr. Willy Brandt, received the Yemeni Foreign Minister, Mr. Ahmed Kaid Barakat, in Bonn on July 21. The two leaders had an hour's discussion covering various international and bilateral issues. The Foreign Minister of Yemen gave his impressions of the situation in the Arab region, specially his own country. Mr. Brandt emphasised the readiness of the Federal Republic to help Yemen in its economic and social development.

GERMAN SOCIAL BENEFITS HIGHEST IN EEC COUNTRIES

According to an EEC report published a few days ago in Brussels, all the six European Common Market countries today have comprehensive social security schemes. The Federal Republic of Germany holds the top position among them where the spending of the largest amount on these benefits is concerned. Compared to it the order of expenditure on this account comes to the following: France: 95 per cent; Luxembourg: 90 per cent; Belgium: 80 per cent; Holland: 75 per cent; and Italy: 60 per cent.

WEST GERMAN FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE FOR 1969-70

With the signing of the Indo-German Financial Assistance Agreement in New Delhi the Federal Republic of Germany will be making available to India capital aid to the tune of Rs 46.875 crores. Combined with the food aid valuing at Rs. 3.4 crores for which an agreement was signed on July 4 the total West German assistance for 1969 will come to

Rs. 50.1 crores, an amount it pledged at the Aid India Consortium meeting in Paris eight weeks ago. All together, Bonn's total financial and technical assistance to India from 1954 to July 1969 comes to Rs. 897 crores pledged and Rs. 721 crores disbursed. Thus West Germany continues to be second among the donor countries.

THE agreement was signed on July 25 by Ambassador, Baron D. von Mirbach, and Mr. E. Elson, leader of the German delegation, on behalf of the Federal Government while Dr. I. G. Patel, Special Secretary, Union Ministry of Finance, signed on behalf of the Government of India (see cover page, from left: Mr. E. Elson; Ambassador Baron D. von Mirbach and Dr. I. G. Patel). For the first time full-scale discussions on economic aid were held in New Delhi rather than in Bonn. The delegation's presence in India also provided an opportunity to discuss other economic matters of mutual interest as well. During their stay in India, Mr. Elson and other members of the delegation also visited some industrial projects including some set up with German collaboration, among them the Neyveli Lignite Corporation and the NGEF in Bangalore.

Addressing a press conference after signing the agreement, Mr. Elson, the leader of the German Government delegation, said that in negotiating the terms of the agreement his delegation was solely guided by the need to avoid, as far as possible, a balance of payments problem between the two countries. He said that it was primarily from this point of view that Germany was interested to see a favourable investment climate in India for private entrepreneurs. The Federal Republic was also making efforts to increase India's exports to Germany through the Vollrath Export Promotion Scheme.

The economic assistance of Rs 46.875 crores under the new agreement, the text of which was released at a press conference, will be utilised as follows

(i) Rs 18.5625 crores as commodity aid for the purchase of goods and services. Of this, Rs. 5.4375 crores would be by way of liquidity assistance for meeting India's import requirements from any source, (ii) Rs. 7.5 crores for projects to be mutually selected; (iii) Rs 2.8125 crores for loans to small and medium undertakings by the Industrial Finance Corporation of India, the Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India, and the National Small-scale Industries Corporation, (iv) Rs. 2.8125 crores for the financing of projects approved by the Indian Inter-Ministerial Committee for Capital Goods, (v) Rs 11.625 crores towards deferment of certain repayment of principal in respect of earlier German credits, maturing between April 1, 1969 and March 31, 1970, and (vi) Rupees 3.5625 crores towards the reduction of interest payment falling due between April 1, 1969 and March 31, 1970.

In addition to the above, the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany provided bilaterally and multilaterally food aid consisting of 90,000 tonnes of wheat under the I.I.C grant.

TERMS OF ASSISTANCE

The amounts at items i to iv, totalling Rs. 31.6875 crores, will be in the form of loans repayable in 30 years (including a grace period of 8 years) carrying an interest rate of two and a half per cent per annum. These terms are an improvement over the terms under which such assistance was previously made available.

Rs 11.625 crores represents re-scheduling in a period of ten years of

certain payments falling due in the current financial year.

The amount of Rs. 3.5625 crores will be made available as grant-in-aid.

India has been importing, with German assistance, raw materials, components and other maintenance requirements for the economy, and equipment for various industries like automobiles, chemicals, engineering, power, steel, etc.

With the signing of this agreement, assistance to India, by way of credits (including grant-in-aid for the reduction of interest charges) for India's development programme totals Rs. 891.6 crores, that is, DM 4755.2 million.

Among the important projects undertaken with German assistance are the Rourkela Steel and Fertiliser plants, the Neyveli Mining Scheme, Durgapur Power Station (5th Unit), Expansion of the Mysore Iron & Steel Works, and its conversion into an alloy and special steel plant, New Government Electric Factory, Bangalore, Expansion of the Kalanga Pig Iron Plant, the Kargali Coal Washery (Extension), the Sawang Coal Washery and Telco Tool Room Factory. Among the many projects set up with German technical assistance are the agricultural projects at Mandi, the IIT, Madras, and the Engineering Export Promotion Scheme.

The successful conclusion of the bilateral government negotiations on financial assistance for 1969-70 and the cordial atmosphere in which the discussion took place are further proof of the traditional friendship and close cooperation between India and the Federal Republic of Germany.

A view of the press conference at which the terms of the Indo-German Trade Agreement were disclosed.



Indian Women Leaders in Munich

A N identity of common interests between Indian and West German women was established when Mrs P. Raghu Ramiah, President, All India Women's Conference, observed in Munich recently that women in the two countries had attained a similar level of emancipation and had to strive harder for still higher goals. Heading a six-member delegation of Indian women leaders currently on a tour of West Germany to familiarise with German kindergartens, special women's schools, hospitals and other social welfare institutions, Mrs Raghu Ramiah and five other social workers had all admiration for German women whom they admired for self-discipline and self-reliance. Admiring the Munich cityscape with two Bonn officials in the picture above are (from left) Mrs Kusum Wankhede, Mrs. (Dr.) Magar, Mrs P. Raghu Ramiah, Mrs. Irene Heredia, Dr Jayalakshmi Rao, and Mrs Asoka Gupta.



Indian Mallkhamb Gymnasts Hit The Headlines



MALLKHAMB, pole exercises and Indian style of gymnastics, is currently hitting the headlines in German newspapers and is increasingly exercising the fancy of sports enthusiasts all over West Germany and Europe. The credit for making this new-style gymnastics popular in West Germany goes to two Maharashtra gymnasts, Messrs. N. B. Bhatt and P. R. Sawant who are nowadays demonstrating their skill at Cologne's Sports University. It may be recalled that the Mallkhamb gymnasium in Cologne is a gift on behalf of the Maharashtra State Gymnasts Association made possible through Dr. R. Kunisch, German Consul General at Bombay in November, 1967. The new discipline in gymnastics was first introduced to a distinguished German community in Bombay in September 1967.

Meeting Bonn's Gandhi Centenary Chairman

THE pre-election scene and the Gandhi centenary celebrations currently make West Germany a must in the busy schedule of a foreign journalist-on-the-move. This was so at least with Mr. Inderjit, a distinguished member of the Indian Press corps who recently spent a few days in the Federal Republic in the course of his world tour covering the North African and the European continent. During his brief itinerary in the German capital and other cities, the well-known columnist and Editor had occasion to meet State Minister Dr. Adalbert Seifritz, Acting Chairman of the German Gandhi Centenary Committee who is a campaigner for the Gandhian philosophy in Germany (picture left). During the meeting the Committee activities and all other aspects of Indo-German relations were reviewed (See also pages 6 & 7).



THE Red Indian style on the motorcycle may appear a comical outlet the youth of today may employ to give vent to his bursting energy and restlessness. But for Peter Zadek, the West German film director, it is symbolic of the angry youth of today in his film: "I Am An Elephant, Madam."

A controversial film by an equally provocative director, the film has for its theme the angry youth of today set against the wide canvas of the existing pattern of society. Zadek's feature film picks up for a detailed study a high-school youth who has been expelled before the final exam and kicks up students strikes and demonstrations. Zadek's camera follows up this scene with its wide repercussions on the rest of the society and deals with each reaction - the reaction of the teacher, the parent, and the arms of the law. The film thus cuts through national boundaries and is off-beat in more than one sense.

Zadek, a distinguished avant garde director of films and TV plays and known for bold treatment of his themes, this time tackles universal problems and human emotions such as frustration, revolt against society, tensions and restlessness and brings out the poignancy of this many faceted universal problem as realistically as he can.

Submitted to this year's Berlin Film Festival, the international forum for off-beat and provocative films, by the Federal Republic of Germany, the Zadek film was picked up for the Federal Film Award during the 1969 Berlinale.



The invaluable virtues of Yoga, as a technique of keeping physically and mentally fit, has enabled Tarkeshwar Sinha to start regular evening classes in Wiesbaden. Yoga classes help him earn enough for his up-keep.

YOGA RAISES MONEY FOR STUDYING CHEMISTRY

AMONG the Indians studying in the Federal Republic of Germany, Tarkeshwar Sinha from Chapra, Bihar, is an exception. Since he is not able to depend on receiving a cheque from back home every month, like some of his other colleagues, he has to earn his own living as well as the money for his training as a chemistry technician—and he does so in a really clever way. Sinha has started a yoga course in Wiesbaden which is becoming popular every day. Many Germans, especially those who have a sedentary occupation, turn to Sinha's yoga classes every week. As a result he comes to know more people and at the same time his income swells too.

During the day, Sinha carries out experiments in the laboratory of the

Fresenius School for Chemistry. Though he finally aims at becoming an engineer, his intermediate aim is to become a chemistry technician—a profession of great significance in recent year in all industrial countries. In German industry, there are far more openings for chemistry technicians than can possibly be filled. For instance, they are needed in industrial centres in the battle against air contamination, examination of building materials, fuels of all descriptions, lubricants, anti-freezes, cosmetics, etc. In soil research, they investigate the contamination of ground-water streams by rubbish dumps. More and more importance is being attached to the bacteriological examination of drinking water—due to increasing industrial con-

tamination of ground-water—of medicinal water, mineral water and numerous non-alcoholic beverages.

While Sinha is in Germany he has not just got eyes and ears for his profession alone. For instance, often when having a beer in some pub or the other, he comes across the proverbial "man-in-the street" and discusses with him various subjects of topical interest, for example, development aid. In 1968, India received 250 million marks of financial aid as well as 113 million marks for technical assistance from the Federal Republic of Germany. Since Sinha reads German newspapers he can speak on this or any other subject well which means that he can make friends fast. This not only helps in widening his social circle but also enables him to forge new links of friendship and mutual understanding with people in the Federal Republic of Germany.

Bihar's Tarkeshwar Sinha, with his German colleague in the chemical laboratory.



Instructors at the Fresenius School of Chemistry at Wiesbaden where Sinha is a trainee and has set up a yoga course as well.





The West German Gandhi Centenary Committee has launched an all-round drive to popularise the teachings and ideals of Mahatma Gandhi in the Federal Republic

of Germany. In the picture above, Minister Dr. Adalbert Seifriz, the Committee's Acting Chairman, discusses a point with Mr. Khub Chand, India's Ambassador at Bonn.

GERMAN GANDHI CENTENARY COMMITTEE

THE German National Committee for the Gandhi Centenary Celebrations, formed last year, under the Chairmanship of Dr. Adalbert Seifriz, has been vigorously pursuing its comprehensive programme of popularizing the thoughts of Mahatma Gandhi among the West German people.

A major portion of the programme has already been implemented. Under this programme, nearly 100 articles dedicated to the memory of Mahatma Gandhi have appeared in the German press. The Committee had prepared a set of five different articles on various aspects of the life and works of Mahatma Gandhi and these, along with other background material, had been distributed to newspapers and periodicals all over the Federal Republic of Germany. Plans are also afoot for distributing further publicity material on Mahatma Gandhi to the press during the coming months.

The other mass media, viz. Radio and T.V., have also not been

forgotten by the Committee. The school sections of the German broadcasting stations and the Second German T.V. Programme have agreed to broadcast special Gandhi programmes at the suggestion of the Committee.

The Indo-German Society of Stuttgart has already brought out



a special Gandhi number of its magazine "Indo-Asia". In addition to this, the weekly German magazine "Das Parlament" has agreed to publish a 32-page supplement on Mahatma Gandhi. The Erdmann Publishing House of Tuebingen also intends to publish a book "Germans on Gandhi" in the German and English languages. The official agency for distributing information on Germany, "Inter Nationes" also intends to publish a monograph on this subject.

The memorial volume "Gandhi And The Germans" has now been completed, and the English Edition has already been sent to the press. Among others, this book includes articles by the Federal Chancellor Kurt Georg Kiesinger, Committee Chairman Prof. Gustav Mensching, Consul General v. Pochhammer and Heimo Rau.

Different organizations all over the Federal Republic have organized over 50 memorial services,

(Continued on page 7)

lectures, discussions, seminars and film shows to commemorate the memory of Mahatma Gandhi at which politicians, diplomats, journalists, economists and scientists will participate. The Indo-German Society has played a prominent role in this direction by asking its branches in over 20 German towns and cities to organize functions on similar lines.

Furthermore, the Committee has suggested to trade union organizations, employers' associations, church organizations, development aid organizations, political parties and student organizations to contribute their mite in making the centenary celebrations in the Federal Republic of Germany a grand success.

Universities have enthusiastically responded to the suggestions made by the Committee. As many as 26 German Universities have agreed to honour the memory of Mahatma Gandhi through special lectures, seminars and the like.

Efforts are also being made to persuade some municipal and town councils to name streets and other public institutions in their areas after Mahatma Gandhi.

The Ministries of Culture in the different Länders (States) in the Federal Republic have recommended to school authorities all over Germany to include lectures on Gandhi in their curricula.

Some guest professors from India are being invited on a lecture tour of the Federal Republic by the well-known German Academic Exchange Service (DAAD).

Even the German Federal Government has decided to honour this great son of India by issuing a Gandhi-postage stamp and by holding a special plenary session of the Bundestag (Parliament) in memory of Mahatma Gandhi.

The German Gandhi Centenary Committee, which incidentally enjoys the patronage of the Federal German Chancellor, Dr. K.G. Kiesinger, plans to give a grand finale to the year-long celebrations by preparing a final report on the entire activities of the Committee during the last year which also summarizes the results achieved by it in its endeavours.



The late Mahatma Gandhi, with some members of the Sabarmati Ashram in Wardha, sets out on a morning walk. It was during these routine walks that the Mahatma sorted out the day-to-day doubts and problems of his colleagues.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Dear Editor,

I am very happy to know that Dr. Gustav Heinemann has taken over as the President of the Federal Republic of Germany. I take this opportunity to request you kindly to convey to the new Federal President my heartfelt felicitations on his new appointment.

I am sure that during his tenure Indo-German friendship will prosper further and attain newer heights.

Nehru Study Centre,
Batala, Punjab

Balbir Singh

Dear Editor,

May I convey through you to Dr. Gustav Heinemann, the new President of the Federal Republic of Germany, a very happy, long and prosperous life in the service of his country and the world.

22-C Green Park Ext
New Delhi.

K.C. Rao

Dear Editor,

Your article and pictures of "Cologne" ("German News", June 1, 1969) brought back nostalgic memories to me.

I first visited Cologne in 1931 as student from a British University. My second visit was in 1937 and the third, so far the last, in 1959

when I went to that beautiful city to attend an ILO Committee meeting. It was a new Cologne that I saw then. The city had suffered heavy damage during the second world war, but had almost been completely rebuilt. And in the midst of the new architecture stood the ancient Cathedral, proud and unshaken, and in its pristine glory.

15, India Exchange Place,
Calcutta

N. Das

Dear Editor,

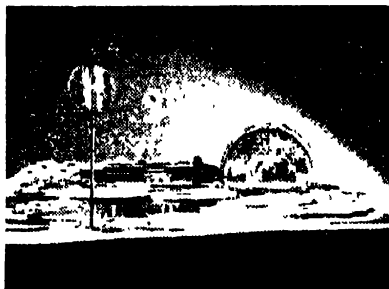
I was delighted to go through the article "Fifty Years of German Civil Aviation" in the "German News" of June 1. It dwells on one of those interesting aspects of German life that you publish often so as to add to the general awareness of the Indian people on what is happening in the Federal Republic of Germany. I feel that such items go a long way in strengthening the bonds of friendship between India and West Germany. As for us in Andhra Pradesh, which experienced a disastrous cyclone recently, the gesture made by the Federal Republic of Germany towards the relief operations is already a subject of great public appreciation.

Jawaharnagar Colony,
Secunderabad

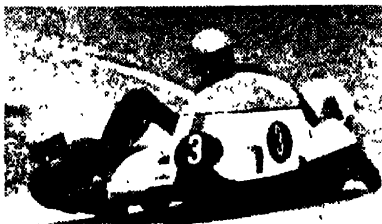
Venkat Ratnam



WITH space travel becoming popular, star-watching is no longer a pastime for the classical astronomer. Indeed, the thrills of space travel and lunar landings have gripped the imagination of all West Germans who evince lively interest in adventures into the space. Nuremburg's planetarium is now one of the new temples of learning



THE West German pavilion at Expo-70, the World Fair at Osaka, has for its theme "Progress and Harmony of Mankind." While it aims at conveying to the visitor the German way of life through music and visual aids, its four sections will show Germany's culture, development in electronics, chemical research and industrial development. A periscope will help visitors outside to preview the interior before entry.



WETZLAR'S 1967-world motorcycle champions, Enders and Engelhardt, were able to hit the top speed again this year at the Hockenheim race track at the 1969 world-championships. With an average speed of 156.6 km per hour the two-man team scored 15 points in the first round of side-car events.



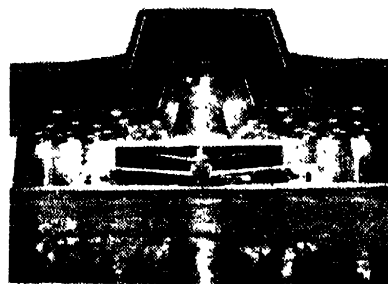
THANKS to a little gesture by Stuttgart's civic authorities, it is no longer possible for daters to feel let down if the datee is unable to keep the appointment in time. A book chained to the Card-House in the city's fashionable centre enables one to leave messages for the next meeting place or time. This enables one to wait in nearby bars and coffee shops or assists strangers to make new friends in the city.



THE main highlight of this year's International Music Festival at Hamburg was the world premiere of the Krzysztof Penderecki's opera "The Devil of Loudon." With the Polish composer giving his own musical score and having Huxley's novel for its basis, the opera dwells on a theme where a love-lorn nun accuses a priest for letting loose devils on a nunnery. Tatiana Troyanos and Andre Holski (above) fill the main roles.



A trade school for models is Frankfurt's latest acquisition. Set up by Gitta Komorowski, at one time "Ambassador of Elegance" of Paris (foreground), the school picks up young mannequins whose assets are beauty and charm. An intensive course enables the vivacious girls to pick up the twists and tricks of the trade and puts them in a career that is exciting and profitable.



HAMBURG'S airport can now boast of the latest in the field of hangers not only in West Germany but also in the world. Unique in architectural design and without doors, the hanger can test large jet planes without letting the noise out at all. Its sound proof quality is a real boon to neighbours.

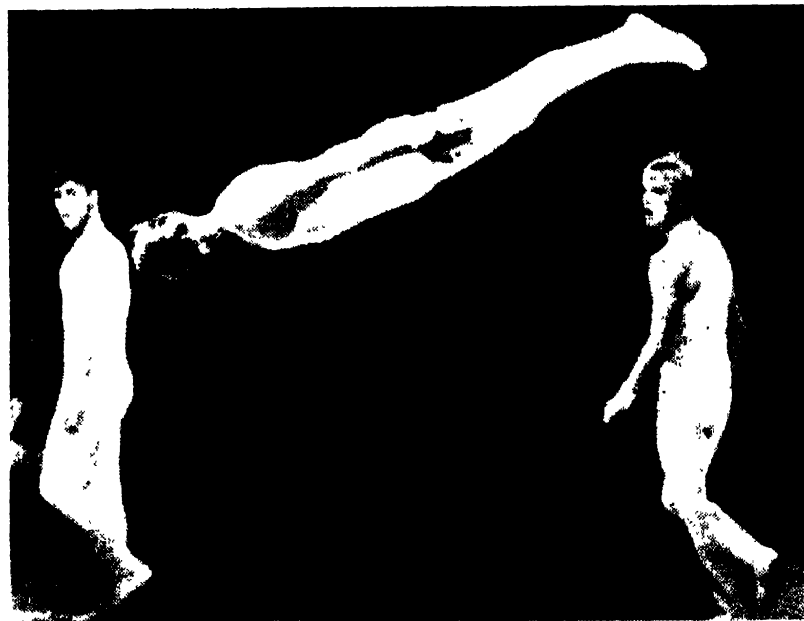


BLUE-blood upbringing is no longer the privilege of the few in West Germany. It is available to ape-babies too. Enjoying the blissful calm of the cradle in a children's hospital, are the Orang Utan twins - the proud possession of Munich's Hellabrunn Zoo. Survivors of a rare species, the rare babies are bottle-fed and get lavish child-care.



"Young Girl in September" has more to say through her glasses than what meets the eye. Moreover, it got amateur photographer, Peter Stelljes, the Federal Republic's German Youth Photo Prize for 1969.

APART from being a fascinating hobby, salon photography is a vivid pictorial comment on the social, cultural and economic levels of development attained by a society at any time. In fact, what a story may not be able to convey adequately in a thousand words, the mere click of a camera may be able to capture more tellingly in a split second. That is why salon photography in the Federal Republic of Germany enjoys a privileged position both as a media of mass communication as well as through various awards instituted by the Federal Government and other public organisations. The photographers to hit the headlines in salon photography in the Federal Republic of Germany this year not only give fresh recognition to professional photographers but to amateurs as well. Berlin's sports photographer Heinrich von der Becke and Bremen's amateur photographer, Peter Stelljes, with their photographs shown above won the coveted awards in best photography in the Federal Republic for the year 1969.



"Gymnastic Rocket" by the Berlin sports photographer Heinrich von der Becke got him on the top for the best sports picture of the year.



HAP GRIESHABER

LIKE the farmer with his plough, the gardener with his spade, and the butcher with his chopper, the wood-engraver with his knife also is protected by the laws of his craft, and they allow no indisciplined experimentation, but are of a corrective nature," says Hap Grieshaber of his art.

Helmut ("Hap") Grieshaber was born at Rot-an-der-Rot in 1909 and went to school at Nagold and Reutlingen. After receiving training under the calligrapher Ernst Schneidler at Stuttgart, and simultaneously serving an apprenticeship in typesetting, he spent some years in London and Paris. He also travelled extensively in Egypt, especially Greece, which left deep impressions on the young artist's mind. On his return to Reutlingen, having adopted the maxim "malgre tout," Grieshaber became the moving spirit in a group of artists, who, like himself, wanted to preserve their artistic integrity. In the "Third Reich" this inevitably meant resistance. The "Reutlinger Drucke" (Reutlingen Prints) bear ample evidence against the evil influence of the era. Thereafter Grieshaber devoted himself entirely to woodcuts.

Grieshaber, who specialises in woodcuts, became head of the Bernsteinschule in 1951, a small private art school at Sulz. From 1955 he held a professorship at the College of Arts in Karlsruhe. His spiritual home, however, has been Achalm, a hill near Reutlingen.



GERHARD MARCKS

SCULPTOR Gerhard Marcks grew up in Berlin, where he was born in 1889. His childhood paradise was the Berlin zoo. Animals were his first friends and models, and it was long before his interest extended to the human form. The undisguised expressiveness of animals has never ceased to fascinate this eminent sculptor and it was from them that he learned his patience.

Marcks received his training in sculpture from Richard Scheibe in Berlin. But it was mainly from his self-tuition that he learned a great deal in this art. For some time until 1914, he worked in Berlin and at the Berlin School of Commercial Art as a sculptor. From 1925 until 1933, he was director at the College of Arts and Crafts at Halle-Giebichenstein. After the war, he was at the College of Arts in Hamburg. In 1950 he moved to Cologne.

Gerhard Marcks toured extensively in Europe and the United States of America. He is a member of the Berlin and the Bavarian Academy of Fine Arts. He holds various awards, and is a member of the Order Pour le Mérite for Arts and Science. Guenter Busch says of him: "Marcks has a masterly way of simply taking over shapes, or elements of form, from other times and cultures... this involves the capacity for adapting the remote and the exotic to his own needs... This gift places Marcks among the masters."



OTTO DIX

OTTO Dix, the painter, was born at Untermhaus in Thuringia in 1891. In his early years he served as an apprentice to a painter, and later studied at the Dresden College of Arts and Crafts. Later he became one of the founders of the 1919 Group of the Dresden Secessionists. During the twenties he lived in Berlin, and was closely connected with the Expressionist movement there. During the Nazi period he was imprisoned for some time for his resistance against the regime. He became famous for his painting "War Motives and Portraits" (1933), which gave him world-wide recognition. In 1959 he was awarded the Cornelius Prize and was later made a member of the Berlin Academy of Arts.

Jean Cassou has written of him: "Otto Dix belongs to the realist school of German Expressionism, which has nothing in common with the emotional, subjective or picturesque school. By contrast, Dix belongs to the school in which the artist in a primitive, elemental, and initial aimless frenzy, encounters reality and rends it as an animal driven by the hunting instincts rends its prey... this frenzy discharges itself in his work in huge canvases in which brazen reality is fused with the burlesque dissonances of the artist's conception. In Dix's works reality is transformed into a never-ending satire."

From: "Portraits from German Intellectual Life" By Paul Swiridoff.
Publisher: Guenther Neske, Pfullingen



MARK THE CONTRAST

IN matters of heavy industrial equipment or industries DEMAG's name is something to conjure with all over the world. With its capital of over rupees 200 crores, 20 000 employees and a network of overseas branches, it recently celebrated its 150th year as a major force in the technology, manufacture and supply of heavy cranes, bridges, metallurgical and steel making plants. Its various installations and steel

plants are the pride of 69 countries including the Rourkela and Bhadravati plants in India. Today it not only acts as a major brain trust of heavy engineering but also plays a significant role in the industrialization of developing countries. The picture above gives a bird's eye view of the DEMAG industrial complex in Duisburg while the one below incorporates 15 changes as usual. Can you spot them out?



IN SHORT



"The Germans are a great and brave people. Their industry, their scholarship, and their bravery command the admiration of the world. One hopes that they will lead the peace movement" (Mahatma Gandhi)

Bochum's space observatory has reported an intense glow on the lunar surface lasting for 5 seconds which was corroborated by Apollo-11 crew also. It is for the first time that a phenomenon has been noticed by ground scientists and astronauts simultaneously.

"For hundreds of years, Germany was the bridge between Western and Eastern Europe. We should like to fulfil this task in this age too." (Chancellor Kiesinger)

Europe's most powerful electronic computer was put into operation at the Institute of Plasma Physics, Munich recently. Costing nearly Rs. 5 crores, it can perform 16.6 million calculations per second.

Dr. Gustav Roth, Goettingen University's Professor of Indology, has edited the text of "Bhikshu Vinaya", a Buddhist disciplinary code for nuns. A Patna research centre will publish the 5th century Buddhist work.

An analysis of West Germany's 1968 export surplus shows that it is based largely on sharply rising sales

abroad by manufacturers of capital goods.

The Federal Republic now has its first eye-bank. Located in the university clinic of West Wuerzburg, it has been set up with the aid of the local Lions Club.

Thirteen-year-old "mathematical wizard," Elmar Eder, has become West Germany's youngest university student. He was given admission without having to pass the entrance examination.

The three U.S. moon-walkers, Neil Armstrong, Edwin Aldrin and Michael Collins, have been invited to the Munich 1972 Olympics as VIPs. "It would be an honour for the world's youth", says the invitation, "if you were among the spectators."

Europe's largest atomic power station is to be built in Muelheim in the Federal Republic of Germany. It is expected to have a capacity of generating 1,150 megawatts of electricity.

With the construction of an additional 5,000 kms of roads, the Federal Republic's autobahn network will increase more than two-fold in the coming fifteen years.

India will participate in the "Partners for Progress" Exhibition to be held in Berlin from September 19 to 28. It will also take part in the Frankfurt In-

ternational Fair in 1970

"All countries should in future earmark one per cent of their defence budgets for development programmes." (Federal Foreign Minister Willy Brandt)

Volkswagen, West Germany's top automobile manufacturers, produced nearly half a million vehicles during the first quarter of 1969. This was 10 per cent more than the first quarter last year.

Some 200 theatres in the Federal Republic of Germany open their doors every evening from September to June. Of their 1,20,000 seats an average of 80 per cent are occupied.

A new type of instruments panel-illumination for the lunar module "Eagle," part of Apollo 11 which landed on the moon, was designed by the well-known German firm Siemens.

More than 2,100 West German volunteers are currently working in 27 countries all over the world.

There are 17.1 million people living today in the other part of Germany (as against West Germany's 57 million), 1.1 million of them in East Berlin (2.2 million in West Berlin). Before the Wall was built, 3 million fled from the GDR to the Federal Republic; since the Wall was built some 27,000. Nearly three million

GERMAN NEWS

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West Germans have relatives or friends in East Germany

In the 1968 summer term 257,000 students, including 21,600 from other countries, were studying in West Germany's 52 universities and colleges. Some universities are centuries old; eight have been newly established since 1948.

During the 1972 Olympics, Munich expects between seven to eight thousand competitors, 2,000 coaches, 4,000 journalists and about one lakh spectators every day.

The Special Gandhi Number of "Indo-Asia," published by the Indo-German Society at Stuttgart in the Federal Republic of Germany has been sold out. A second edition of the publication is being planned.

GERMAN =NEWS=



ALMORA
(See Page 5)

Willy Brandt

Außenpolitik Deutschlandpolitik Europapolitik

Berlin Verlag

THE iron curtain that sliced Europe into the Eastern and Western blocs in the post-War years had its sharp edge over Germany as a result of which the Federal Republic of Germany, in geographical terms at least, touches the very fringes of the dividing line. Politically, therefore, no other country has been so directly exposed to the tensions that split the Continent as West Germany. This geo-political fact has vested the Federal Republic with a direct stake in peace. It is this prompting that compels it to have a vested interest in a permanent peace arrangement not only for itself but also for entire Europe. A constant striving for peace and a peace arrangement, solidly based on a mutual respect for each other's right to determine its own future, renunciation of force, and non-interference in other's affairs, has been the primary aim before the Federal Government.

One of the main architects of this peace policy which provides the bedrock to West Germany's Foreign Policy has been the Federal Foreign Minister Willy Brandt. During the Berlin crisis of 1958-61 when he was the Governing Mayor of West Berlin, Brandt was already committed to the basic approach which he later worked out in greater detail as Vice-Chancellor of the Grand Coalition.

"Foreign Policy, German Policy, European Policy" is a collection of articles and speeches written and delivered by him on different occasions wherein he spells out the main principles of this foreign policy. Put together in one volume, they not only acquire a consolidated outlook and comprehensive perspective but also authenticity.

Publisher: Berlin Verlag, Berlin.

KIESINGER-NIXON MEETING

Chancellor K. G. Kiesinger flew to the United States on August 5, for talks with President Nixon and the UN Secretary-General U Thant. The US President and the West German Chancellor agreed that "continuing constructive co-operation between the two countries was an important element of strength in achieving a just and lasting peace." In a joint statement the two leaders emphasised that negotiations are desirable "to bring international conflicts to a just end, to achieve progress towards disarmament and to seek to eliminate the causes of tension in Europe." Mr. Nixon assured Mr. Kiesinger that the U.S.A. will take full account of the interests of its allies in the forthcoming strategic arms limitation talks with the Soviet Union. The two leaders reaffirmed their faith in NATO as an "essential instrument" in the maintenance of peace and stability and felt that the proposed NATO committee on challenges of modern society would give a new dimension to the Atlantic Alliance.



Richard Nixon



K. G. Kiesinger

U THANT THANKS KIESINGER



U Thant

During the course of his visit to the United States, Chancellor Kiesinger had a welcome opportunity for an exchange of views with UN Secretary-General U Thant. The discussion between the two on August 6 began with an expression of gratitude by the Secretary-General for Germany's support to various UN agencies, in particular its foreign aid programme and financial support for the UN peace-keeping activities in Cyprus. At the same time, U Thant expressed the hope that the efforts of the Federal Government would be maintained. In a discussion of the world situation, Chancellor Kiesinger went into detail on Germany's policy towards Eastern Europe.

SERIOUS INCIDENT ON DEMARCATION LINE

Two soldiers of the East German Border Police Force crossed over the demarcation line near Koenigshofen/Unterfranken on August 7 and entered about 12 metres into the Bavarian territory, from where they carried away one of their comrades who had been injured by bullets. An eye-witness report says that the soldier, member of a fatigue party, had been working very near the demarcation line. He suddenly fled and reached the Bavarian territory. About 20 shots were fired at him whereupon he collapsed. Before the Bavarian border police could intervene the wounded man was pulled back by the East Germans and was removed by ambulance.



A devastating monument of national dismemberment, the Wall has brought about an inhuman separation between the near and dear ones in both the Germanys. Left: A new born makes a distant acquaintance with relatives that are "new". Centre: A cemetery at the Wall is a symbol of the trampled human rights. Right: Groups of people look at the desolation where their houses once stood.

AN INHUMAN BARRIER BETWEEN GERMANS

ON August 13, 1961, shortly after midnight, the building groups from the East German "National People's Army," guarded by their heavily armed cohorts, began to erect the Wall in Berlin. The sectoral boundary between the western and eastern part of Berlin was sealed off in unseemly haste thereby plugging the last refugee route for Germans living in the East to escape into West Germany. Till then, however, some three million people, half of them under 25, had fled to the Federal Republic. Since the Wall went up, another 27,000 "G.D.R." citizens escaped from Ulbricht's "State of Workers and Peasants" at the risk of their lives via the Baltic Sea and other neighbouring and foreign lands. Sixty-six of them lost their lives in attempts to jump the Wall while another 73 became the targets of the border-guard fire, were blown to pieces by mines or drowned in waters along the demarcation line since the inhuman Wall went up.

However, Ulbricht can no longer rely on the men in uniform whom he has ordered to shoot at his own fellow countrymen, for, during the last eight years, 2,960 draftees of his "People's Army" and the "People's Police" (520 of them in Berlin alone) have themselves fled. No wonder if this compelled the Ulbricht regime to "modernise" his

barricades and fences at the Wall. Later on the so-called "modern frontier," which is unbelievably perfect in the way it combines every conceivable divisive measure, has been extended to a length of 75.3 km approximately 47 miles. It has now 278 observation towers, 105 bunkers and gun-posts and 179 dog teams. Additionally, the blockade arsenal now embraces death and target strips, underwater obstacles, view screens, trenches, barbed-wire entanglements and electrically charged fences which complete the blockade and make it practically unsurmountable.



For Indians who go to the Wall, the emotional experience stirs up a nostalgia, they are quite familiar with.

The Berlin Wall has lost none of its terror during the last eight years despite the fact that the number of people killed has steadily decreased over the past few years. It painfully remains a devastating monument of national dismemberment, for death strips and machine-gun posts prevent the movement of Berliners from one part of the city to the other. Again, the Wall has confronted the free part of Berlin with an enormous human problem. An unusually high degree of patience is called for by the people in view of the colossal barrier separating their near and dear ones in the dismembered part of the city in spite of the Bonn Government's efforts to bring about a relaxation of tensions. East Germans too have a suppressed feeling, expressed in whispers and private discussions, that they are prisoners behind the Wall and have been deprived of all movement and freedom.

This monument of outer strength and internal weakness of the "G.D.R." is an integral part of the Ulbricht regime. At the same time it is a symbol of the state of affairs in the "G.D.R.," which differs from all other regimes by its artificial and cruel "defences." Guarding against freedom in every sense of the word has become a precondition for the very existence of the "G.D.R." regime.



TO sports critics and Cassandra's who do not normally see a bright future for German gymnasts at the World Gymnastic Championships to be held this year at Varna in Rumania, the little township of Andernach had a jolt to offer. For, some of the performances given at the German National Championships in the fine little town on the Rhine were not only outstandingly executed but were also breath-taking and far-reaching in impact as well. In fact, so stunning were a couple of performances that their technique and standards did not even fail to visibly impress the elite among international gymnasts or the high-brow professionals from Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia and Soviet Russia.

Indeed the surprise-fingers this time were no starry-eyed school girls for they are yet practicing in the gyms. Those to dart off the challenges were no other than the least-expected blondes, the brunettes, the dark Gretas or novices.

Who for a moment, for example, could imagine that the 21-year-old novice Gisela Hoermann would hit through the doubt-barrier and carry off the Federal Championship in her very first encounter with the national events. That with a total of 35.45 points in her favour (picture above), she would go through the ball, the rope and the ring and would beat the Cassandra's in their guessing game was hardly expected. But it happened. Now with Gisela in the world championships can any one say now that a bright future at Varna world championships for West German gymnasts is a far cry for the moon?

Exhibition of Technical Books in Bombay

BOTH the teachers and the students of the Indian Institute of Technology at Powai in Greater Bombay were in for a pleasant surprise when Dr. Kunisch, German Consul General at Bombay, declared open an exhibition of technical books a few days ago. The three-day display of technical literature, a virtual treasure-trove of knowledge covering all aspects of modern technology, was a welcome opportunity for all aspiring technical experts to acquaint themselves with the latest-in-print, otherwise inaccessible. Cutting the tape of the exhibition in the picture above are: Dr. R. Kunisch and Prof. Mhatre, Director Indian Institute of Technology at Powai. It may be mentioned that the books will also be on display at the 57th Indian Science Congress to be held at the IIT, Kharagpur.



Indian Author on Study-Tour of West Germany



AMONG the many foreign intellectuals who are currently on a tour of West Germany, Indian writers and journalists form a sizable proportion. The latest to 'do' the Federal Republic and to call on the Asian Department at the Foreign Office at Bonn recently is Mr. G.S. Bhargava, a well-known figure in the India Press Corps and author of a number of books on political affairs. Mr. Bhargava covered a number of West German cities and met a cross-section of the people in the course of his tour. The main topics to engage his attention during the study tour were: the West German political and cultural scene, living standards, trade unionism, youth movement and Indo-German relations. In the picture above Mr. Bhargava is seen with a Bonn official Mr. Fischer.

German Economic Delegation Visits MICO

THE West German Government Economic Delegation that recently came to New Delhi to negotiate the Indo-German Agreement on Financial Assistance to India for 1969, took some time off their busy schedule to acquaint themselves with some of the industrial projects set up with German collaboration in Madras and Bangalore. While in Bangalore, the delegates had occasion to visit the Motor Industries Company, leading manufacturers of fuel-injection equipment and spark plugs for petrol engines in collaboration with the well-known West German firm, Bosch. Examining some of the MICO products in the picture above are: from left—Dr. Hahn; Mr. E. Elson (Leader of the Delegation); Mr. G. Schoeffler, MICO Technical Works Manager; Graf von Westphalen; Mr. W. Gaymann; and Mr. H. Mehrstens.





Signing the Indo-German Agreement on Intensive Agricultural Development of Almora in New Delhi are: Ambassador Baron von Mirbach (second from left) for the Federal Republic of Germany and Mr. B. R. Patel, Secretary, Union Ministry for Food and Agriculture, for the Government of India (centre). At left: Dr. G. Schmiedel, Agricultural Attache of the German Embassy.

Indo-German Collaboration On Almora Project

Signed barely a fortnight before India's 23rd Independence Day, the Indo-German Agreement on Intensive Agricultural Development of Almora sets out one more project of Indo-German collaboration. Being third in the line of intensive agricultural projects after Mandi-

Kangra and Nilgiris, the new project intends to give an all-round boost to agriculture. Since the Mandi Project has already raised agricultural production substantially, the Almora Project too raises hope of improving the agricultural and living standards of the hill people in U.P.

AFTER Mandi-Kangra and the Nilgiris, the Almora District in Kumaon Hills of Uttar Pradesh is the third to go in for an all-round agricultural development project under the Indo-German Technical Collaboration Programme.

An agreement signed to this effect on July 31 between the Government of India and the Federal Republic of Germany envisages an integrated programme of agricultural development for Almora District. The agreement was signed by Mr. B. R. Patel,

Secretary, Union Ministry of Food and Agriculture on behalf of the Union Government and Ambassador Baron D. von Mirbach on behalf of the Federal Republic of Germany. (See Cover)

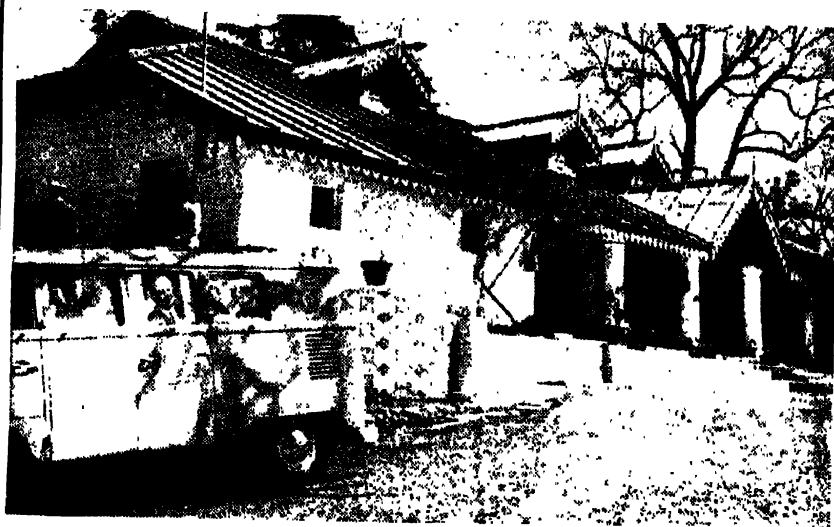
Like earlier projects, the Almora Project implies concerted efforts in the sphere of soil conservation, water management, and agricultural development, incorporating improved agricultural inputs, better agricultural implements and machinery, agricultural engineering and animal husbandry all

calculated to improve agriculture, fruit, vegetable and foodgrain production.

The programme will be carried out with the help of German specialists, to be made available by the Federal Republic of Germany, and their Indian counterparts. West Germany will also supply fertilisers, improved seeds, pesticides, and agricultural machinery for experimental and demonstration purposes. It will provide equipment for soil-testing and an agricultural workshop.

It may be recalled that the intensive agricultural development programme in Mandi (1962) has already received considerable commendation for raising agricultural production of rice, maize and wheat in Himachal Pradesh. Compared to the preproject period, these yields have increased from 6.5, 14.9, and 7 qtls. to 10.85, 14.9 and 19.07 qtls. per hectare in 1968-69.

After signing the agreement, Mr. B. R. Patel, Secretary, Union Ministry of Food & Agriculture, observed that success achieved by the Indo-German Project at Mandi, which had inspired the present project, was often cited "as a model to other countries." Ambassador Baron D. von Mirbach, on the other hand, hoped that the third in the series of Indo-German projects would also go a long way to "improve the agricultural development in Almora and help increase the living standards" of the hill people in the U.P. District.



The German cinema van has done preparatory work in Almora to popularise fertilizers under a FAO-German plan - the forerunner of the present project

The Munich Olympics



A model of the Olympic Stadium designed by the Behntsch and Partner Group of German architects. The stadium is expected to accommodate 47,000 seats and have room for 33,000 standing places for spectators under its tent-like roof.

"THE theme of the Olympic games is inscribed on an international score, but the orchestration of the Olympic music can be varied and must be adapted to match the respective background against which the games are to be staged. Otherwise, the Olympic scenery would hardly vary whether the games are held in Tokyo, or Mexico city." Thus Mr. Willi Daume, President of the Munich Olympics Organising Committee, expressed his thoughts on the 1972 Games in answer to questions on how Munich was preparing for the world's biggest spectacle in amateur sport since the modern Olympiad was revived by the French nobleman Baron Pierre de Coubertin in 1896.

Mr. Daume feels that the Olympics have always retained their unmistakable identity and yet, at the same time, they have revealed an equally unmistakable Roman, Japanese or Mexican flair. There is no reason, he says, why the Munich Olympics too should not contribute to that essential flash of local colour this time German.

From the unpretentious days of the 1896-Athens Games to the 1968-Sports Extravaganza in Mexico where as many as 124 nations entered more than 4,000

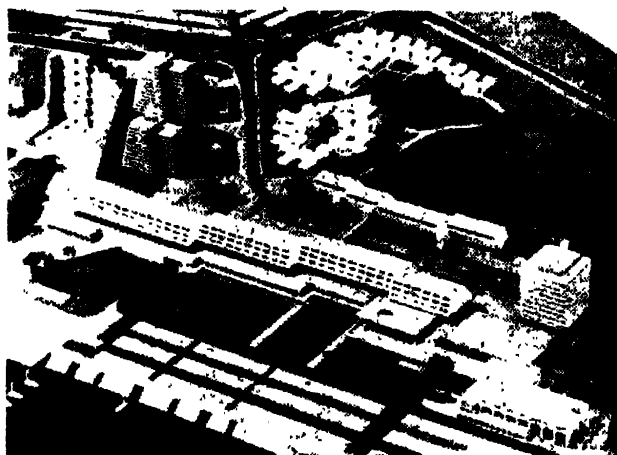
athletes and sportsmen, the Olympics have overgrown in structure in a manner that no more than half a dozen countries in the world can easily host one. Today the task of the organisers of the 1972 Munich Olympics assumes fantastic proportions.

The Munich Organising Committee envisages a budget expenditure of about Rs. 80 crores for providing facilities and an ambitious Olympic village to house more sportsmen and officials than in Mexico.

Mr. Daume is haunted by other spectres as well which he is keen to ensure against. For example, he would like to keep politics away from the Olympics through clear-cut rules. He would also like the Olympic fanfare in place of the national anthems when medals are presented to the winners. Finally he would like to

be spared of constantly counting the medals and increasing competitions.

Though the West Germans, with all their affluence, and a flair for minutest technical details, should be able to surmount the various organisational problems they yet keep their fingers crossed for they are keen to go through the 1972 Olympics in a manner which would make the event equal to the previous two if not one better than those before.



An architectural design of the expansive Olympic village which will house the competitors at the Munich Olympics.



The new building of the German Cultural Institute in New Delhi which will house the Library and the Languages Department of New Delhi's Max Mueller Bhavan. The building was formally handed over by Charge d' Affaires Minister Dr Guenther F Werner

IF that be the looks of a language school," whispered someone half-seriously into the ears of this reporter, 'I'd better start my education all over again.' This stray remark continued to ring in one's ears as one went round the interior of the New Delhi Max Mueller Bhavan's new home — The German Cultural Institute.

The modern building in New Delhi, which is to house the Library and the Languages Department of the Max Mueller Bhavan, is a three-storeyed RCC framework of mosaic tiles which

NEW BUILDING IN DELHI

GERMAN CULTURAL INSTITUTE

combines functionalism with a highly developed sense of aesthetics. The interior, comprising the library-cum-

auditorium and the class rooms, evoke a mixed feeling of vast airiness and daylight that is bound to make scholastic pursuits both a matter of joy and broadening of intellectual frontiers.

At a brief and impressive ceremony the new building was handed over by the German Charge d'Affaires Minister Dr G F Werner to Director Prof H J Koellreutter of the Max Mueller Bhavan. It hardly needs recalling the fact that the Institute is already playing a significant role in the intellectual and cultural life of the Capital.



Prof Dr H J Koellreutter and Charge d'Affaires Minister Dr G.F. Werner being conducted by Architect S. Pietschke (right)



Dr G F Werner formally opening the new building before handing it over to the Max Mueller Bhavan Director



An interior view of the new library-cum-auditorium of the German Cultural Centre at 3, Curzon Road, New Delhi



THE Inter Nationes' Prize for Culture this year goes to the German-born American historian Hajo Holborn—an internationally known author who devoted a life-time to promote U.S.-German relations. Despite the critical state of his health, the famous scholar personally received the award on a wheel chair from Mr. Günter Diehl, Chief of German Press and Information Bureau.



THE latest car with the snob-appeal is the BMW 2800—a two-seater spider and coupe rolled into one. Fitted with an indomitable Volkswagen engine beneath an Italian style bonnet, the hood and the rear window fold up and the rubber lined radiator grilles eliminate the front bumper. Designed by the Italian streamline expert, the BMW is just the thing for the comfort-loving individualist.



A STYLISH pop-travel shop is West Berlin's latest acquisition. The new style travel agency is meant to lure the young to travel differently. Surrounded by pop music, the travel-happy teenager can select the holiday plan that he likes. He can buy as well pop writing pads, love stamps, sun-glasses and mini-clothing to suit his individual likes and dislikes.



COLOGNE, Europe's fashion centre, has on display women's latest headwear, called the "Gypsy Romanticism." Highly becoming and utilitarian, the hats are both lively and gay. The elegant and sporty cloche, made of velours, is turned on one side while the other accommodates a pocket for small change. The travel cap, on the other hand, is made of terro-red antelope with black faille and leather decorations. Warm caps with attached scarves are available in all variations during this coming winter.



EBINGEN is the venue for this year's Parachute Jumping Championships. Open to both men and women, the events include a 2,000 metre jump in which some figures are to be accomplished in a free fall of 11 seconds. There is also a target jump of 1,000 metres wherein precision landing is required on a target 15 cms wide. Attracting 1,000 parachutists from Germany, the championships will choose a national team to participate in world events to be held in Yugoslavia next year.



THIS year's recipient of the Golden Bear is the Yugoslav film director Zelimir Zilnik, who gets the coveted prize from Actress Eva Renz. Adjudged as best feature film at the 19th Berlinale, "Rani Radovi," and other Yugoslav entries to the "Young Film Week" got top honours for technique and a bold approach to problems of a socialist society.



"DAVID P. Reynolds," a 47,000-ton sea-hauler, is the world's largest aluminium freighter to be launched at Hamburg. The launching ceremony was marked by the signing of a contract for setting up of an aluminium foundry giving additional employment to 1,200 people in Hamburg port. The agreement also stipulates the erection of the third nuclear power station in Hamburg that will feed power to the plant.



THE revolving bed at the Ludwigshafen's Accident Clinic is not only the costliest but also provides the greatest comfort to accident victims. Costing nearly Rs. 30,000 each it can be rotated to any position the patient likes. This avoids bed-sores to the injured who receive treatment under the West German Liability Insurance Scheme.

FACTS ABOUT GERMANY

AN OUTLINE OF GERMAN HISTORY

THE later "German" tribes emerged from the Teutonic branch of the Indo-Germanic language family after the great migration of nations: the (Lower) Saxons and Frisians in the north, the Franks in the west, the Thuringians in Central Germany, the *Alemanni* in Swabia, and the Bavarians in the south. They were politically united under Charlemagne (Charles the Great), who received the imperial crown at the hands of Pope Leo III in 800 A.D. In the Middle Ages, the "Holy Roman Empire of the German Nation" established a peaceful order among the various peoples of Central Europe. Its heyday lasted until about 1250, thereafter, the power of the territorial Princes steadily increased. The Reformation (after 1520) was the most momentous event in German history of earlier times. Since the 16th century Germany has known a religious schism, which the Thirty Years' War (1618 to 1648) was unable to overcome.

The 18th century saw Brandenburg-Prussia growing, to become a great Power. It also saw the ushering in of an intellectual golden age characterized by names such as Johann Sebastian Bach, Immanuel Kant, Johann Wolfgang von Goethe and Friedrich von Schiller.

Under the new German Reich, the first Chancellor of which was Otto von Bismarck, the German people, from 1871 to 1914, knew great economic prosperity, especially in the field of industrial production. People enjoyed a high living standard. Scientific, technical and cultural achievements brought high esteem for the Reich all over the world. In 1888, Germany introduced a social legislation which subsequently became a model all over the world. It was the first country to enact the legislation.

German unity remained preserved when, after losing the First World War (1914 to 1918), the Reich became a republic, with a substantial loss of territory. A parliamentary democratic system was established with the Weimar Constitution of August 11, 1919.

From the time of its creation, the "Weimar Republic" was burdened by



J. S. Bach (1685-1750)

I. Kant (1724-1804)

J. W. Goethe (1749-1832)

F. Von Schiller (1772-18

reparations and inflation as well as by difficulties in the sphere of foreign politics. Its internal weakness was reflected in the frequent change of government. Eventually there were 36 parties vying with each other for the favour of the electorate. Germany, dependent on exports and foreign credits, was particularly hard hit by the world economic crisis. The number of unemployed rose to over six million.

It was this situation that made it possible for a demagogue, Adolf Hitler, to become leader of the strongest party. The politics pursued by the National Socialists unleashed the Second World War in 1939. It ended in 1945 with Germany's defeat. Supreme authority was assumed by the Occupying Powers.

In June, 1945, the territory of the German Reich within its frontiers of

1937 was divided up into four Zones of Occupation, together with a "Berlin area" under quadripartite status. The eastern territories were detached and, after the expulsion of the greater part of the German population, placed, in the victorious Powers' Potsdam Declaration, under alien administration "pending a peace settlement." In the west, the "Saar Territory," with a German-speaking population of one million, was attached economically to France under a system of partial political autonomy. In 1949, the "Federal Republic of Germany" was formed out of West Germany's *Länder* (States) and City-States. Since 1956 it has been possible to shape the future of Saarland according to the political will of its population. It has been a *Land* of the Federal Republic of Germany unconditionally since 1959.



A camp of the West German mountaineering team which made a herculean effort to scale Annapurna I. They however conquered Roc Noir

GERMAN HIMALAYAN EXPEDITION

THE serious mountaineer does not take a "no" for an answer, even if it be from the most inaccessible Himalayan peak. And if one summit does not yield to valiant human efforts, there are others that will bow before them.

This, in short, is the saga of the West German Mountaineering Expedition of the German Alpine Club that came to India this summer to conquer Annapurna I (26,657 ft). However, the inability to reach the target peak especially when it is few feet away and a ferocious snow storm barricades in between does not take away from the expedition an iota of its adventure or a shade of its colour. On the contrary the saga of courage the mountaineers left by their footprints on the snowy ranges of the Annapurna make the narrative thrilling enough to inspire the coming generations of mountaineers.

The nine-man West German team of mountaineers, headed by Ludwig Greissl, that reached Kathmandu in Nepal early this spring, began their trek towards the Annapurna base in the company of ten Sherpa guides and 240 porters with ten tons of equipment. After establishing the base camp on the Western Annapurna Glacier (14,800 ft), they set up Camp I at 17,000 ft. Till Camp II, the weather was fine and the

only real hurdles in the way to Camp III (20,450 ft) were treacherous ridges and crevasses. However, bad weather and consistent blizzards from Camp IV (21,450 ft) reduced the efforts of the expedition members to a sheer fight against nature's freakiness. Still, Camp V was set up at 23,300 ft despite blinding storms for days together which deposited 5 ft. of fresh snow. The reconnaissance climbers, comprising Carl Winkler,

Peter Schubert and Reinhold Obster, conquered the hitherto unclimbed Roc Noir at 24,800 feet.

From this point onwards, continuous snow and persistent storms buffeted their tents and kept the peak away from the mountaineers. Despite the dwindling food supplies, physical hardships, frost bites and treacherous waiting, two further assaults were made on the final summit but were foiled by an equally aggressive

weather. Finally, when biting snow storms showed no signs of abatement, the mountaineers had to give up in view of the grave risks to the life of its members.

Even then, while the leader Ludwig Greissl and Erich Reismüller were able to climb the Glacier Dome with skis, the two other members of the team, Uwe Kerner and Edmund Mueller, reached a point barely 1,850 feet away from their main target Annapurna I.



Expedition Leader, Ludwig Greissl

PICTURE FLASHES



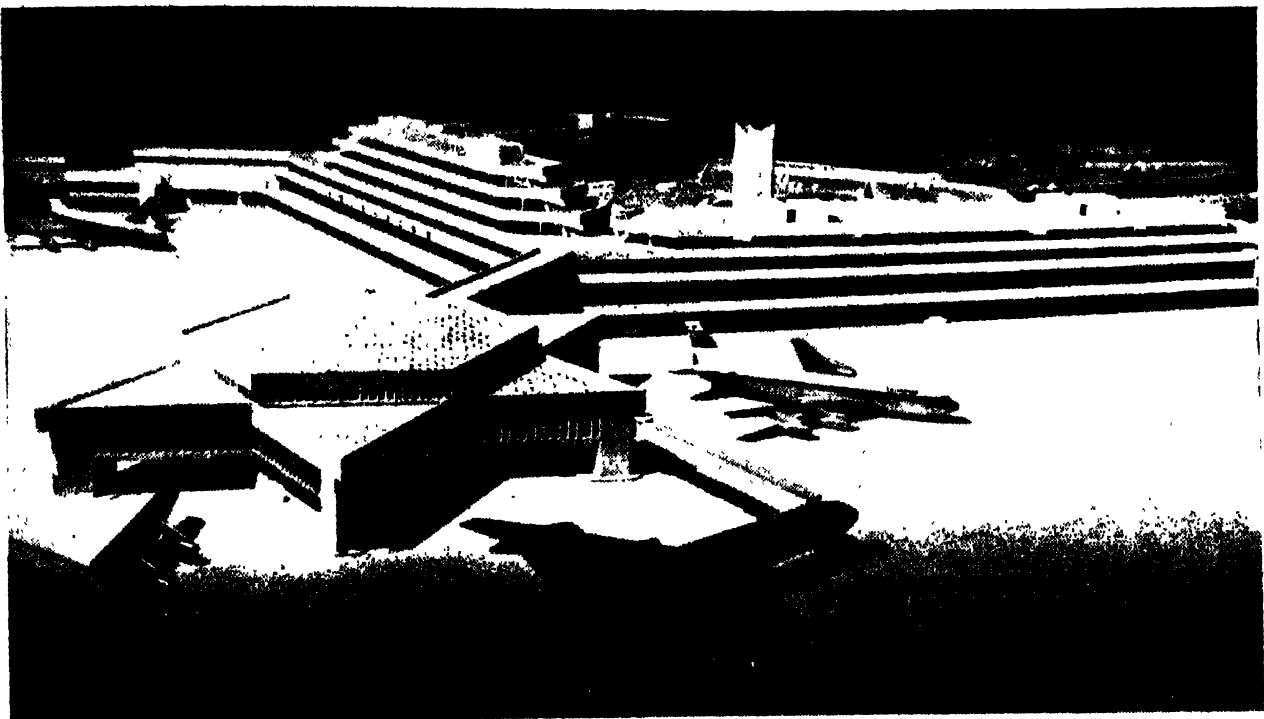
Three well-known Indian demographers recently went to West Berlin to participate in a seminar on "Population Statistics Through Computers," organised by the German Foundation for Developing Countries. In the picture (from left) are: Mr. Ballal, Mr. Viswanathan (ECAFE) and Mr. Sharma.



At a recent function organised in Poona by the Bharatiya Charittrakosh Mandal, an organisation devoted to Oriental Research, Mr. G. Kunz, Cultural Attache, German Consulate at Bombay, released a Marathi translation of Atharva Veda. Facing the audience in the picture above are: Dr. Siddheshwar Shastri Chitrao, President Charittrakosh Mandal, Mr. G. Kunz, and Dr. H.V. Pataskar, Vice-Chancellor, Poona University.



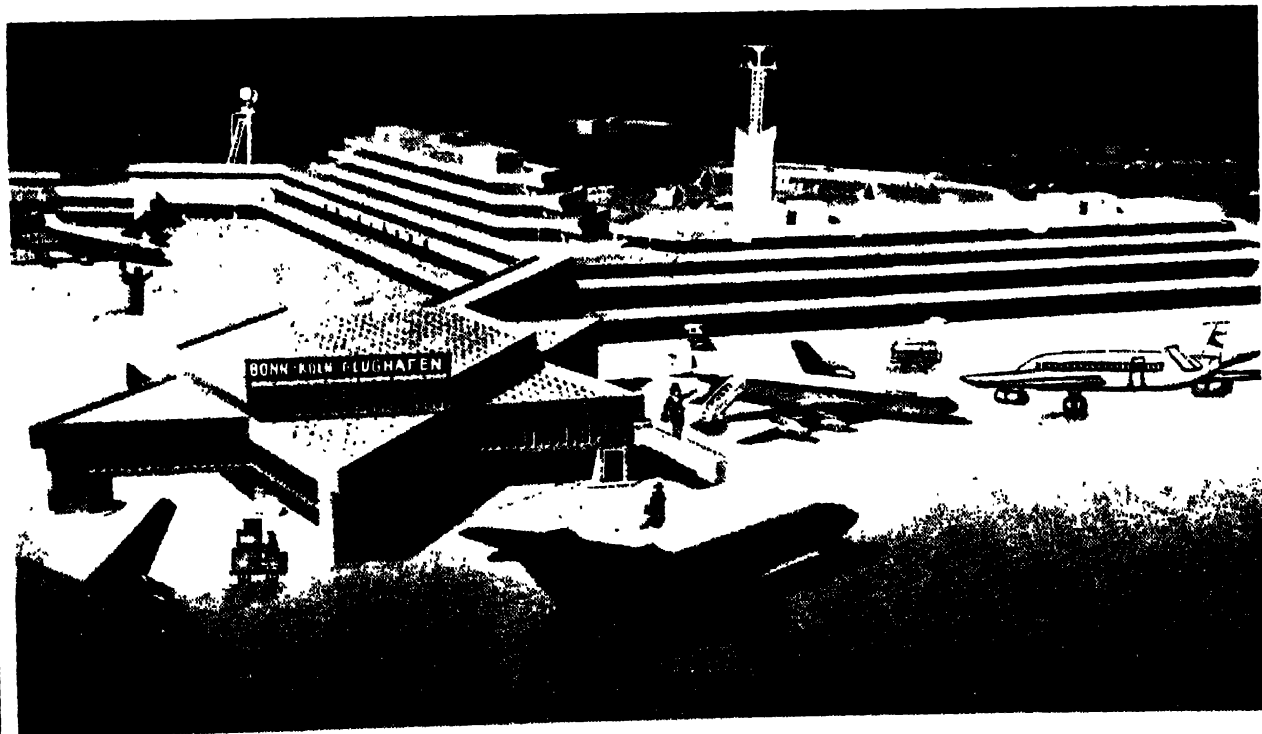
During their recent tour of West Germany, Mr. R. R. Diwakar and Mr. D.K. Gupta, Secretaries, National Committee for Gandhi Centenary celebrations in India, called on the officials of the Indo-German Society in Stuttgart who are organising a number of functions in connection with the Gandhi Centenary year. Engaged in conversation in the picture above are: (from left) Mr. Robert Bosch, Mr. D.K. Gupta, Dr. Reichel and Dr. R. R. Diwakar.



MARK THE CONTRAST

REVOLUTIONARY in technical conception and unique in form, the new Cologne-Bonn airport will be the first of its kind in Europe. By 1970, the fully transformed airfield at Wahn Heath will be the Continent's pioneer "drive-in" airport. After the budgeted Rs. 53.20 crores has been spent on its renovation, the Cologne-Bonn airfield, already reputed among professional flyers as dependably fog-free, will be Europe's most modern and will be ready to keep pace with the

age of the "flying elephants," the bulky jumbo jets carrying 500 passengers. A network of express highways will interconnect Bonn and Cologne with the new airport which will reduce the journey from the Houses of Parliament in Bonn to a jumbo jet from the present 45 minutes to just 15 minutes. The picture above gives a view of the shape of things to come while the one below incorporates fifteen changes as usual. Can you spot them out?



IN SHORT



New Delhi's Max Mueller Bhavan has restarted Hindi courses for non-Hindi-speaking people in the Capital. Co-sponsored with the Delhi University, the Bhavan offers preliminary and advanced courses through modern linguistic methods.

A West Berlin school, the biggest in Europe, is to be named after Mahatma Gandhi. The Bharat Majlis, which is organising a function on October 1, intends to donate Gandhian books and a bust of the Mahatma to it on that day.

The main aim before "The Partners in Progress," the nine-day overseas import exhibition, to be held in West Berlin from September 19 is to encourage imports to West Germany from developing countries. India is participating in it in a big way.

"Meetings between the U.S. President and the German Chancellor have for years now dealt with the maintenance of freedom and peace in the world." (Federal Chancellor Kurt Georg Kiesinger)

An East German "just-married" couple managed to reach freedom by crossing into Bavaria. The bride, however, was injured while trying to escape by the 50 rounds of bullets fired by the communist border guards.

Computers in West Germany, which number 4,500 at present,

are expected to rise up to 11,500 by 1975. Besides, 12,000 automatic calculating machines are in operation.

A West German doctor has invented pills to cure compulsive shoplifting. The pill subdues aggression and lulls the taker into calm so that he can withstand temptation.

The Federal Republic is the only country in the world at the moment which has given incentives to foreigners to export goods to it.

The world's largest telescope at Effelsberg, perched on the Eifel mountains, will be completed early next year. Costing nearly Rs. 7.5 crores, it will have a parabolic reflector 330 ft in diameter. Its range will be 12,000 million light years.

The two-week Berlin Festival, to be held from September 21 this year, will comprise exhibitions, concerts and theatre and opera performances. Many ensembles and orchestra groups from all over Europe will take part in the Festival.

More than a hundred films from 20 countries are to be screened at the week-long second Industrial Film Festival in Berlin from November 11, 1969.

By 1980 the Federal Republic of Germany expects the number of cars in the country to reach 20 million. That will mean appro-

imately one stamp per every three inhabitants.

A washable 30 pfennig (60 paise) stamp is the latest headache for West German postal authorities. A light rub with a damp cloth makes it possible to use the stamp again.

Nearly 3,000 publishers from 63 countries are expected to participate in the 1969 International Book Fair to be held in Frankfurt from October 8 to 13.

The fifth Bundestag (Parliament) finished its work on July 3, after passing 436 laws and 4,450 Bills. The sixth Bundestag will meet in early November, a month after the elections.

The Federal Republic of Germany maintains diplomatic relations with 106 countries all over the world. Of these 101 missions occupy the rank of embassies.

The third International Judges Congress in West Berlin was attended by 1,300 judges and legal experts from 23 countries. It discussed the question whether modern society called for changed position of judges.

The Federal Republic of Germany, which is taking rapid strides in the development of nuclear energy, is to have a high temperature reactor. Its output will be about 300 megawatts.

The German Porsche sports car won the first

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four places at the twenty-four hour sports car race held at Francorchamps in Belgium.

Four people from the other part of Germany succeeded in fleeing to the Federal Republic of Germany across the heavily mined border on the Hesse-Thuringian sector. One of them was a member of the "National People's Army."

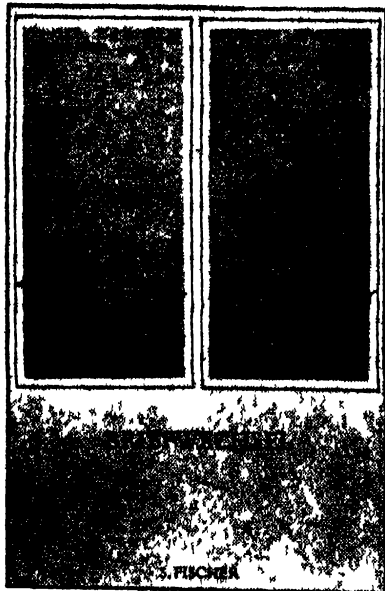
"The aim of the development aid is to make Germany's partner countries independent." (Minister for Economic Cooperation, Erhard Eppler)

A study published by the Federal Bank reveals that the German Mark has currently surpassed the U.S. Dollar as the leading currency in the world credit market.

Bogda No. D-1045
Printed at August 15, 1969

GERMAN =NEWS=





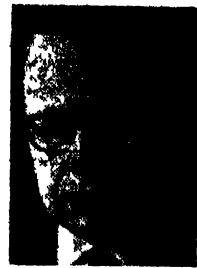
THOMAS Mann (1875-1955), German novelist and recipient of the 1929 Nobel Prize for Literature, became famous in Europe through the "Buddenbrooks" published in 1900. It was his first major work, a chronicle of Luebeck family, which introduced his favourite themes on a civilisation in decay and the conflict between art and life. In "Reflections of A Non-political Man" (1918), Thomas Mann sought to clarify his ideas on Germany's national ideal. His reputation in the literary world equalled that of his brother, Heinrich Mann (1871-1950), who wrote a series of novels known for their aesthetic beauty and a powerful satire. The eminent brothers often had different approaches to contemporary problems. Temperamental variations and individualistic moral standards led to a "representative contrariness," which often manifests in their art and socio-political views.

"Correspondence Between Thomas and Heinrich Mann," brings out the relationship between the two brothers, each a literary figure in his own right, and covers the period between the years 1900 and 1949 through its 370 pages. Each letter in this volume, therefore, is a human document and is a literary piece in itself. Put together, they form a commentary on almost all the literary output of the two novelists. At the same time, they are to be regarded as a literary criticism of the first half of this century together with an interpretation of history the course of which the two brothers sought to influence in their own way. They have humour, love, anger, confessions, reflections and rhetoric and provide a pleasant experience to all lovers of literature.

Publisher: S. Fischer Verlag Frankfurt

DR. HEINEMANN GREET'S INDIA'S NEW PRESIDENT

Dr. Gustav Heinemann, President of the Federal Republic of Germany, has sent the following message of congratulations on the eve of Mr. V. V. Giri's installation as President of India: "At the occasion of your assumption of the high office as President of India I convey to Your Excellency, also in the name of the German people, my cordial felicitations. I am convinced that you, in continuation of the dignified tradition of this highest office in India, will lead the Indian nation towards a happy future. I assure you of the profound feelings of friendship which the German people harbours for the Indian people and send you my best wishes."



Dr. G. Heinemann



Mr. V. V. Giri

GRAND COALITION SHOWS POSITIVE BALANCE

"The Grand Coalition in West Germany has done good work," said Federal Chancellor K. G. Kiesinger in an interview to the press. "It has been a bold venture and its achievements are worth looking at. The present economic situation and the legislation carried out during the past two and half years speak for themselves." In the Chancellor's view the basic aims of the German Foreign Policy remained unchanged: "safeguarding freedom, European unification, cooperation with the allies, and conciliation with our neighbours."

"INDIAN IMAGE IN GERMANY IS GOOD"



Mr. Khub Chand

"India's image in Germany is good," observed, Mr. Khub Chand, India's Ambassador to the Federal Republic of Germany, while addressing a gathering of German friends and Indian citizens in Bonn. Urging Indians in West Germany to build more bridges of understanding between India and Germany, he said that cooperation between the two countries was growing from year to year. Referring to Mahatma Gandhi's popularity in West Germany, Mr. Khub Chand disclosed that the first prize in the international competition sponsored by the Gandhi Centenary Committee abroad had been awarded to a West German youth.

GERMANY'S TRIBUTE TO India's Apostle of Non-Violence

"The German people share the admiration and respect of the Indian people for Mahatma Gandhi whom they call the Father of the Nation."

K. G. Kiesinger

WHEN Federal Chancellor K.G. Kiesinger made this observation obviously he was referring to the deep impact Gandhian philosophy had made on the German people who had seen two world wars and had a direct stake in peace because of exposure to the political tensions of a divided Europe. Another reason for the popularity of Gandhian ideals in Germany is the continuous activities of the 20 year-old Indo-German Society in Stuttgart which has more than 4,000 members



in 30 towns and cities of the Federal Republic of Germany.

The diverse ways in which Gandhiji has left a lasting impression on German intellectuals has been lucidly brought

out by the Gandhi Centenary Commemorative volume: "Mahatma Gandhi As Germans See Him." Co-sponsored by the well-known German publisher, Horst Erdmann, and the Indo-German Society in Stuttgart, the book is a compilation of essays by eminent Indologists, journalists, authors and well-known Gandhians in West Germany. Altogether, it is a German tribute to a great Indian who gave a new perspective to Western thought.

In a foreword, Chancellor Kiesinger maintains that "India can claim the distinction that under the Mahatma's leadership she not only found a new path to freedom as a great nation but in a wider sense came to be the pace-maker in two continents, Asia and Africa." India's apostle of peace, in his opinion, "wanted to show India and mankind a new way, a third way as an alternative to violence." He believes that the Gandhian approach has helped Germany to find "solutions to extremely difficult problems."



"Mahatma Gandhi As Germans See Him" a Gandhi Centenary Commemorative volume brought out by the well-known German publisher Horst Erdmann and the Indo-German Society, Stuttgart. The book has been edited by Heimo Rau.

Assessing Gandhiji's contribution to Indian thought, H. Glasenapp, an Indologist and author, asserts that Indian freedom movement became popular "due to the leadership of a man who in an unprecedented fashion awakened the inherent forces of the Indian soul." Fritz Kraus, credited with the German translation of "My Experiments With Truth," feels that the Mahatma's influence is a "challenge to the present and future" and is a counterweight to the "violence of Communism." Gerhard Kunz, Cultural Attache, German Consulate, Bombay, compares the values of Gandhiji's "non-

violence" with Schweitzer's "reverence for life" and establishes that the sisterly affinity between the two "gives a fresh hope to mankind." The great reverence in which Mahatma Gandhi is held in West Germany is best summed up by Chancellor Kiesinger who says, "Gandhi was one of the great men of this world because he served mankind and fought for the right of nations to live their lives in peace and freedom. In Germany, at the heart of divided Europe, this is deeply appreciated."

"Mahatma Gandhi As Germans See Him" Edited by Heimo Rau. Distributor: F. Wiesinger, Shakuntala Publishing House, 10, Garden Homes, First Road, Khar, Bombay-52. Price: Rs. 15



HIGH and up! And exhilarating too. That is how one feels when surveying the Munich skyline—the city for 1972 Olympics. In a nutshell, it depicts the mood of Munich which is now preparing for the greatest event in the world of sports. The scene below is, of course, the site for the Olympic village—currently a beehive of construction activity.

Oberwiesenfeld, a disused airfield in the vicinity of Munich, is currently undergoing the operations of a gigantic face-lift. It will house the Olympic village, the Stadia, and a vast complex of buildings that will house the press and information centre and provide living accommodation for more than 9,000 sportsmen, 4,000 journalists and 2.5 million spectators who are expected to participate in the Olympic Games in the summer of 1972.

Munich will be spending nearly Rs. 160 crores on these efforts to make its guests as happy and comfortable as is possible. In doing so, not the slightest detail has been overlooked in the matter of providing facilities. A green belt round the village, parks and hospitals, underground railways, new hotels—these are but a few of the many projects now in hand. Besides, a number of computers, installed in the stadia, will record the various sports events during the Olympic Games. In the background of the suspended bed above is the Bavaria-Kongress Hotel that is to accommodate the visitors. With its 1,200 beds, two bars, six restaurants, 10 conference rooms and a banquet hall, it promises to provide all the comforts that one can think of to its many guests in 1972.

Bonn 1970: International Beethoven Festival

BONN will be the focus of international attention in 1970 when lovers of music will be converging to the Capital of the Federal Republic of Germany to participate in the biggest event of the year. The event will be the International Beethoven Festival, commemorating the 200th birth anniversary of Ludwig van Beethoven, a contemporary of the great German musical genius, Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart. Bonn has a special reason to celebrate the bicentenary of the German composer, who was not only born there but also because he composed his symphonies there, which got him international fame. Brochures and posters, as the one above, have already been distributed in preparation for the international event of 1970.



Vishnu's Cartoons At Max Mueller Bhavan

NUMEROUS lovers of humour and newspaper fans, accustomed to appreciate Vishnu's Cartoons on a piece-meal basis, had a rare opportunity recently to see an exhibition of collected cartoons by the popular cartoonist. The exhibition, inaugurated by Mr. M. Anantanarayanan, former Chief Justice, Tamil Nadu, and put up at the Max Mueller Bhavan, Madras, unfolded a vast range of



subjects on which the cartoonist had commented. Also, they afforded an insight into the vast fund of talent the cartoonist draws upon. Vishnu, who is a free-lance, yet prolific, cartoonist, is known to his admirers through his penetrating humour and satire on non-political topics ranging from youth affairs to nuclear energy. The picture above shows the cartoonist with Mr. Anantanarayanan after the inauguration of the exhibition.

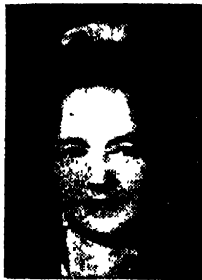
Indo-German Venture in Social Welfare

INDO-German cooperation in the sphere of social welfare took another significant turn recently when Dr. Peter Bensch, Acting German Consul General at Bombay, handed over a cheque for Rs. 15,000 for the setting up of a Leprosy Relief Rehabilitation Home in Jaipur. Coming as a second instalment from the German Leprosy Relief Association, the amount will be utilised for extending rehabilitation facilities to the victims of this scourge in Rajasthan. A pilot project in this humanitarian work was first given a start on Mahatma Gandhi's birthday on October 2, 1965. Above, Dr. Peter Bensch (right) is seen handing over the gift cheque to Mr. C. L. Bilal at a brief ceremony held at the Rajasthan University Guest House in Jaipur.



NAGIN LAKE 1969

GISELA BONN



Dr. (Mrs.) Gisela Bonn, the well-known German journalist and author of numerous books—among them "New Light From India"—will be coming to India in the beginning of September. She will lead a TV team to shoot two documentary films on the Himalayas for the second German TV Programme which has an audience of millions in the Federal Republic and outside. During her recent visit to India Mrs. Bonn also spent a few weeks in Kashmir. The exhilarating holiday in

the Valley led to an interesting article on Kashmir. A few excerpts from this lucid article, giving her impressions of the Kashmir Valley, are reproduced below.

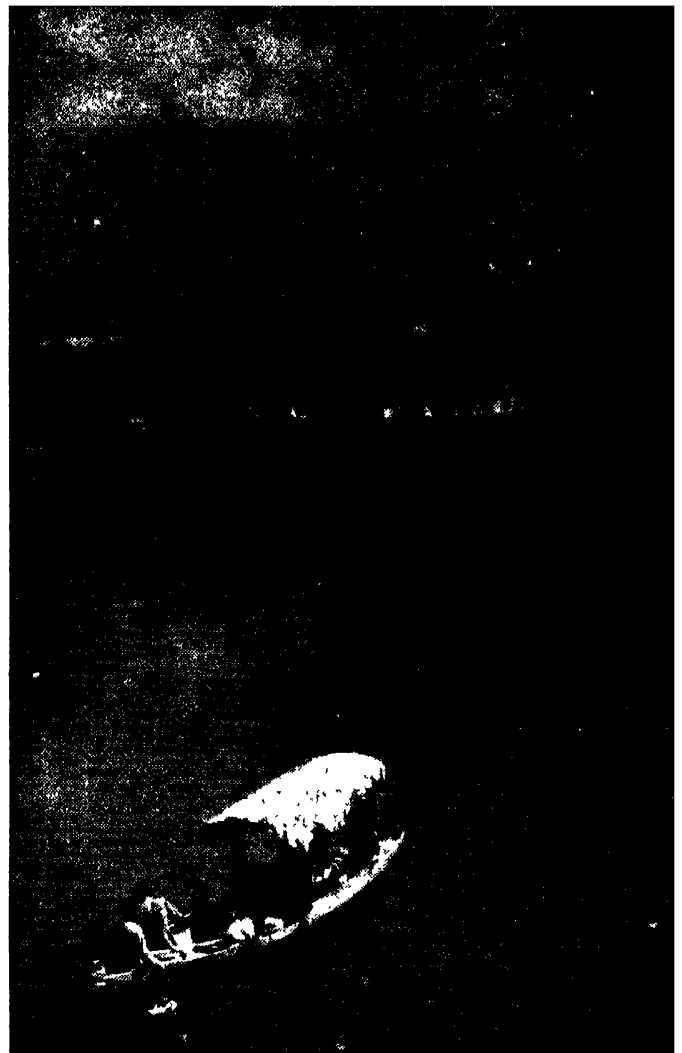
IT is a long time since the Moghul rulers established their peaceful summer residence in Kashmir, but the famous words that Emperor Jehangir once uttered as he looked down from the Himalayan mountains onto the beautiful valley below, still ring clear in one's ears. "If there is a paradise on earth, it is this, it is this."

This small paradise, situated at the door of Central Asia, lies like an emerald studded on a string of pearls in the Himalayas. It is interlaced by lakes and rivers which are swathed by the fierce mountain sun. Above these floating gardens, swaying ricefields merge gently into the landscape in terraced cultivation.

Almonds, cherries, apricots, plums and apples—fruits which are not found elsewhere in India—blossom and ripen at a height of about 1,700 metres. Towering above the valley rise the pine

afforested mountains whose heights range from 7,000-8,000 metres. The chinar trees with their sprawling leafy roots, first introduced from Persia, interspaced between the poplars and cedars, contribute to the singularity of the landscape, whose beauty lies in an incomparable harmony of southern lushness and the severity of the high mountain ranges.

The Kashmir Valley has been a meeting place of different cultures through the centuries. Two large



With a bubbling pot of tea and gay picnickers on board, the gondola-like Shikaras crisscross the Nagin Lake.



With sparkling eyes and cherry-blossom complexions, the Kashmiri boys and girls move about in their boats on the Nagin Lake. With a song on their lips and a cheer on their faces, they spread about to all visitors a message of goodwill.

cultures have struck roots here: the Hindu and the Muslim. Not only do they belong to a great past but are still alive today, co-existing side by side in an ideal blend in this beautiful valley.

The magic of the landscape and the climate of Kashmir have attracted tourists from all over the world. It was a good idea of the Maharaja to hand over his father's palace to the Oberoi Company to be run as a hotel. Srinagar has thus become a sophisticated meeting place of international society. Besides this large hotel there are other places which are equally enjoyable. Floating houseboats can be seen anchored everywhere, on both the sides of the river Jhelum, on the Dal and on the Nagin lake. The lucky ones may get accommodation on one of the large boats belonging to the Wangnoo family, whose forefathers migrated to Kashmir from Persia. Six brothers and some cousins own 17 boats. The family, con-

(Continued on page 6)



One of the house boats on the placid waters of the Nagin Lake.

sisting of 155 members, live under the ancient, authentic joint family system.

We live on the "Helal"—the 'Half-moon'. The boat which is supervised by Sultana Wangnool is in reality a small "floating country house," with balconies and terraces, a large living room and comfortable arm chairs, thick carpets, beautiful furniture, a dining room and three bedrooms with attached baths. Two servants, a cook and the steward, who lives with his family in a kitchen-boat, cater to the comforts of the guests.

Anyone coming to call on us rows across the lake. Every morning brings Mr. Wonderful and Mr. Marvellous in their flower laden boats who vie with each other for our favour to sell their dark red roses, speckled orchids, lilies, carnations and marguerites.

The shikaras, variations of the Venetian gondola, serve not only as water taxis but also as floating bazars. The clever and enterprising Kashmiris have loaded them with their famous woollen shawls, beautiful carpets, delightful silks, papier-mache boxes and vases on which artistic hands have painted ancient persian designs. Using all their powers of persuasion the dark-eyed sons of the Himalaya tempt the visitor with their beautiful wares which now as then display all the attributes of a genuine folk-art and supreme craftsmanship.

Before the sun disappears behind the snow-covered peaks, beyond the lake, Sultana serves a cup of persian tea—filling the room with the flavour of exotic spices, cardamom, ginger and saffron, it is as one of us said, pure nectar, or rather, it fulfils the promise conjured up in our imagination, when we hear that magic word.

Between five and six in the morning one should start for a shikara ride gliding over the placid waters of the lake onto the river which meanders through the city. This ride along old temples and mosques, wooden houses of merchants, and dilapidated ruins offers a study from the open page of history.



Admiring the Munich architecture in the picture above, the members of the women's delegation are: Mrs. Kusum Wankhede, Mrs. Raghu Ramaiah, Dr. Arjana Magar, Dr. Jayalakshmi Rau, Mrs. Irene Heredia and Mrs. Asoka Gupta.

Indian Social Welfare Emissaries in Germany

SIX Indian emissaries of social welfare, specialists in the field of women and child welfare, vocational training, rehabilitation of destitute women and juvenile delinquents, were recently on a study tour of West Germany. Their object: to study first hand the functioning of social welfare institutions in Bonn, Bremen, West Berlin, Hanover and Munich. The guests were particularly very much impressed with the scope and quality of West German social institutions and measures, especially those relating to the welfare of unmarried mothers, vocational training of female delinquents and schools for mentally retarded children. Mrs. Asoka Gupta, a delegation member from Calcutta, had special praise for the German youth legislation. Mrs. Raghu Ramaiah, President of the All-India Women's Conference, commented on the level of emancipation of German women, which she felt, was

nearly equal to that reached in India—with the difference that German women were forced to work harder. About German girls the Indian ladies had this to say: "They are getting prettier and more independent every day." A compliment, we feel, that can be returned in all sincerity!



At a Bonn reception Mrs. Raghu Ramaiah, Mrs. Wankhede, and Mrs. Heredia have a cordial talk with Mr. Fischer



Engaged in a mutual exchange of experiences are: Mrs. Heredia, Mrs. Gupta, Professor Dr. Wuelker, Mrs. Wankhede and Dr. Lemmer.

ROURKELA ENGINEER

AT WORLD'S LARGEST THERMAL PLANT

IN a world where work continues increasingly on the production of cheap electricity required to modernise town and village life and to put agriculture, industry, air and sea communications in top gear, Calcutta's Bhaskar Nath Bhaduri too is putting in his bit. He works at the world's largest thermal power station at Frimmersdorf, in West Germany.

Mr. Bhaduri, who already specialises in thermal electric engines that generate current from burning coal, oil or gas, and has already worked as a works engineer at the Rourkela power station till he left for Frimmersdorf, near Cologne, is now acquiring additional knowledge on electricity generation at the largest thermal power station in the world. The Frimmersdorf Thermal Station, situated on the fringe of the Rhine brown-coal region, has a total capacity of 2,300 megawatts which is to be increased to another 300 megawatts by 1970. The dimensions of this giant power-station are no less impressive:

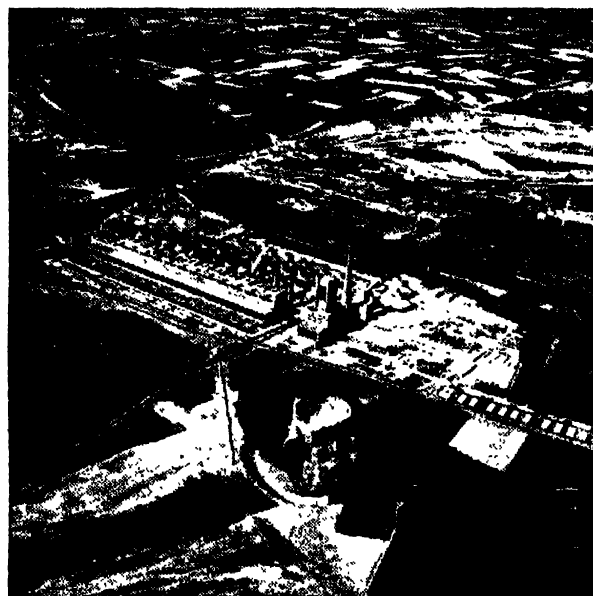
the engine-room is 546 metre long where engineers and workers move about on bicycles. The boiler house is 108 metre high and it houses the largest boiler on the globe; the daily residue of ashes at full capacity is about 6,000 tons. Bhaskar is testing his knowledge as a works engineer in a power-station with the type of generation which is still prevalent. However, according to the unanimous opinion of the experts the cheap source of energy of tomorrow is "nuclear current." Nevertheless, Bhaskar, who already thinks of the world in terms of the 'eighties, has also explored this area. The Federal Republic of Germany, as a highly industrial-

ised country, is already concerned with those spheres of nuclear research which generate the valuable nuclear current with so-called fast breeder reactors. Germany's third nuclear programme for 1968-1972 is therefore devoted especially to such fast breeders. Even though nuclear current still plays a modest role in meeting West German power needs, German industry is excellently equipped to compete for the construction of nuclear energy power-stations.

There are at present eight nuclear power-stations in Germany. Professor Wessles, Director of the Institute for Economic Energy at Cologne University, estimates that by 1980 about 40 per cent of current requirements will be met by nuclear energy and by the turn of the century about 80 per cent.



Bhaskar and his colleague Kohl look at the chimney stacks which blow out the exhaust gas into the air.



Frimmersdorf's Thermal Power Station set against the gigantic expanse of the neighbouring Rhine brown-coal belt.



Rourkela's works engineer, Mr. B. N. Bhaduri, stands in front of the world's largest thermal power station at Frimmersdorf where he now receives specialised training.



THE German mathematical child-prodigy, 13-year-old Elmar Eder, has been a wonder to even experts at the Pedagogical High School in Munich-Pasing. His astounding knowledge of mathematics and physics has not only enabled him to jump a number of classes at school but has also got him admission as a guest student at the Munich University. The child prodigy discusses the Theory of Relativity with great ease.



THE Helgoland test centre is West Germany's latest laboratory designed to conduct research in oceanography. Placed on the sea-bed near the Helgoland island in the North Sea, the U-boat-like sea-lab will house 3 researchers for spells of 10 days each whose research, among other things, will help raise food harvest from the deep sea. The lab-cabin offers all living facilities to the scientists.



SLEEPERS in air-conditioned coaches, run by the Federal Railways, are currently the best draw for the foreign tourists. Combining modern luxury with travelling comfort, German sleeping cars are currently acclaimed the best in Europe. The first quarter of 1969 has drawn 25,000 more passengers to it—an indication that car-travellers are also switching over to travel by railroad.



THE "Motograziella," a beautiful mini-scooter manufactured by a Cologne firm, is the latest to catch the fancy of the West German youth especially, the young girls. Elegant and sturdy, the mini-bike has all the features of a robust motorcycle and costs only Rs. 1,325. With collapsible handle-bars and saddle, the mini-scooter weighs only 65 lbs and can be accommodated in the dickey of a car. The two models that are available are fitted with 1.5 and 1.8 h.p. engines and have maximum speeds of 25 and 40 km per hour respectively.



THE penguin at the Hanover Zoo has now a pride no less than Captain Flint—the peg-legged pirate character in R.L. Stevenson's "Treasure Island." Before it hit the headlines, the sea-bird led an eventless life till an inflammation was found in its left paw. Rushed to a hospital for crippled children, the surgeons had to give the penguin a plastic stump in place of the paw. The artificial leg, however, has in no way impaired its ability to swim or waddle.



HEIDELBERG'S Susan Patton is no new face to most West German TV-viewers. Among some of her many features are the unique reportage on the investiture ceremony of the British Crown Prince and an interview with the heart transplant surgeon, Dr. Christian Bernard. Married to a German conductor, the ace commentator and reporter is equally at home in French and music.



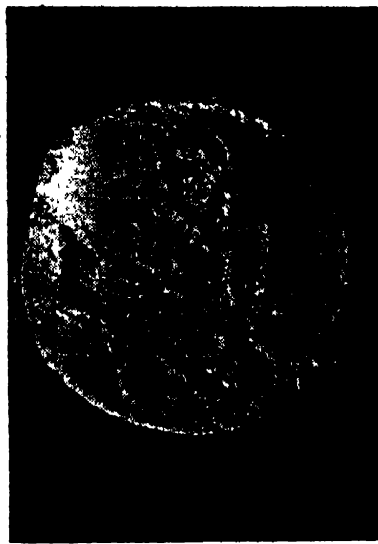
FIVE dashing young men from Rhineland are now off to the first German trek through icy Greenland on what has been called "Expedition Polar Bear." Covering a rugged and hazardous route of 550 km the team is to conduct research on polar winds and arctic temperatures for the Bavarian Academy of Sciences.



'CATCH 'em young,' a well-known concept, is fast sweeping the sports world in the Federal Republic of Germany. The latest manifestation of this maxim-in-practice was in evidence in a number of West German cities, including Bonn, which organised Bambi Cycle Races. Those to participate in the official races were thousands of kids between 6-to-10 years—a group determined not to be outdone by the adult generation.



Nicknamed "Miss Sonkh" by her discoverers, this female head from an old vessel (approximately 200 B.C.) is perhaps the most beautiful individual find of this year's excavations at Sonkh



As small as a postage stamp, this personal seal in the Brahmi script is another find from Mathura district. The seal (Maurya-Shunga period) is shown here at almost twice its original size

MORE EXCAVATIONS AT MATHURA

UNCOVERING INDIA'S PAST

EVERY winter and spring, for the last three years in succession, the Sonkh Mound near Mathura has been the site of an increasingly exciting rendezvous with history. With the help of 150 skilful Indian workers, a team of German archaeologists, led by Professor Dr. H. Haertel, Director of the Berlin Museum of Indian Art, has been uncovering layer upon layer of archaeologically significant artefacts.

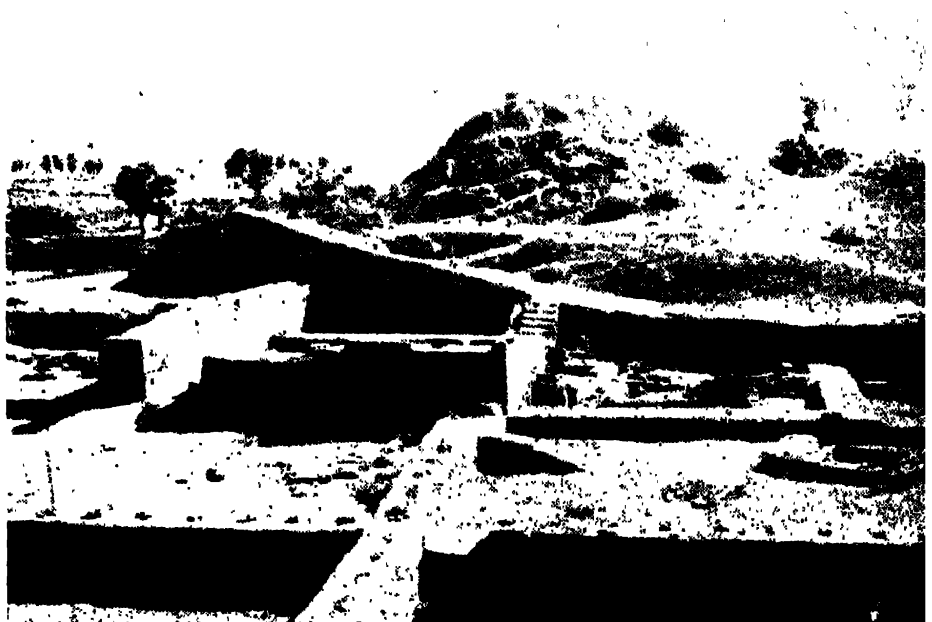
The work is sponsored by two German foundations, the German Research Society and the Prussian Cultural Trust, the "Stiftung Preussischer Kulturbesitz," with scholarships being made available by the German Academic Exchange Service. Under an agreement with the Government of India all archaeological finds will remain in the country.

In the first digging season, in the winter of 1966-67, a large trench was cut into the north side of the mound which proved the continuous settlement of the area for some 3,000 years ("German News" Feb. 18, 1967). This was followed in the 1967-68 season by a horizontal cut of 50 x 50 metres in the north-eastern part of the site. During these excavations, fortified living quarters and the remains of an old fort from the Jat period (17th to 18th century) were un-

covered ("German News" April 6, 1968). Even at this stage, fragments of walls of earlier periods lying at lower levels began to emerge. This was where work started again in the last digging season, in the winter of 1968-69.

Fragments dating back to mediaeval and late mediaeval times showed signs of great destructions, indicating that the area around Sonkh was as

A view of the excavated area at the Sonkh Mound. The section in the right background of the picture shows the tops of walls, dating probably from the late Kushan period



This well preserved fragment of a door relief of the early Kushan period (1st century A.D.) depicts a Garuda fighting a three-headed snake in beautiful detail

strife-torn as most of the Mathura area where wave after wave of conquerors ravaged the settlements. The first finds of this season were terracotta figurines and pottery dating from 14th to 16th century. But soon deeper layers revealing more ancient remains were reached.

Grey stone and terracotta plaques with images of Hindu-Gods, and especially pottery, with manifold designs and profiles were found. The early mediaeval

(Continued on page 10)

val period (ca. 8th century A.D.) yielded beautiful decorated bowls with lotus, "Shanka" and geometrical patterns. To the great joy of the excavators, work during the last phase of the operation revealed the tops of vault-like constructions built with large-size bricks, indicating a complete and comprehensive occupation of the area during the earlier period.

Asked about a tentative dating of these finds, Dr. Haertel ventured an expert's guess placing them in the late Kushan period (approx. 300 A.D.). (The dating is done mainly on an art-historical basis, by analysing the features of the pottery fragments found within the confines of the ruins).—More finds of Kushan stone-reliefs this year confirmed the earlier surmise that the Sonkh Mound was indeed occupied during this period. The most prized discovery of this season was a fragment of an early Kushan tympanon. The double-sided relief (Picture: Right Top page 9) shows the mythical bird Garuda, fighting a three-headed snake. This conclusive piece, which seems to have been part of a complete building rather than just a gateway, gives rise to the hope of finding the remains of a temple from this period, which so far has been documented only by the discovery of images, terracottas, pottery, ornaments and coins. Work in 1969-70 will continue to concentrate on the area of these finds, proceeding, of course, to much deeper levels.

Apart from the horizontal digging in this area, a vertical trench was cut into the southern flank of the mound to help round-off the information gained so far. Unearthing numerous interesting objects, e.g., terracottas, especially of the Maurya and Shunga periods, seals and punched-marked silver coins, the cut yielded evidence of successive historical periods from the 2nd century A.D. down to the famous "painted-grey period" (approx. 700-1000 B.C.).

Departing for Germany, the excavators already spoke with obvious excitement about the planned continuation of their work in the coming winter, which they feel sure, is bound to result in highly interesting new discoveries. On behalf of the whole team, Prof. Haertel expressed his appreciation for the help and assistance received from official bodies in India, especially the Curator and staff of the Mathura Museum, the Director of the State Museum, Lucknow, and from the offices of the Director General of the Archaeological Survey of India.



An agreement providing for the use of Rectisol process for the new coal-based fertiliser plants in India was recently signed in New Delhi between the Fertiliser Corporation of India and Lurgi, a West German firm. Facing the camera after signing the agreement in the picture above are : Mr. I.G. Hochgesand (third from left) for Lurgi; Mr. Satish Chandra for the FCI; and Mr. W. Gaymann.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Dear Editor,

I am happy to know that the 1972 Olympics are being held in Munich this time.

Though the "German News" often carries articles and pictures on this event, yet as a sports enthusiast and commentator I feel that many Indians and sports writers would be glad to have more information on the preparations being currently made in the Federal Republic of Germany in connection with the Munich Olympics. I, for one, would even welcome from you a special bulletin on the subject even if it be for a short duration of four years.

23, Buxipur
Gorakhpur, U.P.

Shanker Saran Varma

Editor's Note: A monthly bulletin, "Olympia Press," brought out by the Organising Committee for Munich Olympics, is already available for the use of editors and sports commentators.

Dear Editor,

I am always happy to go through the "German News" which gives out interesting information on Indo-

German affairs. In particular, I have found some of your features—"Our Note Book," "Profiles," "News, Features, Pictures," "Mark The Contrast," and "In Short," to name a few—well worth my interest. However, I would like you to give the readers more information on the German scientists engaged in scientific research or those who are currently engaged on space research with NASA in the United States of America.

May I also take this opportunity to convey through your columns my felicitations to Dr. Gustav Heinemann on his taking over as President of the Federal Republic of Germany?

Cirkivalan,
Katra Qazi, Delhi

S. Iqbal Jamil

Dear Editor,

Congratulations to Elmar Eder, the mathematical child prodigy of the Federal Republic of Germany. ("In Short," "German News" dated August 1, 1969).

Topla Bosti,
Digboi

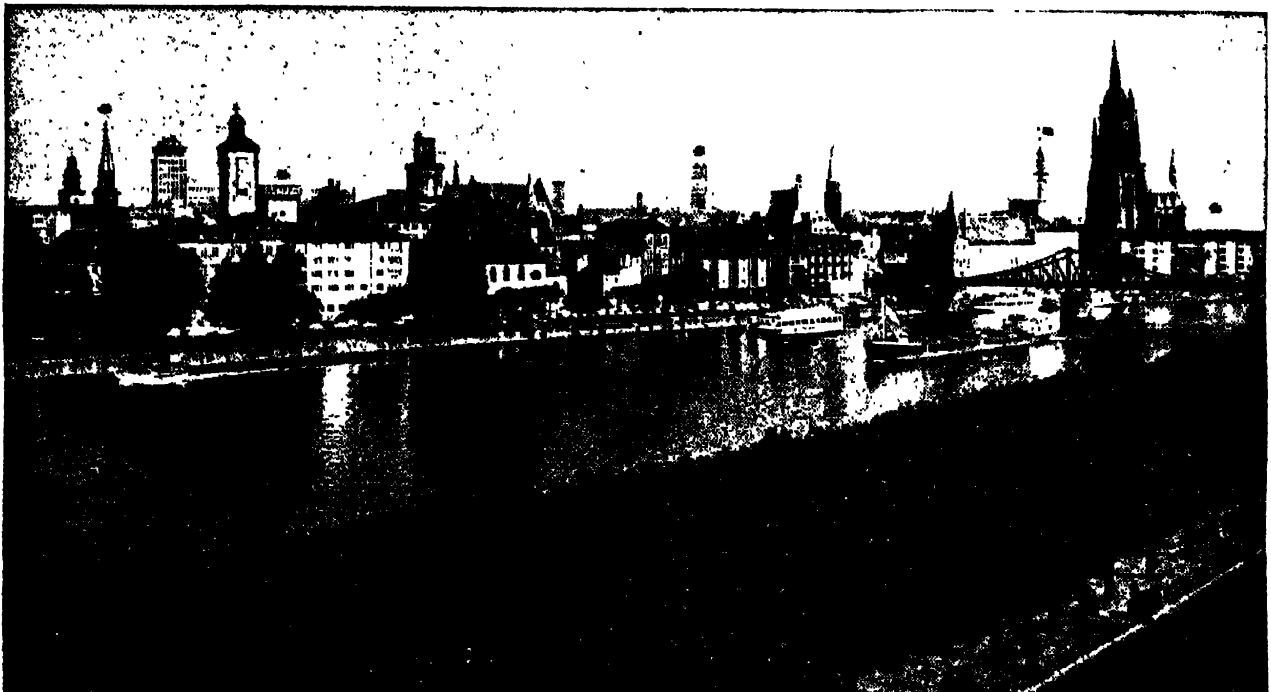
Nittyananda Das



MARK THE CONTRAST

BOTH as a centre of cultural and commercial activity, Frankfurt-on-Main has played a prominent role in Europe through the ages. Once the seat of German emperors and the hub of business activity on the European trade routes, today a pleasant blend of a rich cultural past and a modern industrial-cum-technological set-up make Frankfurt "Germany's Gateway To The World." Its internationally known stock exchange, business houses and industrial establishments and trade fairs of all descriptions draw businessmen from

all the corners of the earth. Its museums, art galleries, historical monuments, operas, parks and zoos attract the foreign tourists. The Goethe House, the University, the Schopenhauer Archives and various centres of scientific and academic research on the other hand endear it to men of letters from all over the world. The picture above gives a panoramic view of the Frankfurt sky-line set against the river Main while the one below incorporates 15 changes as usual. How good are you in spotting them out?



IN SHORT

German-born, Werner von Braun, who developed the Saturn-5 rocket that boosted Apollo-11 on its moon landing mission, is among the first ten space pioneers to be selected for the U.S. Space Hall of Fame.

"For the sake of the future, we will take an oath for peace for all times to come." (Chancellor K. G. Kiesinger).

"We renounce force for all times to come. We want a united Europe. We will promote social progress and support education and research." (Christian Democratic Union's Party Manifesto)

On the hundredth birth anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi, the Federal Republic of Germany will issue a special postage stamp to honour the great Indian freedom-fighter.

"The division of Germany is a threat to peace. The restoration of unity is vital to the German people." (SPD Resolution on West German Policy).

The "Made-in-Germany" mark appears on some of the equipment the U.S. astronauts carried with them on their moon-landing trip. The West German firms whose insignia appears on the equipment are: Zeiss, Schott, Merck and Siemens.

On his recent State visit to the U.S.A., Federal Chancellor K. G. Kiesinger declared

that Germany will never allow the rebirth of Nazism.

A West German manufacturer of diesel locomotives has incorporated the Suri Transmission system that saves on fuel and increases haulage capacity. Six of the eight locos under the contract will be delivered by the year's end.

During the first half of 1969, West German chemical industry has maintained a steady growth rate of 20 per cent. Highly export oriented, its foreign business too has expanded from 22 to 27 per cent.

"I was most impressed by the dynamic spirit of progress among the German people, by their tremendous sense of discipline and industriousness, so apparent in every sphere of life." (An Indian back from West Germany)

A German engineer, who has built many unsinkable boats, is currently building a shrimp boat of polyester resin. The cutter will be the latest in ship-building technique.

"I consider it a task of international importance to assist the countries of Asia in finding out their own way." (Foreign Minister Willy Brandt)

An East German dentist recently jumped into the sea near Norway from the deck of an East German cruiser.

He was picked up by a Norwegian boat and reached to freedom safe and sound.

A new seating arrangement will put the ministerial benches at par with other seats in the new Bundestag (Parliament) when it meets on October 10.

Under a new Tata-Daimler-Benz Agreement, the Indian TELCO - Mercedes trucks can now be exported on their own brand name. Rupees 10 crore worth of trucks are expected to be exported under the Tata insignia this year.

Lufthansa has outstandingly increased its passenger, cargo and mail traffic in the first half of 1969. With 10 per cent increase in flying hours and 37 million miles logged, the distance covered equals 155 trips to the moon.

During the current German Radio and TV exhibition, the audience will have the opportunity to watch three different colour TV programmes simultaneously.

"Job security, currency stability, freedom, law and order"—is the election slogan of the Christian Democratic Party in the coming elections in the Federal Republic.

The West German Parliament (Bundestag) has 518 members from 248 constituencies. Each constituency elects one member on a majority vote. Each voter

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has two ballots, one for the Parliament and another for the candidate in the State list.

West Germany will be offering 20% additional import possibilities for Indian raw textiles above the 1969 quotas. The items under the new concessions are: jute textiles, woollen yarn, raw or bleached synthetic textiles, etc.

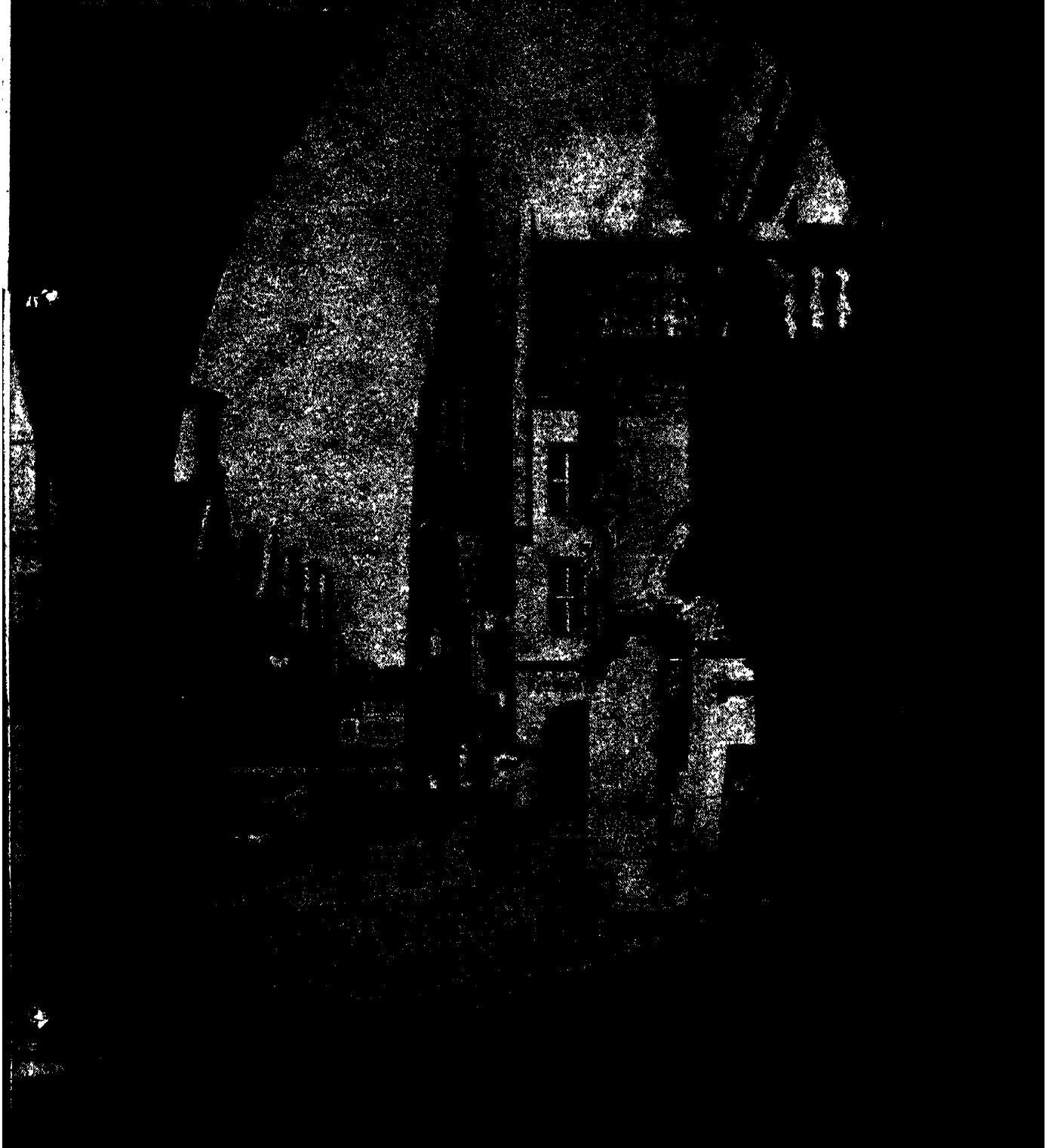
During the first quarter of 1969, the Federal Government sanctioned 11 Indo-German projects, out of which two involve participation by West German firms.

Ratification documents of the Indo-German Cultural Agreement were exchanged in Bonn recently. They provide for mutual grant of scholarships and collaboration in book publishing, mass media, the arts and sports.

Regd. No. D-1045
Posted on September 1, 1969

GERMAN =NEWS=

THE NEW YORK TIMES MAGAZINE



MUNSTER IN WEST GERMANY

by David Shields



MUNSTER in Westphalia is one of the few towns in Europe which have maintained their own character in spite of the sweeping 20th century impact. And though it was destroyed in war, it still retains its cultural and historical individuality along with the best of modernity and lies enwrapped in the beautiful natural environs of Westphalia. It at once breathes of a mixture of historical traditions and modern outlook. Its urban life courses in traditions of commerce, trade, and the arts and finds a happy outlet in activities that emerge from its ancient churches, university and centres of academic research—all set against the backdrop of Gothic architecture and historical buildings that have witnessed the cavalcade of history.

The heart of the city is the Town Hall, whose "Hall of Peace" witnessed the signing of the peace treaty at the conclusion of the Thirty Years War and since then has been the venue of ceremonial gatherings. The "City Wine House," now housing the offices of the Town Council, once provided the site for pronouncing court sentences. St. Paul's Cathedral, on the other hand, is an excellent combination of the Romanesque and Gothic styles of architecture. Around these centres of public contact Muenster is replete with gabled houses, church spires, bridges, fountains, and sculptures in stone. Girdling the city lies a ringlet of public buildings, the opera, the concert halls, etc.

Muenster, a portrait of ancient glory and culture set against a modern setting, is therefore no easy subject for portrayal. Yet "Muenster in Westphalia—Portrait of A City" just attempts such a difficult task. This collection of photographs, interspersed with lively sketches and text, admirably brings out the essential characteristics of Muenster and its varied life.

Publisher: Verlag Aschendorff, Muenster.

TWO EMINENT MEN ON PEACE

During this century wars have already killed more than 90 million people, Chairman Hose Barroso told the delegates at the international congress of the Red Cross which opened at Istanbul recently. A sum of 52 billion dollars had already been spent on armaments during this century and 130 conflicts in five continents had caused damage several times this amount, he informed the largest ever congress. This opinion was also shared by Federal President Heinemann when speaking on the 30th anniversary of World War II over the German TV he said "wars have made world headlines with their stories of destruction and misery" and they have "solved few, if any, of the problems that lay at their root." (See also page 9)

INTERNATIONAL PRAISE FOR GERMAN AID

The United Nations Economic and Social Council has praised the Federal Republic of Germany for the growing volume of aid it has given for developing countries. In a report to the UNCTAD, it has stated: "In 1968, the chief characteristic of the flow of capital to developing countries was the increase in private financial assistance from Germany. The Federal Republic has now reached the second place as a source of capital for developing countries. According to preliminary estimates the flow of capital from West Germany to developing countries increased by 1,400 million dollars or by 44 per cent in the period under review. Roughly 900 million dollars worth of this total comprised private industrial credits."

WEST GERMAN SUPPORT TO FRANC AND POUND

France can depend on help from the Federal Republic of Germany for overcoming the post-devaluation problems it may encounter in the time ahead. Government spokesmen have stated that the Federal Republic can offer credit if this should become necessary. Franc's solvency is undisputed according to reliable sources in Bonn. The pound sterling will also be supported by the Federal Republic effectively should the devaluation of the Franc put it under strong pressure. On his return from the U.S.A. Chancellor Kiesinger brought reassurance to the effect that Washington is prepared to stand by the pound if it gets into difficulties.

NEED FOR EUROPEAN CURRENCY UNION

Bankers have urged the Federal Government to step up demands for a European currency union. Since the devaluation of the Franc removed the main stumbling-block of currency policies in Europe, all opportunities for further cooperation must be seized. The bankers association states that the time has never been so ripe for a Europe-wide policy of economic stability as now, after the devaluation of the Franc.



CDU : K.G. Kiesinger.



SPD : Willy Brandt.



CSU : F.J. Strauss.



FDP : Walter Scheel.

SEPTEMBER 28, 1969

ELECTIONS IN WEST GERMANY

SIX major parties are participating in the forthcoming elections to the German Bundestag (Parliament) to be held on September 28, 1969. These parties are: the Christian Democratic Union, the Christian Social Union, the Social Democratic Party, the Free Democratic Party, the National Democratic Party, and the German Communist Party. The verdict of the electorate will be interesting from two points of view. Firstly, whether the union parties or the social democrats will carry most of the votes. Secondly, whether the right wing national democrats get representation in the new Bundestag.

The public opinion research institutes have compiled more and more polls during the last few months and their findings about the electoral prospects before these parties have not always run symmetrically. The

(Continued on page 4)



**„Unsere D-Mark
ist die stabilste
Währung
der Welt“**



Sicher in die 70er Jahre

CDU

"Success and Stability" are the catchwords of the Christian Democrats. "The German Mark is the most stable currency in the world" runs the headline of this CDU appeal.

**Wir schaffen
das moderne Deutschland.**

**Ein Deutschland des Friedens,
der Freiheit und des Fortschritts.**

Wir schaffen in Deutschland
mit einer stabilen Währung die
jedem einen sicheren Arbeitsplatz
und reiche Aufstiegschancen bietet.

Wir schaffen in Deutschland
das in Wissenschaft und For-
schungs Technik und Ausbildung
weiter zu den besten in der Welt
steht.

Wir schaffen in Deutschland
in dem jeder die gleichen Chancen
hat und voll Vertrauen auf eine
glatte Zukunft sein Leben planen
und gestalten kann.

Wir schaffen in Deutschland
das reifen Land in West und
bei gutnachbarlichen Beziehungen
liegen. Dann unseren Teil an
Lernen in Frieden und Freiheit
steht.



SPD

Wir haben
die richtigen Männer.

"We Build Modern Germany" proclaims this Social Democratic Party poster with an obvious address to the young generation.



With posters galore and an appeal to all and one the scene above is a familiar sight all over West Germany. Currently, the election campaign is at its highest.

union parties have certainly kept the lead and the SPD have been a short way behind. What has varied is the percentage of difference.

The actual interest in the outcome of the polls will lie in the fact whether the SPD and the FDP will be able to capture more of the total parliament seats than the union parties. In such an event these two parties could form the government and the strongest single party, the CDU-CSU would be relegated to the opposition. However, there is no unanimity of opinion whether the NPD deputies will be able to find representation in the new Bundestag. In this

respect, everything depends on whether the NPD manages to obtain more than 5 per cent of the votes. If it does so it would have more than 20 seats in the new Bundestag and if it does not it cannot move into the Parliament at all. The same is true of the German Communist Party (DKP) which is contesting the election for the first time since it was outlawed in 1956.

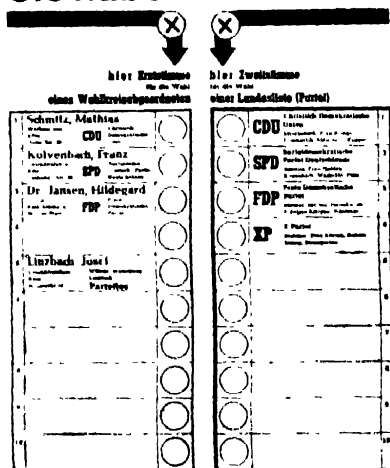
The system by which the German Parliament is elected appears very simple at first sight. According to the Electoral Law, a party can only be represented in the Bundestag when it has either five per cent of all valid votes or at least three direct constituency victories. A



The 5% Hurdle. A party must poll 5% of the votes cast before it can be represented in Parliament.

total of 518 members of Parliament are elected. The whole Federal area is divided into 248 constituencies. Each of these constituencies returns one member to the Bundestag. These 248 members are elected directly under the relative majority system, which means that the candidate with the most votes wins. He does not need an absolute majority in the constituency. Each German voter has two votes. The first is used to elect the candidate directly to Parliament under the relative majority system. The second vote is to elect a party of his choice. Thus it is possible for a voter to elect, say a candidate from the CDU list and cast his party vote for the Socialists.

Sie haben 2 Stimmen



Specimen of a ballot paper. Each voter has two votes—one for a candidate (left) and another for the party (right).



"Get rid of the old beards" is the slogan of the FDP at the hustings. Walter Scheel, Chairman of the FDP (above), with some of his electoral campaign aides.



In a Solingen machine shop, A. S. Murthy and his German colleague study the steel making techniques. Renowned for its steel blades, the Solingen workshops have taken to automation—a new impetus for Murthy to study its effects on Workers' Welfare.

SOLINGEN, the West German Steel town, has a surprise in store for Mr. A. S. Murthy at every step. Mr. Murthy from Sandur will be staying in Solingen until 1970. In the machine shop where he is undergoing practical training, machines outnumber the men at work. Clever hands do not play a great role in this automated factory for there is hardly a job which is not done by a machine. The only work left for humans is installation, programming, and vigilance. Each day Murthy watches the inexorable advance of automation.

As an instructor coming from the Prototype Production and Training Centre in Okhla, Murthy, in the opinion of his superiors, has already had full training and has little to learn from the routine work at the machine shop in Solingen. His further training programme has therefore been scheduled according to his personal wishes. Latest information on automation is one of them. He is particularly interested to know whether automation and the computer will force the workers out of jobs. To this query of his the answer comes from Prof. Fuerstenberg of Linz who has gone into the problem in some detail. After inquiring into the workers' attitude to technical progress from a group in the chemical industry, a field where automation has made the greatest

headway in West Germany, he states that a majority of the employed believe that technical progress will bring predominant advantages to everyone. Social researchers have also found that automation in factories has led to increased contentment of workers in their jobs. Sixty-seven per cent of the workers interviewed would not like a change for they rate their jobs from "good to excellent." All this has led Murthy to believe that in West Germany most workers do not fear unemployment



A discussion with the foreman. Murthy has learnt that only when expensive machines run continuously can they work competitively.

through automation. On the contrary they are well aware that more workers are daily coming in from Turkey, Spain, Italy, etc., to fill in the growing demand for labour in the Federal Republic of Germany. Besides, steady automation has shortened the working hours without impairing the earnings of the workers. Less work for the same wages has for long been the slogan of the West German trade unions. Murthy, too, has taken advantage of this for he also has a five-day week and enjoys longer week-ends. He spends his leisure in artistic activities. He draws and paints. With Tiwari, his colleague and another technical instructor from Okhla, he now and then prepares a curry and other Indian delicacies in his small flat which gives his stay in Germany a touch of home.

Murthy also travels a great deal and by now has come to know more cities and scenes than most Germans. Everywhere he sees the name plates of German firms he already knows from India. These and the Indo-German Chamber of Commerce in Duesseldorf remind him that India and the Federal Republic are important trade partners and that India is on the top of the list of countries in whose economic development West Germany and its industry have taken a keen and abiding interest.



If straws in the wind are any indication, it would seem that moon-landers and Apollo astronaut equipment are going to set the fashions of tomorrow—at least in West Germany. The first to hit the headlines in the consumers business is the Apollo Umbrella, a parasole the fashion model above displays with the air of a lunar hero's triumph. With see-through panels, like the peep holes of the Eagle module, and a top shaped after the Apollo-11, the Umbrella is one of the many items to appear at this year's Frankfurt Autumn Fair. Another innovation at the exhibition to catch the consumer's attention are the new style chess pieces, remodelled after the lunar astronauts, their rockets and space landing craft.

Such novel displays and exhibits give the Frankfurt Fair a double attraction. It gives this consumers goods exhibition a popular appeal and enables it to set the styles the consumers items are to take during the coming festive season. The Frankfurt Fair, as is commonly known, is only a get-together of manufacturers and wholesalers in the consumers goods business. As such it is a happy hunting ground for window-shoppers and those who make bulk purchase of these items.

The success of this year's autumn fair can be judged from the fact that as many as 2,800 firms from 43 countries participated in the exhibition. The orders exceeded the supply in view of the delivery dates. Yet, there is hope that both the parties will meet their commitments to keep their date with the Christmas-shoppers at the year's end.

Prof. Liselott Diem in New Delhi

DELHI State PT instructors and gymnasts were in for a pleasant surprise when at a 3-day seminar and demonstration session they had occasion to acquaint themselves with modern techniques in physical education and gymnastics from the internationally reputed PT expert, Prof. Liselott Diem. A Professor of Physical Education at the Cologne Sports Academy, Mrs. Diem is an internationally known expert in her field. She believes that physical education, to be effective, has to be imparted through participation-techniques rather than through the archaic verbal instructions from the teacher. Prof. Diem, who is the author of several books and is the only lady-member of the Organizing Committee for the 1972 Munich Olympics, was on her way back from Japan where she was re-elected as President of the International Association for Physical Education and Sports for Women.



German Medicos Study Family Planning in India



A WEST German team of medical students, currently on a study tour of family planning techniques in India, recently called on S. Gurmeet Singh, Chief Parliamentary Secretary, Punjab Government, in Chandigarh. In a chat with the visiting medical students, the host dwelt at length on the various steps and schemes now in force in the State to counter the population explosion in

Punjab which comparatively is an affluent State in northern India. The team, which is on a tour of the various primary family planning centres in the countryside and is the guest of the Post-Graduate Medical Research Institute in Chandigarh, was presented with a set of literature on family planning schemes by Punjab Government's Chief Secretary, S. G. Singh.

German Consul Visits Gandhiji's House

MR. Gerhard Kunz, Cultural Consul at the German Consulate in Bombay, recently gave an auspicious start to the Gandhi Jayanti celebrations in Saurashtra when he visited the house where Mahatma Gandhi was born in Porbander. Laying a wreath before a Gandhi-portrait, Mr. Kunz paid his tribute to the Mahatma with these words: "Gandhiji is immortal, because his spirit lives on. The world of today needs his message more than ever before. The German-people, who are divided today, look for the light from the East which brings hope to humanity." In the course of his tour Mr. Kunz also addressed the members of the Rotary Club at Porbander and presented a set of books to the members of the Indo-German Society at Bhavnagar.

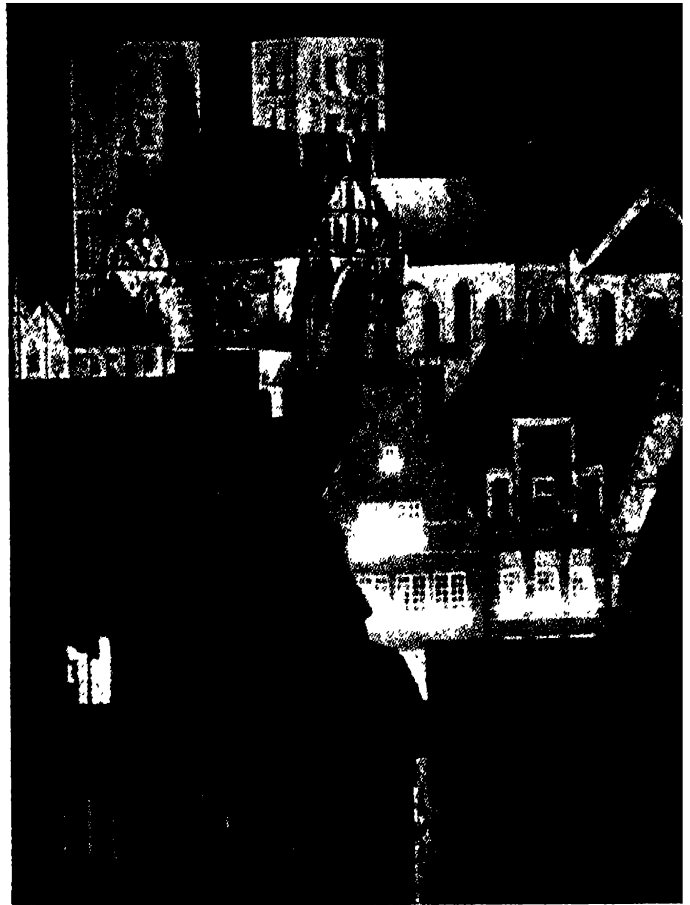


MUNSTER IN WESTPHALIA

MUNSTER, the city in which the Westphalian Peace Treaty was concluded, after the Thirty Years War in 1648, is a place of historical importance in Europe. Today in the "Hall of Peace" in the old Gothic Town Hall, the portraits of the peace envoys greet the visitor from the walls—among them also Count Oxenstierna, the son of the great Swedish Chancellor. Munster's "Hall of Peace," the old Council Chamber and the Chamber of Justice are not only the city's oldest and most significant places but also constitute one of the most beautiful interiors in Germany, unforgettably linked with a decisive epoch of European history.

The mighty 12th century rubble stone walls are covered with tall panels of oakwood richly decorated with orna-

ments, friezes depicting carved florals and spires specially on the frontal wall. Munster's woodcarvers worked on it on the lines of the late Gothic and early Renaissance styles between 1540 and 1577. The doors of the archive cupboards, depicting human figures and scenes from the city's history, the old Testament, mythology and folklore speak of a quaint and excellent craftsmanship that the German woodcarving art of this epoch can boast of. A delicate wrought iron chandelier, ornamented with the city's coat of arms, and a Madonna, the mighty stone fireplace richly ornamented with figures, the sturdy judiciary oak bar, swords and armour, among other things, lend a 16th century atmosphere to the Council



The 700-year-old St. Paul's Cathedral is a unique example of architectural harmony in Europe which blends the Romanesque and the Gothic styles.

Hall and Chamber of Justice—all are rare examples of historical authenticity. One can almost breathe history inside the chamber. The Town Hall and the "Hall

(Continued on page 8)



The Gothic exterior of the Town Hall restored to its original style after it was destroyed in the War.



Munster's countryside displays the typical austere beauty of the North-German scene. The mill and the old farm-house above are being preserved as a rural museum.

MUENSTER IN WESTPHALIA

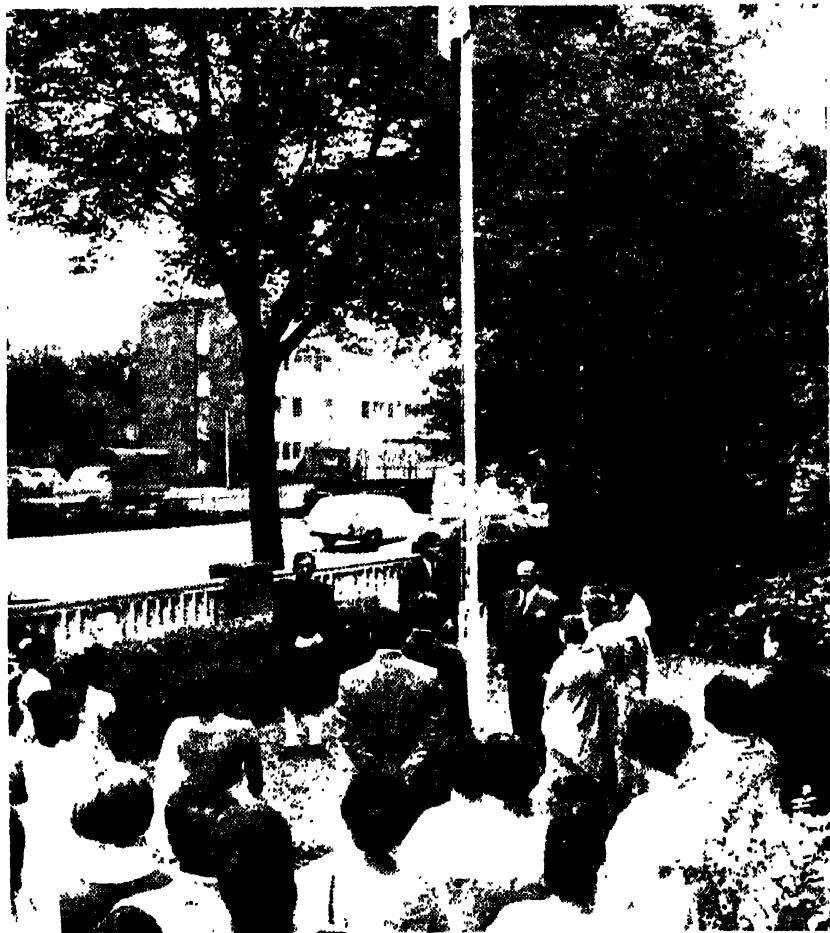
of Peace," however, are not the only reminders of a great historical past. The castle, once occupied by princely bishops, now houses the Westphalian Wilhelms University with more than 19,000 students. The complex is comparable with the great baroque creations of Dresden, Wurzburg, Potsdam and Vienna. In an uninterrupted row, around the principal market square, are the proud gabled houses of the Muenster merchants whose ancestors can be traced to the 'Hansa'. They were well-known for undertaking world-wide commercial enterprises.

St. Lambert, the venerable town and market church with a spire of stone filigree, points boldly towards the heavens, forming the corner pillars of magnificent "old Muenster". On the tower, above the clock, the cages of the three baptists remind one of the most weird and bloody episodes in world history. The watchman sitting on the 100m tower, jokingly called the "highest official of the city," recalls the leisurely pace of the olden times and still announces the hours of the night by sounding his medieval horn.

As a city combining old and modern architecture, Muenster has attracted great attention. The super-modern theatre building, with its exterior of marble and concrete, mosaic and glass, has been called a "liberating thunderbolt". The thousand-year old Cathedral with its two massive square towers is now, as for centuries past, a place for pious worship.

The restaurants in Muenster have a particularly homely atmosphere in which the visitor immediately feels happy and at ease. In this setting he can enjoy the Westphalian culinary delicacies, especially the Westphalian ham and pumpernickel along with a good glass of beer. "Water alone to drink is forbidden, sin it would be for one to indulge in"—is an epigram that was once composed in artful hexameters by the Roman envoy Fabius Chigi who participated in the Peace Congress in Muenster. Perhaps he got to know the Muenster atmosphere by sitting around a Muenster hearth—the focal point of hospitality from ancient days which has given rise to a carefully fostered tradition.

The great German poetess, Annette von Droste-Huelshoff, is supposed to have said: "There is only one Muenster". And Annette von Droste-Huelshoff is admired and respected all over Germany as a wise woman.



Independence Day was celebrated by the Indian community in Bonn with the hoisting of the Indian flag and singing of the National Anthem.

INDEPENDENCE DAY CELEBRATIONS IN BONN

INDIA'S image in Germany is good and we must further improve it by building more bridges of friendship between the two people," observed Mr Khub Chand, India's Ambassador to the Federal Republic of Germany. He was addressing an Independence Day gathering to celebrate the Indian national day in Bonn on August 15. Referring to the growing Indo-German relations

he said that West Germany had shown great interest in India's problems and every Indian must try to give his best during his stay in that country. Earlier, the national flag was hoisted and a message by Acting President Mr. M. Hidayatullah, was also read. Songs of Rabindranath Tagore and a variety programme provided a befitting finale to the Independence Day celebrations.



Ambassador Khub Chand addressed a gathering of Indians and German friends and stressed the need for closer relations with West Germany.

NEVER AGAIN!

"THIRTY years ago, on September 1, 1939, the scene opened on that gruesome drama we call World War II...Let us not forget that more than 55 million people all over the world lost their lives and even more lost their homelands." With these words President Dr. Gustav Heinemann began his nationwide broadcast commemorating the 30th anniversary of the outbreak of World War II.

Stressing the need for achieving a lasting peace, Dr.



Dr. Heinemann

Heinemann added: "Since the end of World War II, other wars have broken out all over the globe which made international headlines with their accounts of destruction and misery. They too, once the bloodshed has come to an end, will have solved few, if any, of the problems that lay at their roots." Dr. Gustav Heinemann, therefore, asked: "Should not the world have long

ago made scientific research into peace, into the conditions necessary for it, including the social, economic and psychological factors, which provide the foundation of all basic research?"

The Federal President further added: "The human mind has accomplished its greatest feats in exploring and dominating nature but the real danger to man is no longer nature but man himself. Yet man knows less about himself and the capabilities that threaten his own life than about his natural environment.

There has been less research into the causes of conflicts among nations than into the laws governing the structure of the atom." "The roots of the war," he said, "are to be found not so much in the attitudes of individuals as in the orders and disorders of communities. Regardless of who profits

from wars, the causes are always political not private. They spring from habits, prejudices, social systems and forms of rule. What we need, therefore, is to investigate and discover the causes and effects. The new order should include the United Nations, which it is essential to strengthen after the failure of the League of Nations. As a new habit it is important to practice seeing a conflict through the opponent's eyes. The new rules must include a readiness to compromise which eschews self-assertion at all costs and includes determination to replace hostility by a new beginning on both sides. One of the new attitudes should be to sympathize with the opponent's fears and sorrow, with his pride and sensitivity."

Urging the need for a lasting order of peace and the strengthening of the United Nations, Dr. Heinemann emphasized the importance of reinforcing the ranks of those who pursue a convincing policy of peace. He quoted Albert Camus who once said: "Perhaps we cannot prevent this universe from being a world in which children are tortured but we can diminish the number of tortured children." This, he said, could only be done by "resolutely countering the scourge of new wars."



The havoc of the war is writ large on this Berlin street in the spring of 1945. The scene was typical of most big German cities in those days.



The untold miseries brought by the war had to be paid for in sweat and tears by men, women and children alike.



HEINRICH BOELL

"**WE** can feel the eternal wind of literary creativity blowing through Boell's stories, but with it mingle the whirlwinds that blow up from the public square and the open road, and the product is a literature of rebellion against blind convention, indolence and stupidity, a literature of analysis, telling the truth, interpreting it. It is a voice of reason," says Wolfgang Weyrauch about story teller Heinrich Boell.

Boell who lives in Cologne, where he was born in 1917, is one of the few short-story writers of today, who projects his own experiences in the perspective of the great events of the times and makes them the experiences of others, or of his varied and interesting characters.

His first short-story appeared in 1946. In 1951 he was awarded the prize for Group-47. In 1953 he received the Critics' Prize. He was also awarded the North Rhine-Westphalian Great Art Prize and in 1960 Switzerland's Charles-Veillon Prize. In 1955 he was elected member of the German Academy for Language and Literature and in 1960 member of the Bavarian Academy of Fine Arts.

Some of the literary masterpieces that have enhanced his reputation are: "The Train Arrived Punctually"; "Wanderer, Come To The Spa"; "Where Were You, Adam!"; "Not Only at Christmas Times"; "And Didn't Say a Single Word"; and "House Without Keeper."



MARTIN WALSER

NOVELIST and playwright Martin Walser was born in 1927, at Wasserburg on Lake Constance. Between 1948-51 he studied literature, philosophy and history at Tuebingen, and took a doctorate with a thesis on the works of the famous novelist Franz Kafka. He was awarded the prize for Group-47, the Gerhart Hauptmann Prize and finally the Schiller Prize instituted by the Baden Wuerttemberg Government.

Walser is one of the most discussed young German writers. His novels "The Gadarene Club" and "Half-time," and his plays "The Rabbit Race" and "The Black Swan" often figure in topics of literary discussions in Germany.

"A writer must feel affection for all his characters, even the ones whom the readers regard as unpleasant. It's always something of a love affair," said Martin Walser on being awarded the Hermann Hesse Prize in 1957.

He feels that this attitude gives us an agreeable insight into the working of the mind of an author whose "sullenness derives from a positive attitude towards life." Critic Marcel Reich-Ranicki says of Walser: "His bitterness conceals subdued hope. Provocative he is, but with a smirk...not a mere denouncer, but a moralist, and not an implacable or melancholy one, but a mild and indulgent one. His tone is one of affable sarcasm."



ERICH MARIA REMARQUE

ONE of the greatest literary giants of present-day Germany, Erich Maria Remarque was born at Osnabrueck in 1898. The year 1916 saw him as a soldier, 1919 a teacher, and 1920 a journalist, critic and editor all put together.

Remarque's greatest work, which gave him world-wide recognition, was "Im Westen Nichts Neues" (All Quiet On The Western Front), published in 1928. The manuscript was refused by his publisher, on the ground that it would not sell, as nobody wanted to read about the war any longer. Instead, it was published by the Propylaea Publishing House in Berlin. Within six months more than one million copies were sold. By now the book has been translated into 45 languages. It was banned in Italy until 1944, and in the Soviet Union for some years after the second World War, for being too pacifist. Remarque's books were among those burnt in Germany in 1933.

Remarque now lives at Port Ronco in Switzerland. All his books have been successful, and have been translated into more than twenty languages. His greatest success after his famous book "All Quiet On The Western Front" was "Arc de Triomphe." His other important works are: "The Way Back"; "Three Comrades"; "Time to Live and Time to Die", etc.

From: "Portraits From German Intellectual Life" By Paul Swiridoff. Publisher: Guenther Neske, Pfullingen.

**GERMAN EXPERTS AT
PT & GYMNASTIC
SEMINAR IN
NEW DELHI**

MORE than a hundred physical training instructors and gymnast enthusiasts from Delhi and other States were party to an unusual 3-day demonstration seminar on PT instruction in Delhi when three leading West German experts visited New Delhi recently. The team led by Prof. (Mrs.) Liselott Diem, of the Sports Academy, Cologne (see page 6), and her two colleagues, Mrs. Nikolai and Mrs. Scholtzsmethner, gave courses on the new techniques in the field of physical education and gymnastics illustrated by demonstrations.

Prof. Diem is a strong advocate of modern sports-teaching techniques which have changed a great deal in recent times. The emphasis is now on spontaneity, independence, partner-and group-activity. Gone are the days of abstract gymnastics, and military-type non-participating coaches. Sports-education in schools is both becoming more child-oriented and more technical, utilizing latest olympic training methods, like, for instance, the interval-method. This is no contradiction, Mrs. Diem explains, since the modern school child is highly aware of all that is going-on in the field of sports and up-to-date methods heighten the child's interest and spirit of participation.

While in Delhi, Prof. Diem also witnessed the opening of the first of the proposed 10 new public swimming-pools in the capital. Stressing the health aspect of swimming, Mrs. Diem expressed her delight over this promising beginning with what she described as "a first-class pool."

An active promoter of international exchanges, Prof. Diem suggested that there should be regular visits of sports-teachers from India to Germany and vice versa. She referred to the several fruitful visits of Indian sports-teachers to Germany which included two Indian Mallakhamb-experts who gave highly appreciated lectures and demonstrations at the Cologne Academy. She also disclosed that another team of 3 German sports-teachers would be coming to India next year.



With emphasis on direct participation, the German gymnast coach practically initiates a group of school girl gymnasts into the intricacies of physical education and gymnastics



The German coach explains a point to an audience of Delhi PT instructors on the floor of the Irwin School Gym before she actually executes an exercise before them



Verbal instructions over, the coaches and the trainee go through a difficult exercise



At last the trainees can do it all by themselves; the coaches stand apart



With feelings of awe and reverence the German school kids at New Delhi bade farewell to Principal H. Schroeder (picture: left foreground). The in-coming Principal, Mr. R. Vorbrueggen (right), also made his first acquaintance with the school children.

Farewell To Principal Schroeder

THE kids in the New Delhi German School bubbled with feelings of surprise, respect, curiosity and perhaps a hidden tinge of remorse when they bade farewell to Principal H. Schroeder with whom they had shared countless moments of creative and instructive pleasure. And even though the four year-olds staged a sketch, enacting reminiscences from the Principal's five-year term, followed by an orchestral performance and twists and swirls, they were not yet sure that they were finally saying a good-bye to the dear Uncle Schroeder.

But perhaps that could hold good for the kindergarten section. As for the older children, the feeling of losing a friend and guide was common, especially among those who had spent memorable days with him in Bharatpur as the Maharaja's guests. This was apparent from the speech a student feelingly made for a teacher they would miss very much in future.

The feelings of the school children were warmly reciprocated by their parents at a brief though fascinating function at the School's premises in the South

Extension. All the items were admirably conducted by the in-coming Principal Mr. R. Vorbrueggen. Among the audience, the German Charge d'Affaires, Minister Dr. G. F. Werner, who is also the Governor of the German School Society, was also present. Later the 90 school children gave a warm send off to Principal Schroeder at Palam Airport.



Principal H. Schroeder participating in a dance piece by the kindergarten class at the function.

Letters to the Editor

Dear Editor,

It was indeed a heart-warming experience to go through the report on the "Gandhi Centenary Celebrations in West Germany" ("German News," August 1).

It seems that the Gandhi Centenary Committee in the Federal Republic has already implemented a major programme undertaken by it with unusual fervour. Publication of articles on Gandhiji in the German newspapers, putting his philosophy across the TV net-work, issue of a German postage stamp, renaming schools and streets on the name of Mahatma Gandhi—are some of the steps that will do real honour to this great son of India who lived and worked for an international understanding.

I am happy to know that the Committee in West Germany enjoys the patronage of Chancellor K.G. Kiesinger. I am sure that the Indo-German bonds of friendship will further strengthen during the Gandhi Centenary Year.

People's Library,

Rainawari, Srinagar (Kashmir)

Sunil Tiku

Dear Editor,

I am very happy to learn that the German Gandhi Centenary Committee is pursuing a comprehensive programme to commemorate the memory of Mahatma Gandhi all over the Federal Republic of Germany ("German News", August 1). Its decision to publish a memorial volume, "Gandhi And The Germans" and arrangements for several special supplements of German newspapers to honour this great son of India are really commendable steps. I would say that the Indo-German Society has played an outstanding role in propagating the Gandhian philosophy in West Germany.

I shall, however, appreciate if a few copies of the book, "An Autobiography" by Mahatma Gandhi, are also distributed among interested people which will further advance the ideals for which this great man stood for in his life-time.

Banaras Hindu University,
Varanasi-5

R. C. Mehrotra

RANDOM THOUGHTS ON PRESS

An Anthology on Journalism

"The mettle of the journalists a nation brings forth is today a vital factor in the shaping of its destiny."
—Karl Jaspers

THE well-known German philosopher, Schopenhauer, once described newspapers as the "seconds hand on the dial of world history." The epithet is more than a compliment for it places on journals and journalists a responsibility that demands exacting standards of discipline and responsibility for they not only chronicle the day-to-day events but also deal with what constitutes the raw material of history. This has led to the universality of the journalistic mind and approach irrespective of their nationalistic confines. "In Love With The Newspaper," primarily an anthology of comments on journalism and the press in the Federal Republic of Germany, therefore, not only reflects its aspirations but also signifies, as Frank Moraes puts it, a spirit of "free masonry which exists among newspapermen" all over the world. In addition, history has placed on the German Press an onerous responsibility. The German inventions of the cylinder press and mechanical typesetting, that has given to the press of today its present character and has led to mass production and circulation of newspapers, have to a great extent defined its catholicity in meticulous reporting, fair comment and presentation. For this reason in a foreword to this book, Frank Moraes observes: "It is to the young Indian journalist that the contributions in this brochure are primarily directed. But older Indian journalists could also read them with pleasure as I have."

What then are the norms before the German Press, or for that matter, any press in the democratic world? How can it maintain its freedom and discharge its obligations to society and keep this "seconds hand" ticking in history?

A few doyens of the German Press provide answers to these queries, each culled from the experiences of a life-time. Manfred Barthel, who trails a spotlight into

the various recesses of a newspaper organisation, describes the daily journals as the "tongues of the time." Highlighting the independent yet contemporary character of the press, Barthel in the chapter "In Love With The Newspaper" reminds his readers how the French press evolved the art of voicing independent opinions through the literary columns or *feuilleton* despite the curb put by the Napoleonic censors.

Julius Bachem, another veteran journalist with five decades of experience behind him, offers a package of concentrated wisdom when he describes a journalist as "A man who writes every day. For the day, be it emphasised, not to while away

the day." "Every nation", he concludes, "has the kind of Press it deserves."

The chapter, "I Wanted To Become A Journalist" from Felix von Eckardt's autobiography, "An Untidy Life," is equally a fascinating account from the life of a seasoned journalist and parliamentarian for whom journalism is a passion.

The "Random Thoughts on Journalism" in this brochure are therefore more than random. Read together they convey an idea of the whole spectrum of journalism and its important role in a free society.

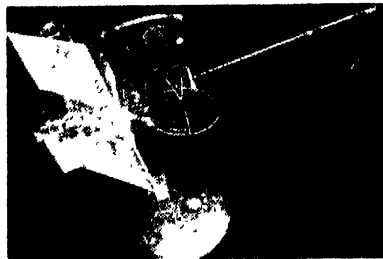
"In Love With The Newspaper." Shakuntala Publishing House, 10 Garden Homes, First Road, Khar, Bombay 52. Price: Rs. 4.

IN LOVE WITH THE NEWS PAPER

Random Thoughts on Journalism



WEST Berlin recently witnessed the 18th German Doctors Refresher Congress which mainly deliberated on the techniques of heart transplants and grafting of human organs. Attended by 20,000 heart surgeons and specialists from all over the world, including the internationally known Prof. Christiaan Barnard (above) and Prof. Buecherl, the Congress recommended heart transplants as a "perfect therapeutical medium."



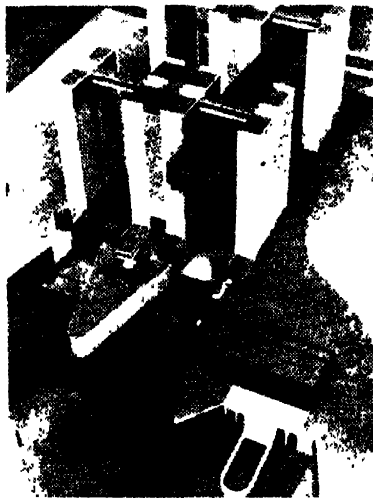
"MESO," the model of a Mercury Module, designed to probe into the atmosphere and surface of the planet Mercury, has already been finalised by some West German firms. Commissioned by the European Space Research Organisation, "Meso" is designed to fly past Mercury and send back TV pictures and other scientific information to the earth. The flight is scheduled for the year 1975.



A GLIMPSE into the house-of-the future was recently available at Cologne's "Interzum" Fair. Designed by an Italian for the German firm Bayer-Leverkusen, this futuristic house will be cell like but both roomy and well lit. With folding doors, round walls, circular canopies, a bar between the beds, mobile television ball, and round bath rooms, the "Vision 69" offers every comfort one can ask for.



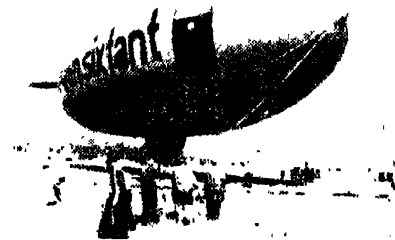
HM. Wearing more watches than one! Who wouldn't do so? Especially when they are shock-proof, water-proof and antimagnetic and offer more lures than one can resist. The watches displayed recently at the Dugena Fair in Wiesbaden have not only these attributes but also finely coloured dials. Originally meant for precision-loving sportsmen and swimmers, they are currently a craze with all stylish men and women.



THE year 1975 will see the largest boat-hoisting machine in the world near Hamburg. Designed to elevate or lower barges and boats between the contemplated Elbeseiten Canal and River Elbe, both at a ground level difference of 38 metres, the new equipment will play a vital role in promoting river trade and boosting Hamburg's quantum of exports. The new canal will cost Rs. 160 crores and the hoisting elevators nearly Rs. 16 crores.



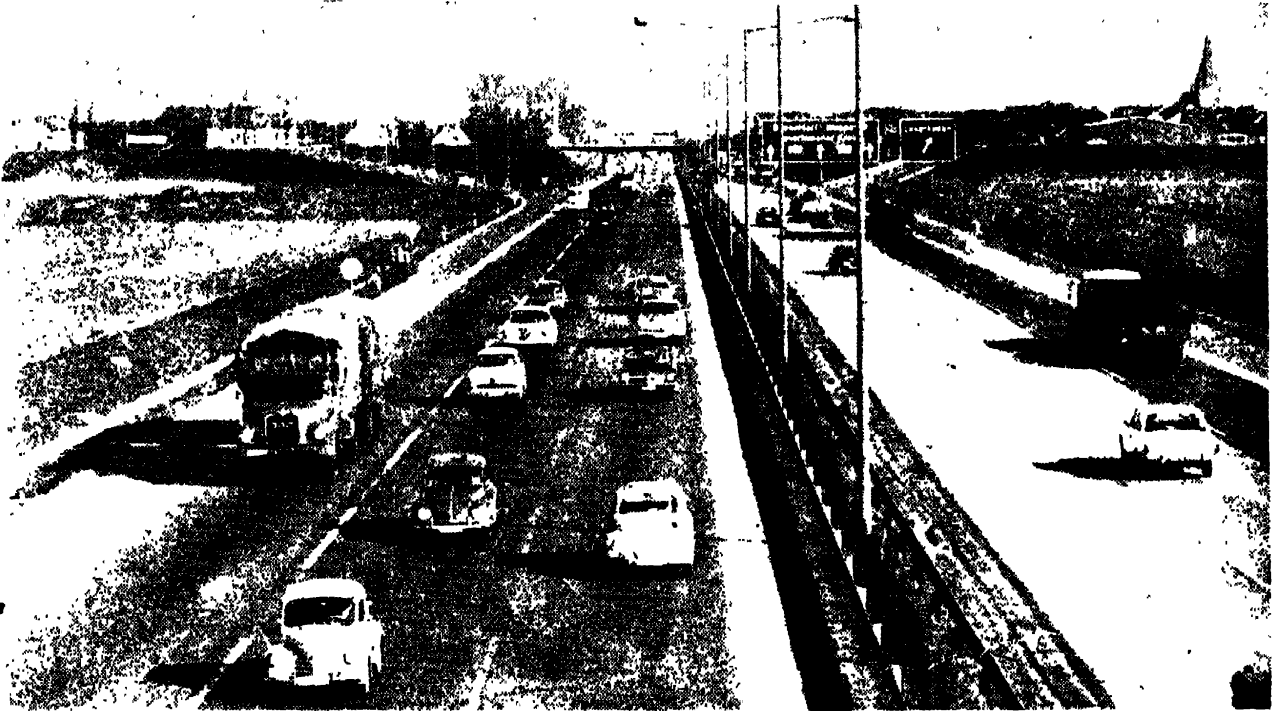
A HUNDRED and nine Olympic-winners were recently invited to an exhibition put up by the 20th Olympic Games Organising Committee at Munich. Called "Munich Plans and Builds," the exhibition sought to explain the various arrangements now under hand for the numerous participants at the 1972 Munich Olympics. Above, Munich's Lord Mayor explains from the Olympic village model the various facilities that will be offered to those attending the Games.



THE first European helium-filled airship rose to the air near Essen in West Germany. Made of plastic and filled with non-combustible g.s, the airship will be fitted with propellers and will be able to move at 130 k.m. per hour. Even in the space-age airships have a future ahead of them. Not for passenger traffic but as "flying posters" carrying advertisements all over the countryside.



THE roving dance group of teenagers above recently gave a gay and exuberant start to the Teenage Fair-1969. -the latest offer Duesseldorf has to make to the teenage world. Organised by a hundred enterprising firms, the Fair, besides providing fun and frolic, seeks to tap the purchasing power of nine million youngsters who spend nearly rupees 40 crores every year.



MARK THE CONTRAST

AMONG the main arteries of communication that keep the German economy throbbing and its social set-up alive and kicking, quite a decisive role is played by the Federal highways popularly known as the autobahnen. In road development the Federal Republic occupies a place second only to the U.S.A. However, on the basis of automobile distribution per thousand people, it tops the world list. No wonder, therefore, if its highways are known for speed and safety. The

typical autobahn has a two-way carriage system, with feeder, departure and breakdown lanes. Fly-overs and bridges eliminate crossings while refuelling stations, workshops and garages, telephone booths, restaurants, etc., make driving a pleasure. At the same time strict enforcement of traffic rules makes driving hazard-free. The picture above affords a panoramic view of a typical West German highway while the one below incorporates 15 changes as usual. Can you spot them out?



IN SHORT

"One day we will be judged by the works we have done for the future." (Federal Chancellor K.G. Kiesinger)

About 39 million voters, among them 2 million newly enfranchised, will cast their votes in the parliamentary elections to be held on Sept. 28. They will determine the political course of the Federal Republic of Germany in future.

"There has been an overall increase in our exports of manufactured goods to the Republic of Germany from Rs. 25.76 lakhs in 1966-67 to Rs. 72.28 lakhs in 1967-68 and Rs. 72.28 lakhs in 1968-69." (Dy. Minister of Foreign Trade Chowdhry Ram Sewak.)

Peter Schreiner, a West German teenager, has won a one-month free trip to India by winning an international essay competition on Mahatma Gandhi, sponsored by the Gandhi Centenary Committee abroad.

Six major parties are currently in the election arena that are vying with each other to win the confidence of the electorate in the Federal Republic of Germany on Sept. 28.

million people in the so-called German Democratic Republic are ruled by a Communist regime. They have yet to go to the first free elections.

In the last 8 years 1,25,000 Germans from

the "G.D.R." have crossed over to the West and the Federal Republic since the Communist rulers sealed off the border with the Wall. Many of them crashed through the barrier or swam the lakes and rivers.

Fifty-one countries will participate in the 7th German Import Exhibition, called "Partners of Progress," to be held from September 19. India will be one among the participating countries.

HM. Wearing more watches than one! and covering half a sheet of paper, were recently auctioned in London for a sum of Rs. 1.14 lakhs.

So far a total of 849 Germans and 4,080 foreign students have been assisted by the German Academic Exchange Service (DAAD) to pursue higher studies in specialised branches of knowledge abroad.

Research and modern production techniques form the main theme at the 19th German Industries Exhibition to be held in West Berlin from September 19 this year.

During the current electioneering campaign, Federal Chancellor Kiesinger initiated a new technique of mass appeal by addressing voters at five different places simultaneously through a closed TV circuit.

According to the Basic Law "The members of the German Bundestag (Parliament) are elected by a general, direct, free, equal and secret ballot," which means that every adult can vote regardless of sex, caste, creed or economic status.

The biggest international automobile show, with 1,385 exhibitors displaying 59 different makes, is now on in Frankfurt. Called the "IAA," the exhibition is expected to draw 7,80,000 people.

cently enacted Federal Law, young people attending evening schools will be given financial assistance by the State.

The 43rd World Music Festival, recently held in Hamburg, comprised performances of 32 compositions by contemporary composers from as many as 14 countries.

The U.S.A. imports more beer from the Federal Republic than any other country. A recent survey shows that in 1968 there was an increase by 280 per cent over the 1958 figures in terms of the value of trade.

During the recent structural repairs of the Granus Tower near Aachen's Town Hall, an ancient central heating system has been discovered that dates back to Charlemagne's times. The

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system consists of hot air ducts in the castle walls originating from a central furnace room.

Every child in the Federal Republic of Germany henceforth will be required to learn at least one foreign language when he reaches the age of ten.

A married couple with seven children succeeded in escaping to the free part of Germany by crossing the Hesse-Thuringia border after nine-hour march recently.

One of the self-adorning expressions used by the Ulbricht regime is that of "the first German Peace State". A strange epithet indeed, considering the leading part of East Germany in the invasion of Czechoslovakia.

GERMAN NEWS

Bulletin of the Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany
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WEST GERMANY HONOURS GANDHIJI

DEUTSCHE LITERATUR IM 20. JAHRHUNDERT

BAND I STRUKTUREN

FRANCKE VERLAG BERN
UND MÜNCHEN

WHAT is man in our times and what happens to him? What role does the author play in an epoch, in which world-wide and far-reaching changes are taking place? How do language and literature protect themselves from the bursting forces of calamity?

These and similar topics are the themes of "German Literature in the 20th Century"—a book in two volumes which in its 850 pages covers the most important currents in German writings during the first half of the twentieth century.

While Volume I (Structures) deals with decisive aesthetic, spiritual and social relationships and problems, Volume II (Personalities) gives a deeper insight into the subject by means of portrait-studies. To give an example of the vast nature of the contents of this book, a few of the subjects dealt with in the first volume are enumerated below: "German Lyrics, Epics and Satire," "German Drama," "German Essay," "Expressionism."

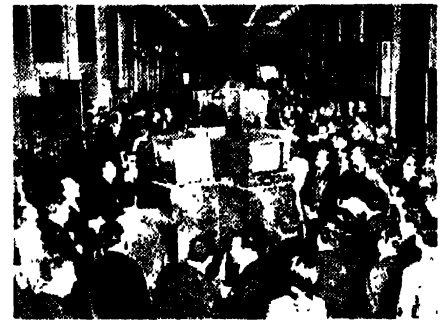
The first portion of the second volume is devoted to the great writers who lived and worked at the turn of the century: Stefan George, Rainer Maria Rilke and Hugo von Hofmannsthal. Then come nine epic-writers like Thomas Mann, Hermann Hesse, Robert Musil, Franz Kafka, Elisabeth Langgasser, etc., followed by seven dramatists, viz. Gerhart Hauptmann, Karl Zuckmayer, Bertolt Brecht, Friedrich Dürrenmatt, etc. In short, both these excellent volumes, which have been edited by Otto Mann and Wolfgang Rothe, constitute a valuable compendium of modern German literature, which nobody, who wants to study the spirit of the 20th century, can afford to miss.

Publisher: Francke Verlag Bern & München

ELECTION RESULTS BY COMPUTER

On September 28 all means of mass communication in West Germany are focused on one and only one issue: The election result.

The scene all over the country is that of people huddled round their TV-sets, transistors, radios and crowding the information centres set up in all major cities to get snatches of election flashes pouring in every minute. To keep public suspense to a minimum, computers are being used to give last-minute forecasts based



People eagerly waiting for the election flashes at an information centre

on a scientifically selected sample of actual election returns. With the help of this refined technique in the Federal Republic of Germany it has been possible in the last two general elections to give a forecast of the final result with an error of only 0.7%. The computer result is expected two hours after the close of the polls.

"GDR" PAMPHLET UNDER CRITICISM

A pamphlet, which describes life in the "GDR" and which has been published by a public relations firm of London, has met with strong criticism from the conservative British newspaper, "The Daily Mail." The columnist of the newspaper, Bernard Levin, reproached the publisher of the pamphlet and said that certain important facts about life in the "GDR" had been suppressed in it.



Students unleashing their fury at the cruel East German regime on an East Berlin Street

In his attack, Levin stated among other things that the peace-loving nature of the students community in East Berlin, which had been extolled in the "GDR" pamphlet, was due to "an iron control of a police state" and to "the ruthless suppression of people who thought in other terms."

The British journalist has also commented on the praise the pamphlet has for the East Berlin regime because it was promoting the publication of books and encouraging reading habits. In his reply, Levin writes: "But there is no reference in it to the fact that all publications are subject to absolute control. The pamphlet also does not throw light on what happens to the people if they are caught when they read or write something which is not approved by the regime."

(Courtesy: "DIE WELT")

IN WEST GERMANY

GANDHI CENTENARY CELEBRATIONS

"For me Mahatma Gandhi was the greatest figure of our times. I have been inspired by him since my youth." - K. G. Kiesinger

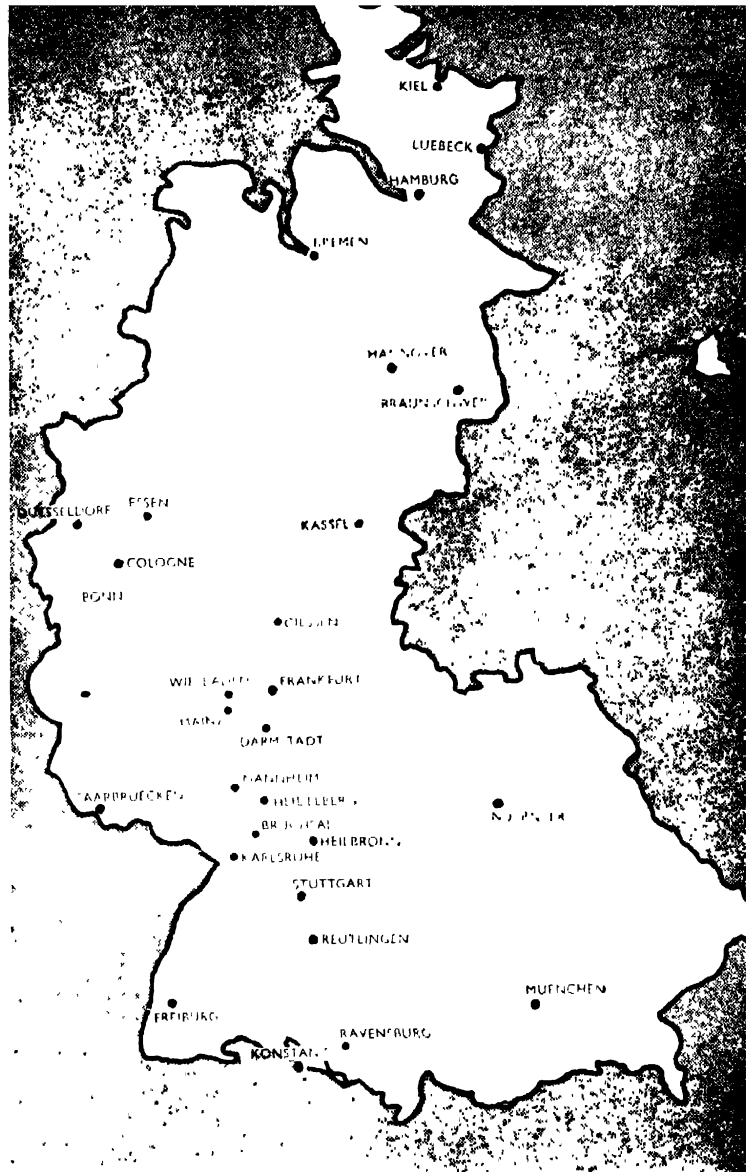
THIS tribute to Mahatma Gandhi by Chancellor K. G. Kiesinger is symbolic of the great reverence in which the Father of the Indian Nation is held all over the Federal Republic of Germany. In fact, West Germany's reverence for the Gandhian philosophy has been so apparent in its year-long programmes and activities that from this viewpoint alone most Indians will find in the Federal Republic a projected image of India on the eve of the Gandhi Centenary celebrations.



A facsimile of the German Gandhi memorial postage stamp

Symbolically at least, an auspicious start to the Gandhi Jayanti has been given by the Federal Government through the issue of a Gandhi-memorial postage stamp (see cover page) But in more realistic terms, a significant start to the Gandhi Centenary Year was given on October 2, 1968, when Federal Chancellor K. G. Kiesinger accepted the honorary chairmanship of Bonn's Gandhi Centenary Committee. He stated that in accepting this position he was only making apparent "the special significance Mahatma Gandhi's teachings had for the German nation" and fervently hoped that "the centenary celebrations would help to strengthen peace in the world."

As the year-long activities connected with the Gandhi Centenary Year have proved, the moving spirit behind the centenary activities in the Federal Republic have been the Gandhi Centenary Committee at Bonn and the Indo-German Society of the Federal Republic of Germany. Formed with the idea of "keeping the meaning of the Mahatma's philosophy with its sustaining principles, ideas, and ideals alive for the future" this German national committee comprises eminent German Ministers and parliamentarians, including Foreign Minister Willy Brandt,



The Indo-German Society at Stuttgart, working for Gandhian ideals in Germany, has branches in 30 towns and cities as shown in the map above. Its membership covers 4,000 people from all walks of life

Minister Dr. A. Seifritz, Mr. Walter Scheel, and other West German politicians. Indeed, the most potential instrument through which the programme of the Committee has come to fruition is the wide network of the 20-year old Indo-German Society with its headquarters in Stuttgart. The extent to which this society has been able to evoke a wide response from the German people can be gauged from the fact that the society has local branches in as many as 30 West German towns and cities and a participating membership of four thousand people from all walks of life

A comprehensive and fascinating year-long programme to spread the

(Continued on page 4)



The dust-cover of the book: "Mahatma Gandhi As Germans See Him"



The audience representing a cross-section of the German people who participated in the Inaugural function of the Gandhi Centenary Committee in Bonn last year

philosophy of Mahatma Gandhi in West Germany has been the Gandhi Centenary Committee's main line of action. In the sphere of popularising Mahatma Gandhi's ideals in the Federal Republic of Germany, more than one hundred articles were printed in various periodicals and journals including the popular West German newspapers "Christ und Welt," and "Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung." There were indeed a far greater number of journals and periodicals to bring out special numbers on Gandhiji. Similarly, the German TV and radio network gave out special programmes on the Apostle of Peace. The crowning achievement of the Society in its publishing field, however, was to be found in the Gandhi Number of "Indo-Asia," the Society's own journal, and in the book "Mahatma Gandhi As Germans See Him." The two publications are anthologies of tributes eminent German politicians and intellectuals paid to the Saint of Sabarmati Ashram.

Apart from utilising the mass media

of communications, the Committee was also able to initiate a number of memorial services, seminars and conferences to promote a wider understanding of the ideals which Gandhiji stood for. Popularisation of these ideals through the personal touch reached its highest watermark when in July last Mr. Morarji



Minister Dr. A. Seifriz, Acting Chairman of the Gandhi Centenary Committee, in conversation with Indian Ambassador Mr. Khub Chand

Desai, the former Deputy Prime Minister of India, inaugurated the Gandhi Seminar



Chancellor Kiesinger, Honorary Chairman of the Gandhi Centenary Committee, greeting the Indian Ambassador, Mr. Khub Chand, at the inauguration of the Gandhi Centenary Year

in Frankfurt. Among its other activities the Bonn Committee has been instrumental in persuading a number of State and local authorities in the Federal Republic to name some of the German streets and schools after Mahatma Gandhi. Special courses, based on the teachings of Gandhiji, have also been introduced in a number of German universities, academies and schools.

Altogether, the year-long activities of the Gandhi Centenary Committee in West Germany are a measure of the deep faith the German people have in the Gandhian philosophy as a practical means of ensuring peace primarily over the European Continent and the world in general. In more than one sense they have also given a practical shape to Federal Chancellor K. G. Kiesinger's expressed hope that the "centennial celebrations in Germany will bring a closer, deeper and better relationship between the Indian and the German peoples and between their governments."



Chancellor K.G. Kiesinger laying a wreath at Raj Ghat when he visited New Delhi in October 1968. Paying a tribute to the Father of the Nation, Mr. Kiesinger called Mahatma Gandhi "one of the greatest figures of our times"



On September 28, 1969, 38.6 million West Germans went to the polls to determine the shape of the future Bundestag (the Parliament) in the Federal Republic of Germany. Coming from all walks of life, the people are well aware that the pattern of their voting will have a crucial bearing on the future of the country

38.6 MILLION WEST GERMANS GO TO POLLS

WEST Germany faces its most turbulent federal election campaign since the formation of the Federal Republic 20 years ago. The established democratic political parties, which have determined the orderly course of life for two decades, are being challenged by a minority of extremists from the right and the left. And, like their contemporaries in many parts of the world, the young people of West Germany are becoming increasingly politically engaged. It is an age of

questioning, an age in which nothing is taken for granted any more. For the Federal Republic the picture should not be alarming. Rather it should be taken as a sign that the young Republic is reaching maturity—for mature democracies tend mostly to have a hair or two out of place. One forecast can be made with certainty. The great majority of the 38.6 million electors who are entitled to vote in this, the sixth, federal election, will continue to support the major democratic parties.

THE politicians tell us that this will be the most "political" of federal election campaigns. This remains to be seen. One of the main reasons why it ought to be a political campaign is that the contours of the biggest parties, the Christian Democratic Union, with its Bavarian sister party, the Christian Social Union, and the Social Democratic Party, have become somewhat blurred as a result of their cooperation in the Grand Coalition Government since the end of 1966. Their ideological differences, the distinctions between their political programmes need to be sharpened up again. The voter must be offered genuine alternatives. The eyes of the world will be turned upon the Federal Republic on polling day, September 28.

THE POLITICAL PARTIES

The Christian Democratic Union (CDU)

The formation of a large Christian political party of the centre, bringing together both Catholics and Protestants, had been discussed for many years, as long ago indeed as in the last quarter of the 19th century. Many of the leaders of the old Catholic Centre Party, of which the CDU is the direct descendant, wanted their party to join forces with the Protestants. The persecutions and hardships shared by Catholics and Protestants in the Nazi period brought them closer together, and after the War the building of an inter-denominational christian party seemed a na-

tural development. The CDU, with its Bavarian sister party, the Christian Social Union (CSU), has been in government ever since the founding of the Federal Republic. Its most illustrious Chairman, Dr. Konrad Adenauer, was Federal Chancellor for more than 14 years, and the party has also provided the Federal Republic of Germany two subsequent Chancellors, Dr. Ludwig Erhard and Dr. Kurt Georg Kiesinger.

"CDU 1969-1973. Secure into the 'Seventies'—is the party's election slogan. The first section of its programme deals with the questions of German re-unification, European unity, defence, aid for the developing countries and the maintenance of peace. The programme expressly rejects recognition of East Germany and, while emphasizing a special wish for an understanding with Poland, states that Germany's eastern border must be determined by a peace treaty which is approved by the people of both countries. On Europe, it calls for the completion of the formation of the European Economic Community by the realisation within the next few years of common policies on economics and currency, science and research, and development aid.

The ultimate aim of the CDU's peace policy is to bring about a political order in the world which would make worldwide controlled disarmament possible. But peace is not only threatened by the East-West antithesis, but by the

poverty of the developing countries. The countries of the Third World should be helped into a situation in which they could help themselves. "The developing countries of today are our trading partners of tomorrow."

The party claims that security of employment, growing prosperity and one of the most stable currencies in the world were the results of CDU economic policy. They would remain the aims of the social market economy which had provided the basis of post-War economic success. Co-partnership in industry, so far as it concerned matters of social welfare and personnel problems, would be improved and extended. The CDU wants the whole people to share in the country's productive capital. It would particularly support small shareholders and would help workers to accumulate capital.

The Christian Social Union (CSU)

The CSU is often known as the Bavarian sister party of the CDU and the two parties form a joint group in the Federal Parliament. It very strongly resents being called the Bavarian branch of the CDU, however, and is proud of being a political party in its own right. It puts up candidates to the Bundestag only in the State of Bavaria where the CDU does not compete. Its leader is one of the most pro-

(Continued on page 6)



The Basic Law (the West German Constitution) of the Federal Republic of Germany guarantees the right of vote to all its adult citizens irrespective of sex, colour and creed. It is a privilege enjoyed by the common man in West Germany alone for his counterpart in East Germany has yet to go to the first free and democratic elections

38.6 MILLION WEST GERMANS GO TO POLLS

minent politicians in the Federal Republic, Herr Franz Josef Strauss, the Finance Minister and a former Defence Minister.

The political objectives of the CSU are substantially the same as those of the CDU, but here and there one meets sharply contrasting attitudes and differences of emphasis between the parties. The CSU programme contains a passage emphasizing the importance of technological progress, but the party makes no bones about the fact that it is a "conservative force" determined, however, to exploit to the full Europe's traditions and intellectual reserves in the service of the technological age. Only a united Europe would ensure that the European peoples could play a full international role. A European Federation would be open also to the countries of Eastern Europe. The CSU believes that Germany's and Europe's security is, as before, threatened. It supports world-wide controlled disarmament on condition that the Federal Republic is not put at a disadvantage by being weakened while others remain strong.

The Social Democratic Party (SPD)

The SPD is the oldest political party in Germany, ideologically dating back to the publication of the Communist Manifesto by Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels in 1848. The connecting link between the revolutionary Marxist Socialists of 1848 and the modern Social Democratic Party was provided by the movement called the General Association of German Workers, founded in 1863 by Ferdinand Lassalle. It was not until 12 years later that the various workers' groups were able to bury their rivalries and form a single organisation. In the first elections for the Reichstag in 1871, the party polled only just over 100,000 votes and returned only three members. But by 1912, the SPD had become the largest party in the German Parliament.

After the first World War and the split within the German labour movement which led to the formation of the rival SPD and Communist parties, it fell to the Social Democrats to lay the foundation of the first German republic. Until the Reichstag elections of 1932, the SPD remained the largest political party in Germany. It was the only party to vote against the "Enabling Act" in 1933 which gave Hitler the right to govern by decree. Like other democratic political parties and the Communist Party, the SPD was suppressed by the Nazis in 1933.

The party was started again immediately after the War under the chairmanship of Dr. Kurt Schumacher, who had only just before been freed from a Nazi concentration camp. For many years the SPD pursued a policy that was in stark contrast to that of the CDU and which in some respects still had a limited class appeal. At Bad Godesberg in 1959, the SPD adopted a new set of objectives. No principles were abandoned under the Godesberg Programme, but the party trimmed its course to suit changed social and political conditions. It now supported "the necessity of the defence of our liberal democratic order," stated that free competition and free economic initiative are "important elements of social democratic policy," and pledged that "privately-owned means of production will be protected and assisted." In doing so it offended some old traditionalists, but it greatly increased its fortunes. After the collapse of the Erhard administration in 1966, the Social Democrats went into government for the first time since the Weimar period, forming a grand coalition with the Christian Democrats in which the Social Democratic Party Chairman, Herr Willy Brandt, became the Foreign Minister.

"SPD—Success, Stability, Reform" is the title of the party's present pro-

gramme. Significantly this is called a government programme not an election programme, thus underlining the SPD's responsibility in government.

The SPD would fight political extremism from right and left and would engage the extremists in political argument. But should organised groups and parties misuse constitutional rights in order to destroy democracy, all legal means to fight them would be used.

It would push ahead with educational reform, the guiding principle of which was equality of opportunity. University reform had been neglected for too long. The SPD's plan to reform higher education would improve the efficiency of universities, make them more democratic and safeguard the freedom of research and teaching. Science and research would be generously promoted. On this would depend whether Germany would remain one of the great industrial nations or sink into insignificance.

The Free Democratic Party (FDP)

The Free Democratic Party was formed in December, 1948, out of a fusion of liberal parties from the three western zones of occupation and the western sector of Berlin. Its first chairman was Professor Theodor Heuss, who became the First President of the Federal Republic. Originally, it had a following mainly among the middle-class in the cities and towns. It appealed mainly to professional people, to free-thinking and anti-clerical elements and to Protestants who felt that the CDU was hand in glove with the Church. Many of these characteristics still apply to the FDP, though its appeal today is much more difficult to define. Among its supporters are progressives, who are far to the left of most SPD members, and conservatives who stand to the right of many in the

(Continued on page 7)



Will the grand coalition be continued? Or will there be an alliance between the Social Democrats and the Free Democrats? These are some of the questions to which only the electorate has the answers. But one forecast can be made with certainty. The great majority of the 38.6 million electors will continue to support the democratic parties

38.6 MILLION WEST GERMANS GO TO POLLS

CDU. Its policy tends to be economically conservative and politically progressive. Its lack of uniformity has helped it to recruit some of the most refreshing of the Federal Republic's politicians and men of original thought. Equally, this quality of non-conformity has often caused the FDP to be criticised for unreliability. In the Federal Government and in the State Governments, the FDP has frequently been a coalition partner. It is capable of joining forces with either of the two principal parties, but at the Federal level has so far only been in coalition with the CDU/CSU.

After disagreement with the CDU/CSU in 1966, the Free Democrats left the Government and went into opposition. In the election of a Federal President to succeed Dr. Heinrich Lübke, the Free Democrats voted for the Social Democratic candidate, Dr. Gustav Heinemann, and secured his election.

"Practical Policy for Germany" is the title of the FDP's election programme which promises that the Free Democrats will prevent politics in Germany from becoming "still more solidified."

The National Democratic Party (NPD)

This right-wing extremist party has met with remarkable success in elections for the Lander (State) Parliaments since it was formed in November, 1964, as a "union of all the national democratic forces." It polled only two per cent votes at the Federal Election in 1965 but it now stands a very good chance of winning the minimum five per cent share of the poll necessary to gain admission to the Bundestag. It is often referred to as "neo-Nazi," but this is an over-simplification. Its supporters are a motley band of incorrigible old nationalists, small businessmen and farmers haunted by insecurity, misguided youngsters,

people with chips on their shoulders and protest voters who either do not realise or do not care what damage a vote for the NPD does to their country's reputation abroad. Exhaustive research has been carried out into the social pattern of NPD support. Opinion polls agree that men rather than women are susceptible to the NPD's appeal, that almost a half of the party's support comes from independent business-people or white-collar workers with medium or small incomes, that some 40 per cent of its supporters are between 25 and 59 year olds, and that the party has more success in Protestant than in Catholic areas. Opinion poll conclusions about the NPD's prospects should be treated with some caution, as it is possible that many people who are tempted to support the party prefer not to admit as much to the pollsters.

The NPD's slogan for the 1969 election campaign is "Security—Based on Justice and Order." Like the other political parties, the NPD has approved an election programme which sets out the party's policies on such subjects as education, scientific research, agriculture, town planning, etc., but the basic appeal is nationalistic—and mostly primitively so.

The German Communist Party (DKP)

This party will be contesting the federal election under the banner of "Action for Democratic Progress," a fusion of several left-wing extremist groups and parties, including the German Peace Union and, to some extent, the militant students' organisation, Socialist Students' League. The DKP presents itself as a brand new party, and not as the re-born Communist Party of Germany, the KPD, which was banned by the Federal Constitutional Court in 1956. For several years, the West

German Communists had been pressing for the ban to be lifted, but this was not possible. There is no appeal against a decision of the Constitutional Court, nor did it seem feasible to amend the clause of the Constitution relating to the prohibition of political parties merely to enable the Communists to start operating in the open once more. Instead, the Federal Government let it be known that it had no objection to the formation of a new Communist Party in the Federal Republic, so long as it undertook to abide by the Constitution. The DKP was accordingly formed, and is now organised on a federal basis. It has promised to observe the Federal Constitution, although how it can do this and at the same time support aims of international Communism is not clear.

Remarks on the Programmes

The programmes of the two main parties show that in some important spheres their policies have come closer and closer together. This is especially true in the case of foreign policy and of policy on the German question. "The German people has no more vital interest than the security of peace," says the SPD. "The desire for peace and international understanding is the basis of our foreign policy," says the CDU. "The other part of Germany is for us not 'abroad' (SPD). "Neither of the two parts of Germany may be regarded by a German as 'abroad' (CDU). But in economic affairs and social welfare questions, there is far less identity of view. On the whole it can be said that the German voter has more evidence on which to base his choice at this election, certainly between the major parties, than he had in the 1965 elections.



THE cynosure of all eyes at the recent Frankfurt Fair, the new style trouser suit above will gladden the hearts of many smart women. This will be because Frankfurt-on-Main is known as a pacesetter in clothing fashions, particularly fur clothing. With more than 300 auctioneers, processors and garment manufacturers, it is an importer of raw furs and in a larger measure an exporter of fur garments to the world. It is a big international draw with the dealers in fur clothing. Its popularity was evident when recently 340 exhibitors from 21 countries participated in the Fair. That more than 25,000 people visited it to see the latest creations, most of them evolved by experts of the Federal Fur School, is a further proof of Frankfurt's ability to set the trends in the fur clothing business.

West German Gift For Matrumandir

THE varied and manifold activities of Matrumandir, a charitable women's organisation in Devrukh in Maharashtra, recently got an added impetus when Bombay's Consul General Dr. R. Kunisch presented the Society with a Volkswagen mobile-clinic. The mobile-clinic, a presentation largely made of contributions on behalf of the People's Welfare Organisation in West Germany, will go a long way to cater to the medical needs of people in Maharashtra, especially the wards of montessori schools and orphanages run by the Matrumandir. In the picture (right) Dr. (Mrs.) Kashibai Awsare, President of Matrumandir, stands in front of the mobile-clinic which henceforth will form the mobile wing of the hospital run by the well-known Maharashtrian charitable and welfare society.



German Stock-Exchange Experts In Delhi



TWO German Stock-Exchange experts, Professor Dr. Georg Bruns (centre), representative of the Frankfurt Stock-Exchange, and Mr. Karl August Klinge, Chairman of the Board of the Frankfurter Kassenverein, an association of leading banks, stopped by in New Delhi on their way to con-

sultations with counterparts in Japan and the U.S.A. The object of their mission is to find ways and means of facilitating the international exchange of securities through greater standardization of rules, regulations and procedures. During an exchange of views with the Economic Counsellor of the German Embassy, Mr. H. Kahle (left), the two experts commented on the growing importance of Europe, particularly of West Germany, as a source of investment capital. Asked if he saw any relevance in this with regard to the financial needs of developing countries, Prof. Bruns explained that these countries were benefiting from this development through the mobilization of surplus funds via the World Bank. As an example, he cited the recent floating of a 60 million DM loan of the Asian Development Bank on the West German security market.

Grievous Loss To Patna Indo-German Society

MEMBERS of the Indo-German Society and the citizens of Patna recently suffered a grievous loss with the sad demise in London of Mr. S. N. Bhattacharya, endearingly known as Popool. Born in an illustrious and well-to-do family in Patna, the late Mr. Bhattacharya was a leading lawyer at the High Court and was the founder-member of the local Rotary Club and the moving soul behind a number of social and cultural organisations, including the Indo-German Society in the city. Deeply loved and respected in the city, a number of Patna's leading figures and social organisations paid a glowing tribute to the departed. In particular, the late Mr. Bhattacharya will be greatly missed by the members of the Indo-German Society of which he was the President and its main inspiration.





WITH West Germany in the grip of the election fever all vantage points and street hoardings in most German towns and cities have become the targets of election posters of various political parties engaged in the current electoral battle. On this street hoarding on Muensterplatz in Bonn, the SPD posters appeal for votes with the slogan: "Secure Jobs; Stable Economy."



ARE women the best vote-catchers? Do they influence the electorate more effectively than men, especially, where the majority of votes belong to the fair sex? Perhaps yes; perhaps no. Whatever be the truth, some believe that women will tip the balance in the 1969 Federal elections. Above FDP leader Walter Scheel is seen with a member of the Duesseldorf Girls Choir.



"It Depends on the Chancellor" with this election slogan the CDU reminds the voters of the constitutional right: the strongest party in the German Bundestag proposes the Federal Chancellor, who is appointed then by the Federal President. Who will name the chancellor, whether CDU or SPD will be decided by 38.6 million voters on Sept. 28, 1969.

FRAU UND POLITIK



TOP on the popularity list, the CDU apparently believes that Federal Chancellor K. G. Kiesinger has a charismatic personality to swing over a sizable number of votes a majority of whom are women. Women's magazines have, therefore, become an important media to put through appeals to this influential section of the community. The picture above, which is the front cover of the CDU journal, "Women And Politics," shows Chancellor Kiesinger, with his grandchild "Froeschle."



THE FDP in West Germany apparently believes that the electorate means business and therefore programmes rather than personalities will have the final say with the electorate. With the slogan "FDP—The Driving Force," an election poster on a wayside stand near John F. Kennedy Bridge in Bonn focuses attention on a theme based on new policies for West Germany. The initiator of the public debate is Prof. Ralf Dahrendorf, author of the book "Society And Democracy In Germany."



BAVARIAN girls in fashionable dirndls form the front ranks of the election campaign of the Christian Social Union in Bavaria. Considered as the sister party of the Christian Democratic Party, the major partner of the current Grand Coalition, the CSU has a stronghold in the State of Bavaria. Evidently, the party believes that women's votes hold the key to the electoral battle.



WITH a welcome appeal and cogent but persuasive arguments to make his point, the Federal Minister Franz-Joseph Strauss (picture: left), who is also the party chief of the Christian Social Union of Bavaria, toasts the new "CSU Look" to Heinz Ostergaard, the fashion designer. In this case too, the main appeal is made to women through the dirndl designer who apparently is very popular among the women folk.



THE oldest among political parties and a major constituent of the present Grand Coalition, West Germany's Social Democratic Party conducts its election campaign on the slogan: "SPD—Success, Stability and Reform." The party chief, Federal Foreign Minister Willy Brandt (picture: centre), is happy among argumentative folks. Like the CDU Chief, he casts a spell over a vast bulk of the German electorate.



A view of the lively batch of students from the Government College, Ludhiana who called on the West German Embassy in New Delhi on a mission of friendship. The happy encounter with Punjab's youth left an imprint of abiding friendship between the two

A HAPPY ENCOUNTER WITH PUNJAB'S YOUTH

THE West German Embassy in New Delhi was the scene of a happy get-together recently when a party of 17 collegians from the Government College at Ludhiana dropped in on a mission of friendship. The youthful and exuberant students, who evinced a keen interest in Indo-German relations, were accorded a warm welcome by the Acting Ambassador, Minister Dr. G.F. Werner. In an address to the college students, Mr. Alfred Wuersfel, First Secretary, briefly outlined the growth of Indo-German relations over the years, primarily in the social, cultural, economic and political

fields. With eager questions from the youthful students, the talk developed into a lively discussion covering the deeper and significant aspects of Indo-German Cooperation in India. The students showed a remarkable awareness of international affairs in general and of the socio-economic conditions in West Germany in particular. Their insight into West German projects in India in the field of scientific technology,

industrial and agricultural development was also commendable.

Earlier, the batch of visiting college students were entertained to light refreshments and were presented illustrated literature on the Federal Republic of Germany and Indo-German relations. The happy, though brief, encounter with the youth of the country left in its trail the seeds of an abiding friendship with considerable potential for future growth.



Acting Ambassador Dr. G.F. Werner (left, foreground) and Mr. Alfred Wuersfel, First Secretary (standing), who welcomed the students

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Dear Editor,

I have always loved going through the interesting features and articles in the "German News." I was particularly happy to read, and re-read, the article "Nagin Lake 1969" in the Sept 1 issue by the journalist-writer Dr. (Mrs.) Gisela Bonn.

Kashmir is popularly known as "The Happy Valley" for its scenic beauty and charm and Gisela Bonn has tried to paint the portrait of this Nature's "Paradise on Earth" in a lucid and vivid style. She has been singularly successful in bringing out its social and cultural life, particularly its arts and crafts. I, however, feel that she could have also written on the other scenic places like Gulmarg and Pahalgam, now being developed as internation-

al tourist resorts. I do hope one day she will find enough time to write on these subjects as well.

Hari Singh High Street,
Srinagar (Kashmir)

O. P. Sharma

Dear Editor,

It always gives me extreme pleasure to go through the pages of the popular journal, "German News." The columns under the titles "Profiles," "News, Features, Pictures," "Mark The Contrast" and "In Short" are really fantastic and well worth reading and preserving. I take this opportunity of wishing you success and offering you my hearty congratulations on the good work you have undertaken.

"Walrich Lodge"
Kurial Road, Calicut 1

Adam D'Silva

MARK TWAIN ON HEIDELBERG

My dear Howells,

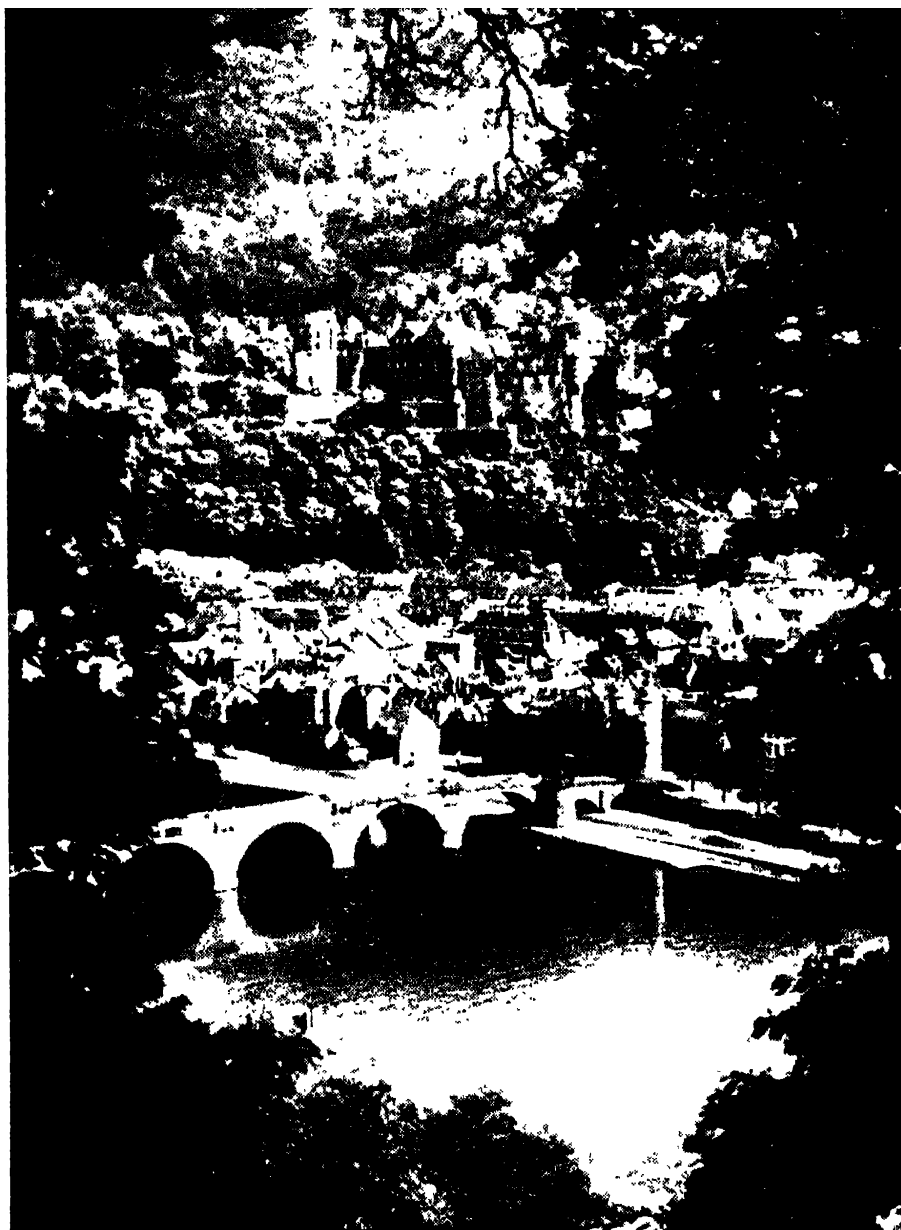
...We are divinely located. From this airy porch among the shining groves we look down upon Heidelberg Castle, and upon the swift Neckar, and the town, and out over the wide green level of the Rhine valley-- a marvellous prospect. We are in a cul-de-sac formed of hill-ranges and river; we are on the side of a steep mountain; the river at our feet is walled, on its either side (yes, on both sides), by a steep and wooded mountain-range which rises abruptly aloft from the water's edge; portions of these mountains are densely wooded; the plain of the Rhine, seen through the mouth of this pocket, has many and peculiar charms for the eye.

Our bedroom has two great glass bird-cages (enclosed balconies) one looking towards the Rhine valley and sunset, the other looking up the Neckar cul-de-sac, and naturally we spend nearly all our time in these when one is sunny the other is shady. We have tables and chairs in them, we do our reading, writing, studying, smoking, and suppering in them.

The view from these bird cages is my despair. The picture changes from one enchanting aspect to another in ceaseless procession, never keeping one form half an hour, and never taking on an unlovely one.

And then Heidelberg on a dark night! It is massed, away down there, almost right under us, you know, and stretches off toward the valley. Its curved and interlacing streets are a cobweb, beaded thick with lights--a wonderful thing to see; then the rows of lights on the arched bridges, and their glittering reflections in the water; and away at the far end, the Eisenbahnhof, with its twenty solid acres of glittering gas-jets, a huge garden, as one may say, whose every plant is aflame.

These balconies are the darlinest things. I have spent all the morning in this north one. Counting big and little, it has 256 panes of glass in it; so one is in effect right out in the free sunshine, and yet sheltered from wind and rain. It must have been a noble genius who devised this hotel. Lord, how bless-



Heidelberg the well-known and romantic town. Tradition tempered by a progressive spirit go hand in hand in this beautiful university town with the ruins of its famous chateau. Heidelberg is also a favourite spot for meetings of international importance.

ed is the repose, the tranquillity of this place! Only two sounds: the happy clamour of the birds in the groves, and the muffled music of the Neckar, tumbling over the opposing dykes. It is no hardship to lie awake awhile, nights, for this subdued roar has exactly the sound of a steady rain beating upon a roof. It is so healing to the spirit; and it bears upon the thread of one's imaginings as the accompaniment bears up a song.

While Livy and Miss Spaulding have been writing at this table, I have sat tilted back, nearby, with a pipe and the last "Atlantic," and read Charley Warner's article with prodigious enjoyment. I think it is exquisite. I think it must be the roundest and broadest and completest

short essay he has ever written. It is clear, and compact, and charmingly done.

The hotel grounds join and communicate with the castle grounds; so we and the children loaf in the winding paths of those leafy vastnesses a great deal, and drink beer and listen to excellent music.

When we first came to this hotel, a couple of weeks ago, I pointed to a house across the river, and said I meant to rent the centre room on the third floor for a work-room. Jokingly we got to speaking of it as my office; and amused ourselves with watching "my people" daily in their small grounds and trying to make out what we could of their

(Continued on page 12)



West German Embassy Harald Nestroy with the tusk of a rampaging elephant—the terror of a U.P. village

HILDEBERG

dress etc. without a glass. Well, I lived along there one day and found on that house the only sign of the kind on that side of the river. "Möblierte Wohnung zu Vermieten!" I went in and rented that very room which I had long ago selected. There was only one other room in the whole double house unrented.

We left Hildesheim before the end of March and I have been idle ever since. I have waited for a call to go to work. I knew it would come. Well, it began to come a week ago; my note book comes out more and more frequently every day since 3 days ago I concluded to move my manuscript over to my den. Now the call is loud and decided at last. So tomorrow I shall begin regular steady work, and stick to it till middle of July or 1st August, when I look for Twichell; we will then walk about Germany 2 or 3 weeks and then I'll go to work again—perhaps in Munich.

We both send a power of love to the Howellses and we do wish you were here. Are you in the new house? Tell us about it.

Yours Ever
Mark

DRAMA IN A U.P. VILLAGE

TWO HUNTERS AND A RAMPANT TUSKER

DOWN to earth adventure is becoming a bit rare in these space-age days. But Harald Nestroy of West Germany and Dr. Giorgio Giacomelli of Italy got a thrilling taste of the "real thing" the other day. The other actor in the big drama was what gave the whole adventure its stature: an 11 foot-high rogue elephant with murder on his mind.

The tusker had been the terror of the Khatima area of North Uttar Pradesh for the last five years. He had not been content with ravaging the crops and property. He had killed twenty people.

Then along came Nestroy and Giacomelli. They were not planning to kill elephants. "They are kind and good and intelligent animals," says Nestroy. But the villagers saw their elephant guns and appealed for salvation from the tusker's reign of terror.

Besides, the rogue had just "struck" again; he had chased a milkman, smashed his bicycle and milk-cans—and fortunately lost interest before he thought of smashing the milkman as well. The villagers were in a panic.

Nestroy and Giacomelli found the role of Great Hunter thrust upon them. The minute the villagers sensed that they had accepted the responsibility, the Great Hunters found themselves installed in a high machaan. The villagers faded out of sight.

Nestroy and Giacomelli looked around. And it was just as well they did. For the giant tusker was standing barely 70 feet away. It was almost as if he had been waiting for them. And now the wind was blowing in his favour and his trunk was questing the air, smelling the human smell that he hated. He moved towards the tree where the two hunters sat. When he was almost right under their machaan Nestroy and Giacomelli fired. But they had not got the rogue yet, like an angry hurricane, he was gone through the tall grass and into the forest.

With the help of trackers from the village the pair searched for the spoor of the wounded tusker. They found traces of blood for some distance, but the rogue had vanished with one more grievance against mankind.

It took a day and a half to find him, standing in a clearing, with the shadows of the shrubbery dappling his scarred sides. Inexplicably, he allowed the hunters to come within 40 feet of him. They fired. And the terrible Titan fell. "He was a six-tonner," recalls Nestroy, back in the unexciting Capital. And about 40 years old. Apart from a broken tusk, he had over 20 scars on his body, the legacy of local hunters who had wounded him with muzzle loaders—and turned him into a killer.

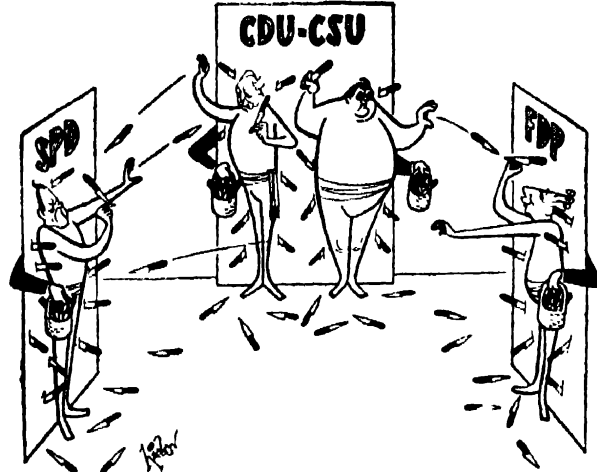
Elephants do not hurt people if they are left alone. They turn on the human race only when some trigger-happy idiot—or some farmer who panics and fires when the big animals raid his crops—gives them the idea that man is a tormenter. For once they get that idea, they do not forget.

(Courtesy The "Indian Express")



Der Schiedsrichter ist noch bei Bewußtsein Zeichnung: Marini

With parliamentary elections as the goal, the rugby players are in scrambles. Whispers one to the other: "The referee is still conscious"

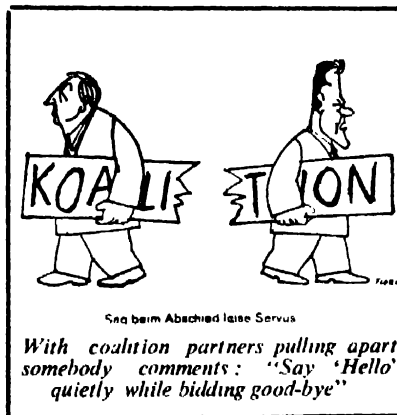


Koalitions- und Wahlkampf

Zeichnung: Hirtz (Copyright DIE WELT)

"The Federal Parliamentary Elections and the Coalition Battle." The final outcome of the circus trick is anyone's guess

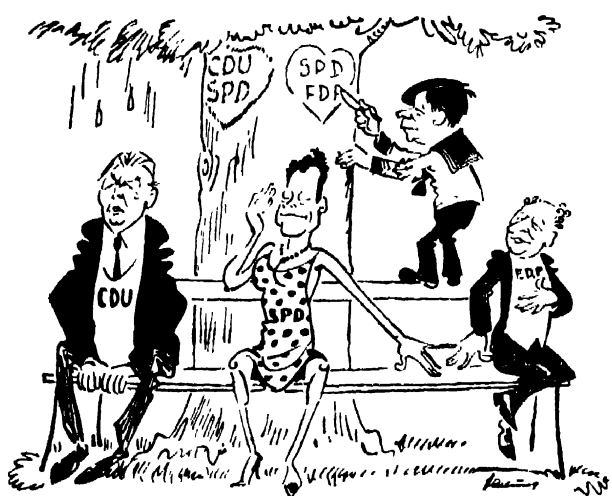
GENERAL elections in any democratic State are bound to be a high pitched battle of nerves where the tune counts more than the loudest trumpet—or vice versa. In such a crescendo of political tunes the election manifestoes and the political leaders become too apparent and at times too exaggerated. This is where the cartoonist comes in, reducing the



Sag beim Abschied laute Servus

With coalition partners pulling apart somebody comments: "Say 'Hello' quietly while bidding good-bye"

contestants to size, exposing their weaknesses, casting a humorous sidelight, and sometimes revealing the heart of the matter more clearly than anybody else—all with a few bold strokes of the brush. The current elections in West Germany are no exception. Here then are a few examples from the cartoonists of two leading West German newspapers: "Die Welt" and "Die Zeit."



Zarte Fühler

Zeichnung: Hartung

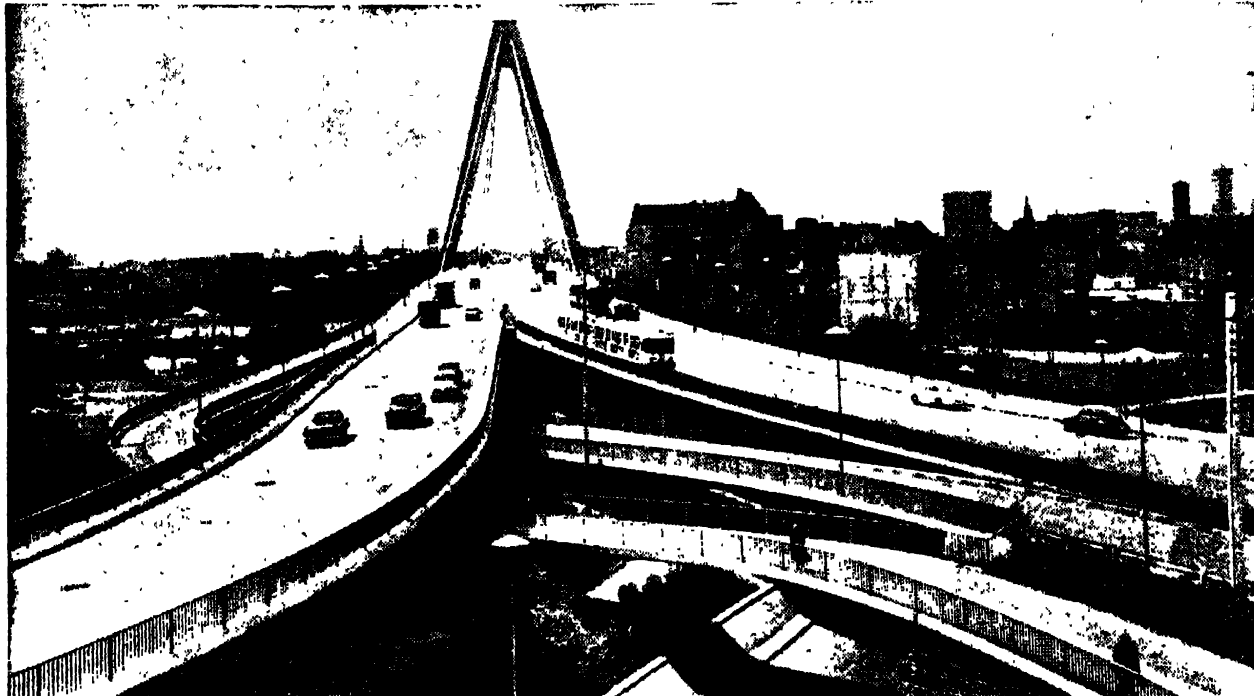
With the two main suitors setting in motion "tender feelers," who will be the fortunate one to whom the lady will propose?



Wahlkampf im Volke der Dichter und Denker

Zeichnung: Hartung

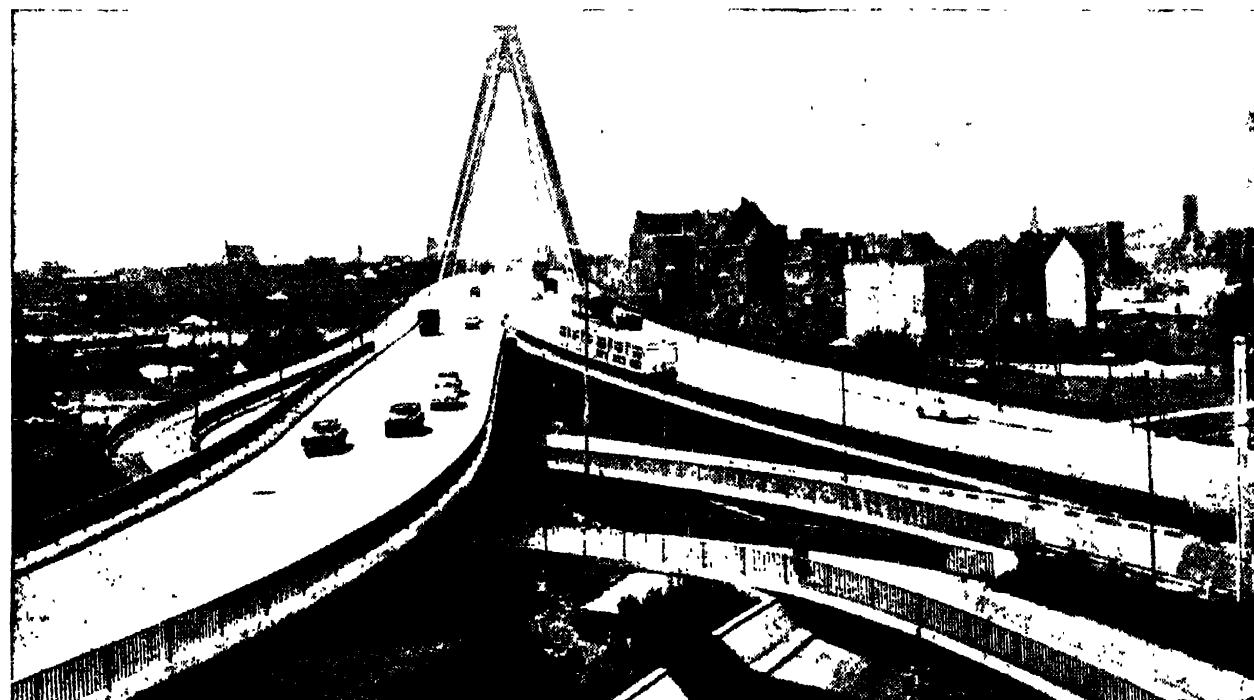
Under the banner "Education For All" every contestant outbids the other in promising better education to "the country of poets, thinkers and philosophers"



MARK THE CONTRAST —

COLOGNE'S St. Severin Bridge is a landmark in the old Roman city on the Rhine for more than one reason. By itself, it is a notable example of bridge architecture and combines the essential features of flyovers in the German autobahnen. With its two other bridges over the Rhine it is a vital link that connects the city centre with the other half of the town across the river and facilitates passage of 150,000 automobiles each day. *Apia, 168 26-metre*

high pylons, together with the city's other towers of modernity, give to Cologne an aura of the ancient and the modern which is full of ancient cathedral spires and historical monuments. Below this skyline thrive the industries, trade and commerce. The panorama provided by the bridge is unique and fascinating. The picture above affords an unusual view of St. Severin Bridge while the one below incorporates 15 changes as usual. Can you spot all of them?



IN SHORT

"The Germans are a great and brave people. Their industry, their scholarship and their bravery command the admiration of the world. One hopes that they will lead the peace movement." (Mahatma Gandhi)

"The German people share the admiration and respect of the Indian people for Mahatma Gandhi whom they call the Father of the Nation." (Federal Chancellor K.G. Kiesinger)

The Governments of India and the Federal Republic of Germany have entered into negotiations for the conclusion of an agreement envisaging the elimination of short-term visas on a reciprocal basis.

A tented roof covering 914,940 sq. ft. of the 1972 Olympic Games Stadium in Munich will be the largest ever to be set up so far.

Increased imports into the Federal Republic of Germany from many countries are reflected in a fast decreasing surplus in its balance of trade.

A Maharashtra firm, run in collaboration with the West German firm, Mannesmann Meer, has set an export target of 18,000-ton pipes for 1969-70. It has already exported 64,000 tons of steel pipes worth Rs. 6 crores since the year 1962.

During the last ten years since it was set up, more than 2.5 million

people took part in the cultural events at Bonn's Beethoven Hall. As many as 4,800 events were organised at the Hall during this period.

More than 3,100 publishers from 64 countries will participate in this year's Frankfurt Book Fair. With 2,000 display stands and covering 40,000 sq metres of exhibition area, it will be the largest book fair ever held in Germany.

More than 1.9 million people of foreign origin currently reside in the Federal Republic. About 1.3 million of these are guest workers.

"Even as a child I had studied the religions of India and I was particularly interested in non-violence. For me Gandhiji was the prophet of Ahimsa." (Margret Spiegel)

The German Academic Exchange Service in India has offered 24 fellowships to Indian scholars for advanced studies in West Germany. The tenure of scholarships is for one year or more.

"The Suffering Man," the world's largest painting, was winched up the facade of West Berlin's shopping centre recently. Painted on a 73 x 12 metre canvas by artist Michael Ostwald, it is intended to attract public attention towards world hunger.

The index for industrial production in the

Federal Republic of Germany shot up in June 1969. Compared to the figure for the same period in 1968, it was 9.1% higher.

A new technique of treating chest and shoulder pains or cramps, caused by angina pectoris has been evolved by the Bonn University Clinic. The technique comprises use of radio waves to stimulate the vital nerves in the human body.

India's exports to West Germany in the first quarter of 1969 have increased by 13% as compared to the same period last year.

West Germany tops the list as the largest producer of electric power in the Common Market countries. Next in sequence are: France, Italy, Netherlands, Belgium and Luxembourg.

German-made TV camera lenses and prisms in the laser reflector formed part of the Apollo-11 equipment that was recently used to transmit moon pictures and for measuring moon's distance from earth.

Munich, the venue for 1972 Olympic Games, will soon have an underground railway. Covering 55 miles, the subway will have 7 stations and connect 13 suburban railway lines.

Dr. R. Kunisch, Bombay's German Consul General, presented a sculptured copper pla-

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que depicting Mahatma Gandhi to the Sabar-mati Ashram in Ahmedabad. The plaque, a work of the German sculptor Yrsa von Leistner, depicts a divine soul blessing Mahatma Gandhi.

"Theatre on German-Speaking Stages," an exhibition introducing the German Theatre to people abroad, will soon start on a world tour. Organised by Munich's Goethe Society, the exhibits include 200 pictures on all aspects of German Theatre.

"Deutsche Welle," the German Overseas Radio Service, celebrated its 40th anniversary recently. With 89 broadcasting hours in 39 languages a day, the service gives to its listeners a comprehensive coverage of political, economic and cultural life of West Germany.

WEST GERMAN ELECTION RESULTS

SEPTEMBER 28, 1969

	Seats in Parliament	Percentage of Total Votes
CDU/CSU Christian Democratic Union and Christian Social Union	242	46.1
SPD Social Democratic Party	224	42.7
FDP Free Democratic Party	30	5.8
NPD National Democratic Party	Nil	4.3
ADF Communists & other extreme Leftists	Nil	0.6
OTHERS	Nil	0.5

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WILLY BRANDT

Deutsche Geschichte im Bild



Hellmuth Günther Dahms

Ullstein

HELLMUTH Günther Dahms' "German History in Pictures" is a remarkable effort in presenting a panoramic view of German history in visual terms. Its range of topics comprises events ranging from the battle of Germanic tribes in the First Century A.D. to the forcible occupation of Czechoslovakia by the "GDR" troops in August last year. Some of the pictures collected in this book (348 pages, with 92 coloured plates and 400 black and white prints) are indeed rare and have not been published before.

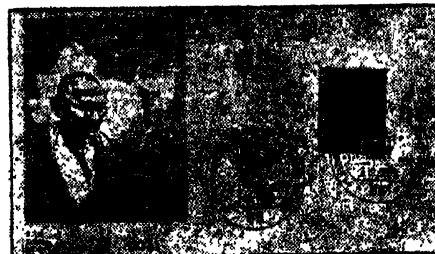
Dahms considers ideas and power equally strong motivating factors for events that go in to make history. Mind and power, he believes, have a tragic interconnection. Thus it was only the armed conflict between the Germanic tribes and the Romans that led to a new culture—a prerequisite for the course of future events in German history. The devastated German Reich experienced a spiritual upsurge, never seen before, after the Thirty Years War, in which it had lost a third of its population. On the other hand, one of Germany's most well-known scientists, Albert Einstein, contributed to the fact that the tools of power developed from the labours of the mind. This basic idea has greatly influenced the selection of the pictures.

In the present work, the main emphasis lies on political and historical happenings—the text and pictures leading the reader from one event to another. Confining himself to essentials, the author gives a comprehensive survey of German history in a precise and easily understandable style. The annexure, containing important dates of German history, makes this volume an extremely useful reference book.

Publisher: Ullstein Verlag, Berlin

FIRST DAY COVER OF GANDHI POSTAGE STAMP

The high watermark of the Gandhi Centenary celebrations in the Federal Republic of Germany was reached on October 2, 1969, when the Federal Post Office issued a Gandhi commemorative postage stamp to mark the birthday of Mahatma Gandhi. The picture alongside shows the facsimile of the first day cover issued in Bonn.



WEST GERMAN FOREIGN POLICY

Since the recent elections in the Federal Republic of Germany there are increasing speculations, partly originating from interested sources, which do not reflect official West German opinion on the main problems of German foreign policy. Naturally, the policy of the new Federal Government cannot yet be predicted in detail. This will have to wait until the formation of the new German Govt. at the end of October and its official policy statement. However, the basic outline of the future German foreign policy is already clear:

1. Spokesmen of the coalition partners, the Social Democratic Party (SPD) and the Free Democratic Party (FDP), have pointed out that they intend to maintain the continuity of the German foreign policy.
2. Neither the SPD nor the FDP is prepared to grant formal, legal recognition of the GDR, but they would like to establish some kind of regulated "modus vivendi." Political observers in Bonn feel that to achieve this the SPD would accept talks at the cabinet level.
3. Both the SPD and the FDP want to improve understanding with the Soviet Union and the other East Bloc States, even if this could be achieved only by "small steps."
4. The coalition partners believe that Poland should play a special role on the thorny path to the East-West rapprochement.
5. Both parties advocate an exploitation of all possibilities for an East-West rapprochement by patient and non-doctrinaire negotiations but without any revolutionary surrender of the basic positions.
6. Non-recognition of the "GDR" will remain a fundamental principle of German foreign policy.

"WE SHOULD NOT DISTURB THEM..."

Perhaps the most accurate commentary on the German question in the context of the present policy deliberations and on the attitude of Third Countries was given by Swedish Foreign Minister Torsten Nilsson. At a meeting of the Swedish Social Democratic Party on Sept. 30, 1969 he said: "Strong forces in West Germany today are working towards a more bearable existence of both parts of Germany and a more realistic solution of Germany's external problems. We should encourage these efforts, but we should not disturb them, for instance, by a premature recognition of East Germany."

COALITION PARTNERS

WILLY BRANDT (SPD)



WILLY BRANDT joined the Socialist Movement as a teenager. Today, 55-year old Willy Brandt is chief of the Social Democratic Party in Germany. During the Nazi era he went to Scandinavia and fought against Hitler from there. He became a member of the German Bundestag in 1949 and after eight years he responded to a call asking him to become West Berlin's Governing Mayor. He functioned as Vice Chancellor and Foreign Minister in the outgoing CDU-SPD Grand Coalition. His diplomatic goal: A Viable European Peace System.

WALTER SCHEEL (FDP)



WALTER SCHEEL actually wanted to become a banker but finally became an economic adviser and a politician. After eight years of activity in the Bundestag, the 50-year old FDP MP took charge of the new Ministry of Economic Cooperation in 1962. He remained a minister till the end of the CDU-FDP Coalition in 1966 after which he moved to the Opposition. Since January 1968, he is the leader of the FDP. He has visited India a number of times, the last occasion being to pay homage to the late President Dr. Zakir Husain.

Spokesmen of both coalition parties have pointed out that the new Government intends to maintain the continuity of German foreign policy. Non-recognition of the "G.D.R." will remain a fundamental principle.



HAPPILY perched on the front pillion of the bicycle, the West German film star, Uschi Glas, has every reason to look straight into the future. Indeed her aplomb and popularity have grown over the years, especially with the completion of her twentieth film "Baby Is Surprised, The Fellow Loves Me" wherein she plays the role of an irreverent, care-free, temperamental, swinging yet lovable starlet. Directed by Boris Marian Gosoy, her latest film falls in the category of the nouveau vogue film which has for its locale Berlin and Munich's Schwabing. Co-starred with Stefan Behrens who plays the role of an antique salesman (picture above: riding the bicycle), the film does not restrict itself to studio shots, and indoor shooting. Instead, the camera and the film unit go on location in search of authenticity and low budgets.

Brown eyed and dark haired, the popular film star has all the vigour of youthfulness in her. She lives in Munich, drives a fast car, is temperamental and has little patience for things. But she is calm in front of the movie cameras and does not lose her patience even if a particular shot means a number of takes. She wears her own clothes in films and prefers Cacharel fashions with tight blouses, trousers and dresses—all in sober shades.

Cologne Trio Captivates Music-Lovers

WEST Germany's internationally known Cologne Trio—comprising (from left) Max Rostal (violin), Siegfried Palm (violin-cello), and Heinz Schroeter (piano) recently gave New Delhi's music-lovers a rare treat of chamber music that will long be remembered for its spiritual sustenance and sublimation. With each member of the Trio at the best, the music rose to exceptional heights whose highlights will long linger in public memory. The concert, jointly sponsored by the Delhi Music Society and the Max Mueller Bhavan, began with Beethoven's Trio Op 70.1 in D Major with an Allegro, Largo and Presto Finale—all a well-knit piece executed faithfully. The Mozart Trio, that followed, was an elegant and finished performance with the maestro's graces rendered with deep understanding. The Brahms Trio Op 87, the concluding piece of the evening, was thoughtfully executed. All together, the concert was a rare experience of chamber music rendered "at its most intimate and most meaningful best."



German Indologist Studies Dhangar Tribal Life



WITH the completion of a sociological study on the life and ways of the Dhangars, a semi-nomadic tribe in some Maharashtra districts, Indo-German collaboration recently took one more significant step in the sphere of Culture and Sociology. Undertaken by Dr. Guenter Sontheimer, a Heidelberg scholar from the South-East Asia Institute, the survey comprises 5,000 slides and 120 hours of taped Dhangar legends, their folk music and tribal customs—all collected painstakingly by the German author. Dr. Sontheimer's study of this simple and gay pastoral tribe, made possible through collaboration between the German Research Council and the Poona University, is soon to be published in a book form.

German Lions Club Gift for Bombay Hospitals

COMMON aspirations traversed the seas and bridged vast geographical distances one fine evening in Bombay's Taj Mahal Hotel recently when the German Consul General, Dr. R. Kumsch (picture: left), handed over valuable gifts of medical equipment to the Lions Club in Bombay. The present, worth some Rs 15,000, came as a gesture of friendship to the Indian community from Lions Clubs of Steinhuder Meer and Dist. III N in Germany. Accepting the gift before a distinguished audience, President J.D. Surti (picture: centre) thanked the Lions of West Germany, particularly the former District Governor Otto Keune whose efforts had made possible this gift for the benefit of Bombay hospitals.





A life for humanity



The year 1969 is the 100th anniversary of the birth of Mahatma Gandhi. The anniversary is being celebrated in many countries. In India, the government has declared it a national holiday. In other countries, there are various programmes and events to mark the occasion. The anniversary is a reminder of Gandhi's life and his contribution to the world. His teachings of non-violence and truth have inspired millions of people. His life is a model for all of us. We should learn from his example and strive to live a life of truth and non-violence. His death was a great loss to the world. But his teachings are still with us. They are a source of inspiration and guidance for all of us. We should follow his path and work for a better world. His life is a life for humanity.

When Mahatma Gandhi was born in 1869, India was under British rule. He was born in a small village in Gujarat. He was a simple man. He wore a simple dhoti and a shawl. He was a vegetarian. He was a devotee of God. He was a man of peace. He was a man of truth. He was a man of non-violence. He was a man who loved his country. He was a man who loved his people. He was a man who loved his fellow human beings. He was a man who loved his world. He was a man who loved his life. He was a man who loved his humanity. His life is a life for humanity.

1914 As host at the Indian Medical Corps in London at the beginning of World War I

1915 Also a memento of the war years, a "mashpot" of Gandhi and his wife Kasturba.



1925 Gandhi in London

Gandhi was in London in 1925. He was there for a long time. He was there to work for the Indian National Congress. He was there to work for the Indian people. He was there to work for the Indian nation. He was there to work for the Indian world. He was there to work for the Indian life. He was there to work for the Indian humanity. His life is a life for humanity.

1930 Mahatma Gandhi (centre) with his wife Kasturba on the historic Dandi march for salt



1930 Mahatma Gandhi (centre) with his wife Kasturba on the historic Dandi march for salt



1936 Jawaharlal Nehru and Mahatma Gandhi at the Poona Congress

Jawaharlal Nehru and Mahatma Gandhi were at the Poona Congress in 1936. They were there to work for the Indian National Congress. They were there to work for the Indian people. They were there to work for the Indian nation. They were there to work for the Indian world. They were there to work for the Indian life. They were there to work for the Indian humanity. Their life is a life for humanity.

1941 The court advancing to Gandhi and his wife Kasturba



1944 Dr. B.R. Ambedkar and Dr. J.B. Kripalani with Mahatma Gandhi at the Poona Congress



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The court advancing to Gandhi and his wife Kasturba in 1941. They were there to work for the Indian National Congress. They were there to work for the Indian people. They were there to work for the Indian nation. They were there to work for the Indian world. They were there to work for the Indian life. They were there to work for the Indian humanity. Their life is a life for humanity.

1944 Dr. B.R. Ambedkar and Dr. J.B. Kripalani with Mahatma Gandhi at the Poona Congress

Dr. B.R. Ambedkar and Dr. J.B. Kripalani were with Mahatma Gandhi at the Poona Congress in 1944. They were there to work for the Indian National Congress. They were there to work for the Indian people. They were there to work for the Indian nation. They were there to work for the Indian world. They were there to work for the Indian life. They were there to work for the Indian humanity. Their life is a life for humanity.

GANDHI CENTENARY CELEBRATIONS

A German Tribute to Gandhiji

THROUGHOUT the Federal Republic of Germany where the Gandhi Centenary Celebrations have been going on full swing through the Radio, TV and the Press, tributes to Mahatma Gandhi, the apostle of peace and non-violence, are being paid continuously. The latest to commemorate the memory of the father of the Indian nation and the architect of secular India comes from "Scala International," a pictorial magazine published in six language editions from Frankfurt-on-Main. In a three page pictorial feature entitled "A Life For Humanity" on Vichalbhaj Jhaveri's documentary film it comments on the Mahatma and observes that the Gandhi Centenary Celebrations "symbolise the deep respect and admiration people all over the world have for the great son of India who championed the cause of universal brotherhood of man." Commenting on the cosmopolitan significance of Gandhiji's contribution to human affairs, it observes: "The moral influence of his personality and of his gospel and technique of non-violence cannot be weighed in any material scale. Nor is its value limited to any particular country or generation. It is his imperishable gift to humanity." Here then are the facsimiles of the "Scala International" feature.



With brushes, colours and papers spread before them the Capital's little artists concentrate on their "masterpieces". An occasional distraction or a look at others was not ruled out

MAX MUELLER BHAVAN'S

ON-THE-SPOT PAINTING COMPETITION

THE organisers of the Children's Hour at Max Mueller Bhavan, New Delhi, were in for a big surprise when about 400 children poured in at an "On-the-Spot Painting Competition" recently. Although there was a bus strike and the weather had been uncertain the whole week, the little ones did not seem to mind. All that seemed to matter with them were the mental images waiting to splash down in colour on sheets of paper lying before them.

A similar competition was organised by Max Mueller Bhavan last year and proved to be a big success. The response this year was really fantastic which has proved that this particular feature of the programme initiated by the Indo-German Cultural Centre in New Delhi would become popular and draw children in large numbers every year.

The lawns at 3 Curzon Road, with the new Max Mueller building in the background, made a colourful setting as the little ones worked conscientiously at their "masterpieces." They had three themes to choose from. "A



'Now what more? One more line or dash of paint?' one seems to ask from the other. Individual work apart, informal consultations were also in the game

Hawker," "A Mela" and "Delhi As Seen By Me." The last theme was especially chosen so that the paintings of this competition can be included with those of an exhibition organised by the Goethe-Institute, Munich, "Munich As Seen By Children." The combined exhibition

will be on display from the Children's Day on November 14 this year at the New Delhi Max Mueller Bhavan.

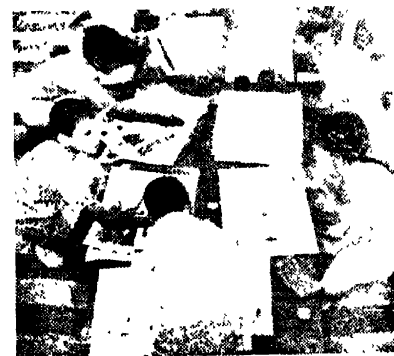
Prizes were distributed by Prof. Dr. H.J. Koellreutter, Director of Max Mueller Bhavan, for outstanding performances in the three age groups: 8-9; 10-11; and 12 years. A special prize was also given to the best entry from the age group below eight.

And even though only a few of the young competitors won prizes there was satisfaction and a look of achievement on the faces of all the children who seemed to have enjoyed the afternoon.

Aruna George



'Now what's coming up? Does the fine sketch of the lady call for more colour? The next stroke will be anyone's guess



It was the 8-9 age-group which seemed to have found real thrill and creative pleasure at the spot-art competition

INDIAN EXHIBITS AT WEST BERLIN OVERSEAS IMPORT FAIR

NINE Indian export firms, representing 16 exporters from different parts of India, took part in this year's 7th Overseas Import Fair, called "Partners for Progress," in West Berlin recently. They were part of an international get-together of 470 representatives of export firms from 53 Afro-Asian countries.

The Indian stands at the Fair displayed a great variety of colourful textiles, handicrafts, art objects, and light industrial products. For the first time, the State Governments of Rajasthan and Jammu & Kashmir displayed items of jewellery, wood carvings, carpets and papier mache products which are known for their colour and designs. On the other hand, Bombay's PR International, in collaboration with Imexma GmbH - its representative in West Germany - ran the biggest stall which displayed processed food, spices, silks and silk garments, jewellery, rum, cigars, spectacle frames, rubber gloves and many light engineering products.

The Indian Pavilion was not only the largest in the Fair but also had the greatest variety of oriental specialties to offer. A special feature this year was that local importers of Indian

products participated along with their principal Indian suppliers. The collective effort helped both sides to make a purposeful assessment of the marketing possibilities in West Germany under the overall guidance of the Indian Council of Trade Fairs and Exhibitions and India's Consulate General in Berlin.

This year's participation has clearly revealed that extensive opportunities for marketing different varieties of consumer goods in the Federal Republic are available. While a West German importer has lifted the entire stocks of jewellery and ready-made ladies

silk garments, orders have been booked for further imports of Indian cotton textiles and fabrics. Orders have also been placed for imports of all kinds of handicrafts as are typically Indian and conform to European tastes. Indian exhibitors feel that their participation has helped them to assess the changing trend in the German consumer market. Its participation has paved the way for greater exports of a wide range of Indian products to West Germany.



Indian carpets displayed at the 7th Overseas Import Fair attracted many buyers to the Indian Pavilion. Indian Consul General, P.C. Dasgupta (extreme left), also visited the stall.



A wide range of colourful handicrafts at the Indian stalls formed the main buyer's counter at this year's Berlin Import Fair.



A fashion parade of ladies-wear at the Indian stand acquainted German women with the latest styles from India.

The Blind Are Gainfully Employed



Appreciation for art among the blind people in West Germany has been systematically cultivated through exhibition of the graphic arts in this case through art work of nails, wires and engravings which can be felt by finger tips. Vocational courses are also organised to help them participate in public life as much as possible.

FRANZ K., an electrical engineer, runs his own firm with a staff of 20 technicians. He manufactures modern seismographic research equipment, all of which he has developed, tested and improved himself even though he is blind. In the Federal Republic there are about 60,000 blind, 6,500 as a result of the war. 71 per cent lost their eyesight in old age, 1.5 per cent are children and the rest are in employment. The number of blind is constantly decreasing since many of the causes of blindness are being increasingly overcome.

The measures introduced by the Federal Government in co-operation with the German Association of the Blind are directed towards the blind in employment who number 12,000. Thirty per cent of these are in industry, 20 per cent in arts and crafts for the blind, 30 per cent in clerical jobs, and the remaining 20 per cent are self-employed. No blind person need go without training, and all of them can claim

assistance to help them go about their occupations. The Law ensures employment for the blind, protects them against unjust dismissal, and prescribes an additional holiday. They are also granted

As the Fourth General Assembly of The World Council For The Welfare of The Blind meets in New Delhi it will be interesting to note that all efforts are being made in West Germany to rehabilitate the blind in society and to enable them to participate in public life as much as possible.

a tax allowance and an allowance for the blind, and other facilities.

Blind children are entitled to suitable schooling. Those who go blind later in life can either stay on in their present employment or go in for a course of re-training. New occupations are being

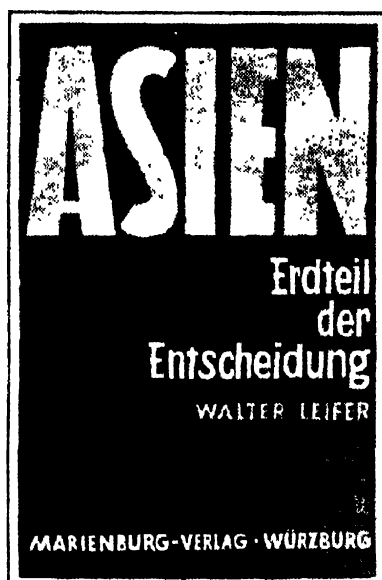
sought for the blind. The Federal Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs has carried out a survey of the possibilities of training and employing the blind as programmers. Statutory and technical means are being used to ease the integration of the blind in society. The most modern piece of equipment in this respect is the tape recorder, and half of the Federal Republic's blind already have one each. Six hearing libraries for the blind have been opened and about 6,000 literary and scientific works have already been taped. The German Association of the Blind has built more than 1,000 flats for the blind in all German cities. There are also homes for blind people in employment, old people's homes, recreation centres and assembly halls. The Association's headquarters assist in the formulation of legislation. It also publishes periodicals and provides tape recorders, and has a branch dealing with assistance for developing countries.

500 YEARS OF CONTACTS AND PARTNERSHIP

INDIA AND THE GERMANS

A NEW book from the pen of Mr. Walter Leifer, "India and the Germans," has recently been released. Mr. Leifer has already written a few books on India and now within 450 pages, the author describes Indo-German contacts during the last 500 years and deals with subjects like Art, Poetry, Religion, Philosophy, Research, Medicine, Economics and Politics.

It is the hypothetical nature to a large extent which has bound India and the Germans for the last 500 years. No other country in the world was able to arouse the proverbial German "nostalgia for the far-off lands," the romantic phantasy and the curiosity to such a large extent as the mysterious country in the Far East which is wrapped up in legends. An epoch of intellectual contacts dawned along with the era of discoveries. The age of rationalism was confronted with the world of Buddhism. Shakuntala, a creation of the poet Kalidasa, provided science and poetry of the classical and romantic ages with a magic wand which opened up the doorway leading to India's past. With the birth of the science of Indology in the beginning of the 19th century, and with the advent of philological expeditions into the intellectual world of the Vedas and of Sanskrit, India became the scientific goal of all pilgrimages. An unending dialogue, which formed the connecting link with modern intellectual India as represented by Dr. Radhakrishnan, was started. The 20th century of today however, also stands in the midst of economic, technical and political tendencies which open up a new era of partnership.



"Asia—A Continent of Decisions": one of the many books by Walter Leifer who has mostly written on India

German contacts with India are perhaps the richest and most multifarious of any such encounters between two nations. The historical development of these contacts and the transformation of India's image from the middle ages up to the present day have been described by Mr. Walter Leifer in this book with essential objectivity and a desirable minuteness of detail.

The President of the Indo-German Society, Dr. A. Seifriz, writes in the preface to this book: "If the Institute for Relations with Foreign Countries has presented a study of the centuries-old mutual Indo-German ties, one should consider this publication as a link in the chain of publications devoted by this Institute to India and to her culture during the course of the last few years. The anthology, 'Der sprechende Pflug' ('The Speaking Plough'), which presents 'India through short stories written by her outstanding contemporary authors' to its German readers, published till 1962, has in the

Walter Leifer Indien und die Deutschen

500 Jahre
Begegnung und Partnerschaft

Kunst Dichtung Religion
Philosophie Forschung
Medizin Wirtschaft Politik

Erdmann

The cover of Walter Leifer's book "India And The Germans" (500 Years of Contacts and Partnership) issued by Horst Erdmann, the well-known publisher of books on India

meantime reached its third edition. What however seemed to be missing from this collection of literature on India available in German was a condensed presentation of Indo-German relations in the fields of culture, science, philosophy and other subjects which dated right from the earliest days of the history of Germany's interest in India to the present day.

"The friendly disposition and the keen interest shown by many Germans towards India is certainly not confined to India's cultural tradition alone. They are also interested in the largest democracy in Asia and in the hopes and cares regarding India's future which they also share. These feelings probably also originate from the conviction that the dialogue with the Indian view of life and spirituality has given the Germans many a helpful idea and a tip leading to the right direction. And it is for this reason that I wish this book a vast readership in both the countries."

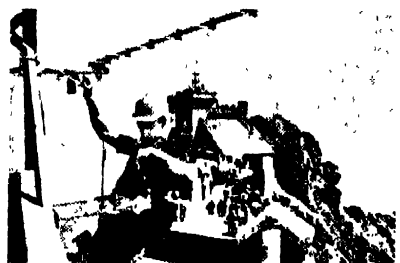
Publisher: Horst Erdmann, Tübingen



CONTRARY to the notion that play and exercise hardly go together, sculptor Christian Weiser's spherical concrete-piece provides a delightful way out for kids in any kindergarten. The hollow globe, with apertures, is an aesthetic delight in modern sculpture and gives enough muscle exercise to the young for whom it is a plaything. The globe was displayed at the 1969 Leisure Fair held in Cologne recently.



"SPEED and economy" are the catchwords that currently pronounce a revolution in farm practices in West Germany. Employment of the latest harvesting combines at the rye and oat fields belonging to the Klausheide farming community in Emsland, which spread over thousands of hectares, has replaced nearly sixty old fashioned threshers that were needed earlier.



NEEED for clearer TV pictures, colour and black-and-white, has led experimenters to set up TV antennae at heights of 3,000 metres up to Zugspitze, the highest peak in the German Alps. This is because increasing competition in the TV business has led the manufacturers to invest more in scientific knowledge and research. The effort has led to excellent production and sales of TV sets.



THE latest in pace-setters in hair-styles and to capture the fancy of smart young women is the "Cosi" hair-do. Appearing simultaneously in three fashion conscious German cities, it sets the vogue for 1970. The new hair-style has led to a competition among hair dressers to give their clients the new look without involving any extra time. And they have succeeded. With make-ups for the morning and the evening, "Cosi," therefore, is the thing most women have been looking for for quite some time.



CATCHING frogs with a metallic ring may sound odd in the stork fraternity. Yet for the wisened stork (picture left), who overlooks his nest on the banks of the river Elbe in Hamburg, it is no novelty. Weeks ago the father stork was given a metal beak by the Zoo's veterinary surgeon when he discovered that the water bird had got his beak broken on a transit flight from Africa. The surgery, however, has been a pleasant experience, both for the patient and the surgeon.



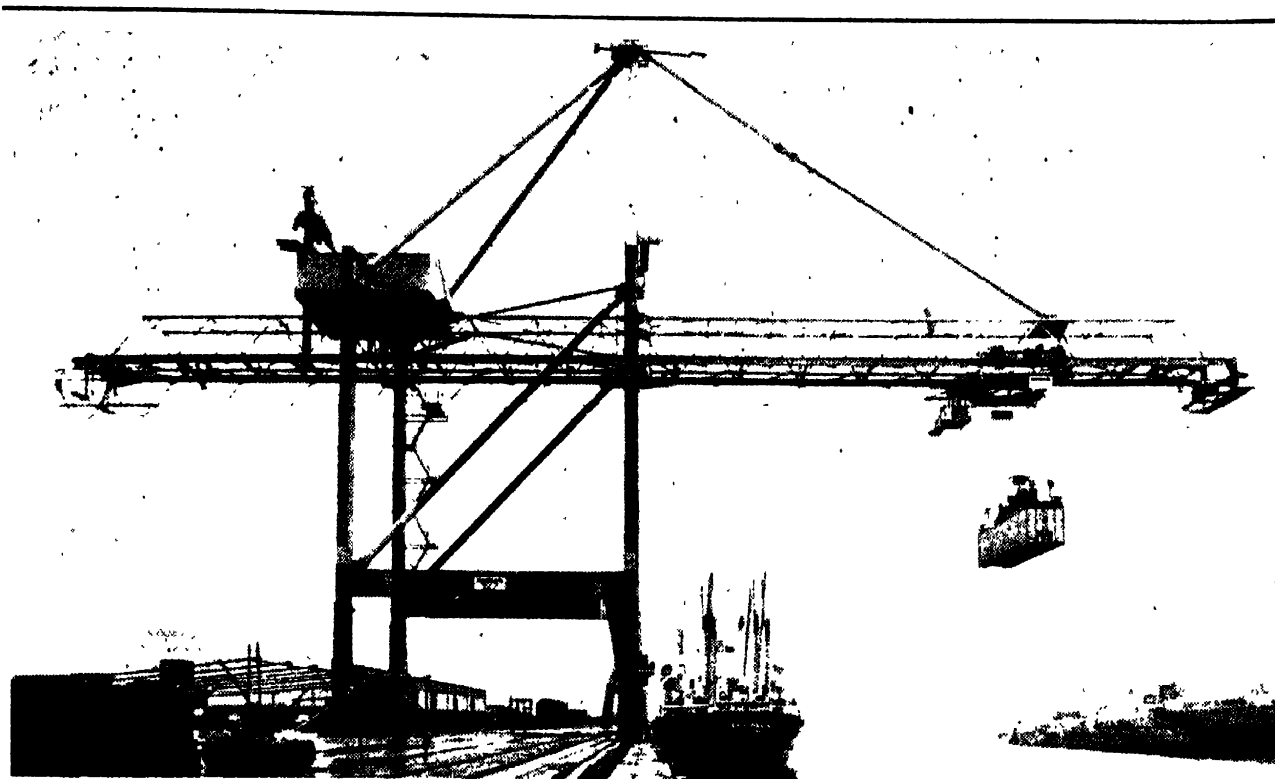
CROSS-country drivers are in for faster and more pleasurable drives with the introduction of the country "Beetle," the VW 181, by the Volkswagen Works. It has been built specially for rough terrain as a multi-purpose vehicle and it can climb gradients up to 55 per cent. Costing about Rs. 17,000, it has a top speed of 110 kmph and a four-door body with a collapsible roof.



"MYRINA," the largest West German merchant marine ship, was welcomed to Hamburg when it recently returned there for a routine check up. Thousands of spectators lined up on the banks of the river Elbe when the 320 metre expanse of the 192,000-ton super tanker drove across St. Pauli Landing Bridge. Its inching into the dry dock, "Elbe-17," a difficult manoeuvre, was completed with meticulous precision.



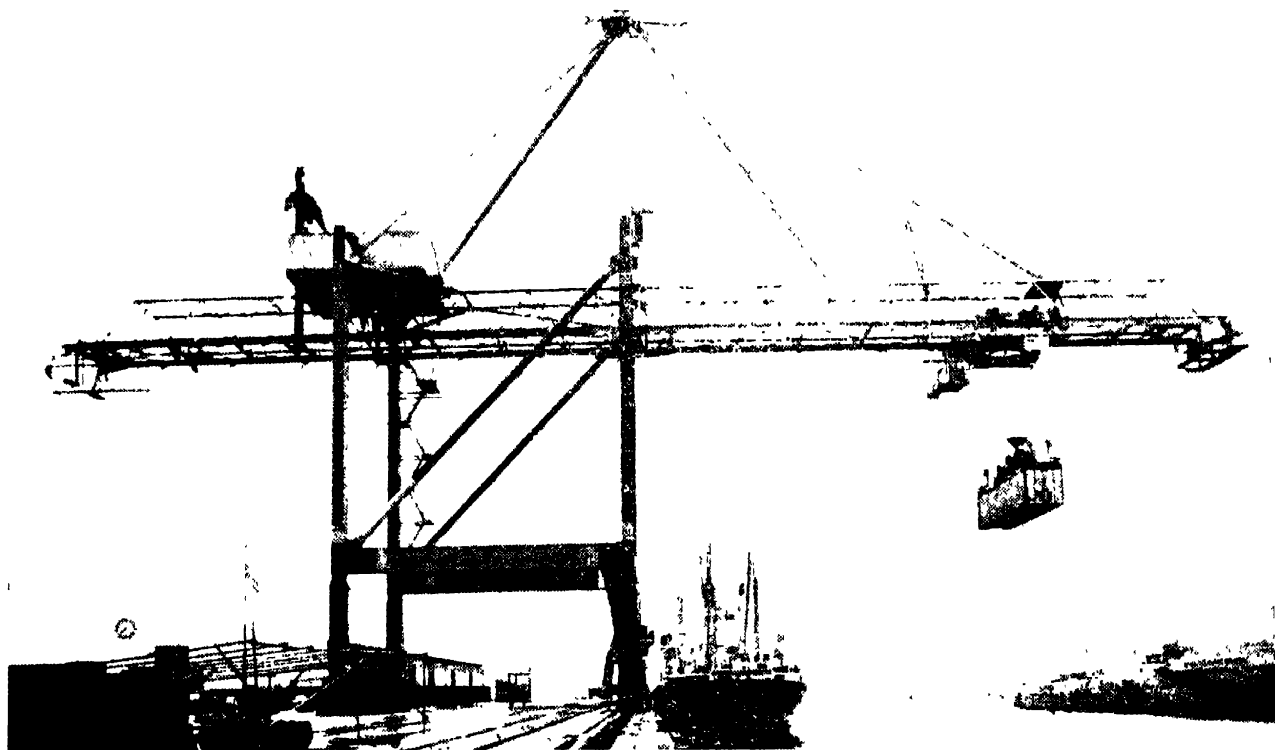
AT the Bourg St. Maurice world championships for canoe slalom, held recently in France, the West German canoeists secured four titles for the Federal Republic. Schwerte's Wolfgang Peters (picture above) scored the first position in the singles and was ahead of fellow-German Reinhold Kauder from Grevenbroich. In team rowing also, three German-Canadian pairs scored over the Czech and French contestants.



MARK THE CONTRAST

HAMBURG, West German's most important seaport, is a great commercial metropolis for the world. With a population of 1.9 million, it is the focal point of European and international trade, where more than 1,700 cargo ships arrive and depart for 150 ports in different countries. Its harbours and wharves, therefore, are well equipped to handle 37 per cent of

the Federal Republic's inland and foreign trade. It is also famous for its international fairs and trade promotion conferences, which constantly explore new markets and means to foster equal partnerships with partners abroad. The picture above depicts one of the many cranes which have been incorporated in changes of trade. Can you spot them out?



IN SHORT

Mira Behn (Miss Madeleine Slade) the famous English-born disciple of Gandhiji took part in a Gandhi centenary function in Cologne, West Germany, where she recalled many of her unforgettable moments with Mahatma Gandhi.

Contrary to some reports in the press there are no indications that the new SPD-FDP government, to be formed soon in Bonn, would cease to regard recognition of the "GDR" by third countries as an unfriendly act.

The East German leaders, who like to refer to their regime as "The First German Peace State," once again violated the demilitarized status of Berlin by staging a massive military parade in the German capital.

32,400 books were published during the last year by various West German publishing houses thus surpassing all previous records.

Siemens (India) Bombay, manufacturers of motors, transformers and switchgears, increased their business by 100 per cent in the first 9 months of 1969 compared to the same period last year. They have also been able to increase the exports of these engineering products.

Two West German scientists are currently examining 116.74 grammes of lunar dust in the Max Planck Institutes. They are

working out the chemical, radio-active and mass spectrographic properties of the lunar material with them.

The outstanding result of the recent West German elections is the overwhelming victory of the major democratic parties and the devastating defeat of the extremists both right and left.

"I wanted to be able to read the books that I wanted to, I wanted to see the films that I liked to see, and I wanted to go forth into the world, not to cringe." (An Escapee from the "GDR").

There are more than 2,000 women employees in Bonn's Foreign Service. On the latest count 89 of them hold key posts including the ranks of ambassadors, ministers and counselors in German embassies all over the world.

According to a programme now being worked out, 200 additional German university volunteers are to be assigned to various UN development aid programmes.

Eleven Indian exporters recently took part in "Partners for Progress" Exhibition at the Seventh Overseas Import Fair in Berlin. The Indian stalls displayed handicrafts, textiles, rugs, jewellery, tea and coffee.

Friedl Linke, a 19-year old East German girl from Dresden, recently escaped to free-

dom using a novel way. Hiding in a compartment near the petrol tank of a car, she crossed into Austria.

Five West German diesel hydraulic locomotives are soon to be introduced on the mainlines of the Southern Railway for the first time in India.

Since the end of 1949, some 3 million people left East Germany to settle in the Federal Republic of Germany. More than 250,000 of these refugees left since the Berlin Wall went up on August 13, 1961.

In 1968 West Germany's direct private investments abroad shot up by 59.3 per cent over those in 1967. They ranged at 1,572 million DM, that is, nearly Rs. 314 crores.

West Germany's Schiller Museum, an expanding archive of German literature, affords new insights into German writers and their works. Its "Cotta Manuscripts" alone contain 100,000 letters including 280 by Goethe.

In the 1972 Olympics the West German Federal Post Office will cater to the needs of 8 million sports enthusiasts all over the world. Forty-one relay channels will then feed the European TV networks.

A week-long festival of young German films was recently held in Ahmedabad. The

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films screened were prize-winners at the Oberhausen short film festival held earlier.

"Mahatma Gandhi As Germans See Him," a book edited by Heimo Rau, was recently presented to the Bombay Mayor, Mr. J. K. Joshi. The release of the book coincided with the Gandhi Centenary Celebrations in India.

"Rampaging youths turned East Germany's 20th anniversary celebration into a brawl and clashed with the communist police." (UPI)

The Federal German Railways recently commissioned the most up-to-date track-laying machinery in the world. Automatically performing six operations in a conveyor-belt fashion, it lays 722 feet of track per hour.

Regd. No. D-1045
Posted on October 15, 1969

Bulletin of the Embassy of the
Vol. XI No. 15 New Delhi, New

IN SHORT			
GERMAN WEEKLY			
[The following table contains several columns of text, likely a schedule or list of events, but the text is too small to transcribe accurately. It appears to be a table with multiple rows and columns.]			



FILM STAR PADMINI—A PROMINENT READER OF "GERMAN NEWS"

Willy Brandt A Peace Policy for Europe



IN "A Peace Policy For Europe," Mr. Willy Brandt, the new Federal Chancellor of the German SPD-IDP Coalition and a vigorously idealistic Foreign Minister in the former Grand Coalition, outlines the contribution the Federal Republic of Germany can make to world peace in general and European peace in particular in the coming decade.

Since he became the Foreign Minister in the CDU-SPD Coalition in December 1966, Mr. Brandt has committed himself and West Germany to a foreign policy of peace, freedom and security. He feels that in the age of two super world powers, no European country alone can influence world events, and that the fate of the twentieth century may still depend upon the development of Europe, both Western and Eastern, in the coming decades. Without formulating any abstract, unrealistic panaceas, Mr. Brandt outlines a step-by-step programme for realising the economic, social and political potential of crane Europe through the Common Market, Franco-German friendship and cooperation, NATO, and finally a rapprochement with East Europe. Because of Germany's specific situation, divided between the East and West, Brandt feels that his country has special qualifications for building bridges to the East, though always in cooperation with her West European partners. He sees the reunification of Germany as only part of the reunification of Europe at which point of time Europe will be able to join fully the U.S.A. and Soviet Russia in an attempt to solve the very real social and economic dilemmas facing the Latin American, African and Asian countries.

Publisher : Weidenfeld and Nicolson
London. Price : 36 sh.

VON HASSEL, RE-ELECTED SPEAKER OF PARLIAMENT

Mr. Kai-Uwe von Hassel, a former Speaker, was re-elected the Speaker of the new Bundestag (Parliament). The 56-year old Christian Democrat was voted back into office by 411 votes in a House of 517 votes. In his first address to the German Parliament, the new Speaker referred to the "critical younger generation," and called for an energetic continuation of parliamentary reform. The Bundestag, in his opinion, should consolidate and justify its status and work for peace for all nations, he added.



Kai-Uwe von Hassel

WILLY BRANDT, THE NEW WEST GERMAN CHANCELLOR

Mr. Willy Brandt, the SPD Chairman and former Foreign Minister, was elected Chancellor of the first Socialist-led Government of West Germany. Soon after forming his 15-member Cabinet he told his colleagues that it would be a good thing if big words were kept out of Cabinet discussions for the benefit of getting on with actual work. The 55-year old Chancellor has been the unchallenged leader of the SPD to which he gave a new image. He is known to the world since he became Governing Mayor of West Berlin, in 1957. In a felicitation message to Mr. Brandt, Prime Minister Indira Gandhi expressed the hope that during the new Chancellor's tenure "the cordial relations between India and Germany will be further strengthened to our mutual benefit and in the larger interest of peace and understanding."



Willy Brandt

WALTER SCHEEL, THE NEW FEDERAL FOREIGN MINISTER

Walter Scheel, the Deputy Chancellor and Federal Foreign Minister in the newly formed SPD-FDP Coalition in Bonn, has been the Chairman of the FDP since 1968. The 50-year old FDP leader has been in the German Parliament since 1953. In the European Parliament where he represented the Federal Republic he was the chairman of the Committee for Cooperation with Developing Countries. In this office and during his term as the Federal Minister for Economic Cooperation, he showed himself as a champion of aid for developing countries, particularly for education and technical development. He has been an active member of the Gandhi Centenary Committee in Bonn and visited India early this year to represent West Germany at the time of the sad demise of the late President Dr. Zakir Husain.



Walter Scheel

PEACE AND DETENTE!

Co-ordinated efforts towards domestic reforms, securing peace in the world, detente between East and West, the relaxation of inner-German conditions, the unification of Europe and universal co-operation—these are the main objectives of the new German Government as outlined by Chancellor Willy Brandt.

THE MOST IMPORTANT REMARKS IN A NUTSHELL

1. The object of our political work is to preserve the unity of the nation.
2. We must prevent any further alienation of the two parts of the German nation, that is, arrive at a regular *modus vivendi* and from there proceed to co-operation.
3. International recognition of the GDR by the Federal Republic of Germany is out of question.
4. Only peace makes our world secure, but it is only on the basis of security that peace can gain ground.
5. We wish to make a German contribution towards the pacification of a world torn by crises and wars.
6. The Federal Republic of Germany will develop its co-operation with Asia, Africa and Latin America in a spirit of partnership.
7. The Federal Government will continue to improve the quality of German aid.
8. We intend to promote our trade with the developing countries.
9. The Federal Government intends to increase its co-operation in the United Nations and in other international organizations. The same applies to world-wide agreements on disarmament and arms limitations which are gaining in importance.
10. The Federal Government rejects any form of discrimination, oppression and foreign rule which in our day again and again is jeopardizing the peaceful co-existence of nations.



1965

Mrs. Indira Gandhi, then Minister for Information and Broadcasting, witnessing the inaugural telecast

The Independence Day in 1965 brought to millions of people in and around Delhi the first daily TV programme telecast by the Delhi TV studio—a gift of the West German Government. With the signing of the agreement of Oct. 29, 1969, West Germany helps India to take another big step towards the establishment of a nationwide television network.

The AIR TV studio in New Delhi, set up in collaboration with the Television Studio in Hamburg, which made it possible to telecast TV programmes on a daily basis



1969

Signing the Indo-German Agreement in New Delhi for TV studios in Bombay and Poona are: Dr. G.F. Werner, Acting German Ambassador (third from left) and Mr. A.S. Gill, Jr. Secy. Ministry of Information and Broadcasting

TELEVISION IN INDIA

After Delhi, Now Bombay And Poona

AN agreement between the representatives of the Governments of India and the Federal Republic of Germany for setting up television stations at Bombay with relay facilities to Poona was signed in New Delhi on October 29, 1969. The agreement is part of the Indo-German technical cooperation programme whereby West Germany will supply fully equipped television transmitters for the two TV Stations, video and sound equipment, together with German experts and training facilities for programme presentation techniques. Apart from providing advanced expertise West Germany will meet the entire foreign exchange cost of the project.

Dr. G. F. Werner, the Acting German Ambassador, after signing the

agreement, said that the new TV Stations "should help to speed up the introduction of television in two major cities, Bombay and Poona." He laid emphasis on the ever growing importance of television in India as a means of mass communication and said that it was an important medium for improving the "social and economic position of her people" and would be useful for spreading education and family planning in India. The present agreement, he said, followed from the success of the TV Station in Delhi set up in 1957.

The transmitter at Bombay will serve the whole of Greater Bombay, its industrial environs and some rural areas of Thana and Colaba districts. The relay transmitter at Poona will serve the Poona city, its industrial environs and the surrounding rural areas. The total area served will be 10,000 sq. ms.



A German trained cameraman in the New Delhi studio in action

November 1, 1969

EXCERPTS FROM CHANCELLOR BRANDT'S GOVERNMENT DECLARATION

"We are resolved to uphold the security of the Federal Republic of Germany and the coherence of the German nation, to preserve peace and to co-operate in the European peace order, to extend the freedom and prosperity of our people and to develop our country in such a way that its standing will be recognized and assured in the world of tomorrow. The policy of this Government will be one of continuity and of renewal."

Peace and Unity

THIS Government works on the assumption that the questions which have arisen for the German people out of the Second World War and from the national treachery committed by the Hitler regime can find their ultimate answers only in a European peace order.

The object of our practical political work in the years immediately ahead is to preserve the unity of the nation.

The Germans are one, not only by reason of their language and their history with all its splendour and its misery. We are all at home in Germany. And we still have common tasks and a common responsibility, to ensure peace between us. Twenty years after the establishment of the Federal Republic of Germany and of the GDR we must prevent any further alienation of the two parts of the German nation, that is, arrive at a regular *modus vivendi* and from there proceed to cooperation.

This is not just a German interest, for it is of importance also for peace in Europe and for East-West relations. Our own attitude and that of our friends towards the international relations of the GDR depend not in the least on the attitude of East Berlin itself. It is, by the way, not our intention to curtail the benefits derived by our compatriots from international trade and cultural exchanges.

No Recognition

The Federal Government will continue the policy initiated in December 1966 and again offers the Council of Ministers of the GDR negotiations at Government level without discrimination on either side, which should lead to contractually agreed coopera-

tion. However, international recognition of the GDR by the Federal Republic is out of question. Even if there exist two states in Germany, they are not foreign countries to each other, their relations with each other can only be of a special nature.

Following up the policy of its predecessor, the Federal Government declares that its readiness for binding agreements on the reciprocal renunciation of the use or threat of force applies equally with regard to the GDR.

Berlin

The Federal Government will advise the U.S.A., Britain and France to continue energetically the talks begun with the Soviet Union on easing and improving the situation in Berlin. The status of the City of Berlin under the special responsibility of the four powers must remain untouched. This must not be a hindrance to seeking facilities for traffic within and to Berlin.

We shall continue to ensure the viability of Berlin. West Berlin must be placed in a position to assist in improving the political, economic and cultural relations between the two parts of Germany.

Economic Policy

We in the Federal Republic are faced with the need for comprehensive reforms. Such reforms and a further rise of prosperity are only possible in conjunction with continued economic growth and sound finances. But this Federal Government has taken on a difficult heritage in the field of economic policy which has forced it to take speedy action. Since yesterday the parity of the Deutsche Mark has been improved by 8.5 per cent.

The decision ends a phase of uncertainty and removes the fundamental



Mr. Willy Brandt—the new Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany

disequilibrium in our balance of payments. By that decision we have made a major contribution in the foreign trade sector towards further liberalization of world trade and towards stabilizing the international monetary system.

Our aim is stabilization without stagnation. This is the object of our immediate economic and financial programme. It also contains:

Continuation and intensification of the good cooperation with the trade unions and employee associations.

Active cooperation by the Federal Government in improving coordination of economic and financial policies in the member countries of the European Community and in the necessary further development of the international monetary system.

(Continued on page 6)

„WIR MUSSTEN JETZT HANDELN“

SPIEGEL-Gespräch mit Indiens Ministerpräsident Indira Gandhi



The facsimile of the top portion of the "Spiegel" article showing Prime Minister Indira Gandhi being interviewed by the two German representatives, Mr. Siegfried Kogelfranz and K. R. Pfeffer. In the centre is Mr. Sharda Prasad

"Der Spiegel," the West German news weekly from Hamburg, has carried a special feature article on India in its issue of October 13. Spread over six pages in the international section of this popular magazine, the article, captioned "We Must Act Now," is based on a special interview Mrs. Indira Gandhi gave to the magazine on the current political, social and economic scene of India. The "Spiegel" article

introduces Mrs. Gandhi as an outstanding woman Prime Minister in a world ruled by men and briefly recounts the political career of "Mr. Nehru's daughter." After rapidly surveying the Indian scene of today, ranging from the bank nationalisation issue to family planning, "Spiegel" describes Mrs. Indira Gandhi as the "most influential lady faced with the colossal problems of 500 million people."

BONN POLICY DECLARATION

International cooperation on the basis of security and political equilibrium.
Research for Peace

But with all this we must not forget: Only peace makes our world secure. It is only on the basis of security that peace can gain ground. This realization we share with most peoples on earth. Aware of its special responsibility in Europe the Federal Government is determined to furnish Germany's contribution towards this great aim to the best of its abilities, without over-estimating the opportunities available to it.

We will act upon the initiative of the Federal President and co-ordinate peace research. This is yet another way in which we wish to make a German contribution towards the pacification of a world torn by crises and wars. It is in the national interest to strengthen international cooperation so that peoples may better understand their environment.

Cooperation

The exchange of intellectual achievements is an integral part of the necessary international cooperation. In future the presentation of German civilization abroad will aim more at

giving other nations an idea not only of the everlasting achievements of the past but also of the daily reality of the intellectual strife and fruitful unrest that is taking place in Germany too in this period of transition.

The Federal Republic of Germany will develop in a spirit of partnership its co-operation with the countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America.

Development Aid

On the eve of the second development decade we will continue to contribute towards a joint strategy on the burdens of development and will consider the suggestions made in the report of the Pearson Commission. The Federal Government will endeavour to attain the aim envisaged in the report for a public share in development aid by an annual average increase rate of 11 per cent.

The number of German development experts and volunteers will be increased with a view to doubling it by the mid-seventies.

The Federal Government will continue to improve the quality of German aid. To this end it will simplify and streamline its planning and implementation.

International Trade

The world can expect of an economically strong country such as ours a liberal foreign trade policy designed to promote the trade of all countries. We especially intend to promote our trade with the developing countries, and here I mention but the universal preferences for commodities from the developing countries.

Peaceful Co-existence

The Federal Government intends to increase its cooperation in the United Nations and in other international organizations. The same applies to worldwide agreements on disarmament and arms limitations which are gaining in importance.

The North Atlantic Alliance which has proved its value in the twenty years of its existence will guarantee our security also in future. Its firm solidarity is the prerequisite of joint efforts to reach a relaxation of tensions in Europe.

The Federal Government rejects any form of discrimination, oppression and foreign rule which in our day again and again is jeopardizing the peaceful co-existence of nations.

57 TH INTER-PARLIAMENTARY CONFERENCE

OCTOBER 30 - NOVEMBER 7, 1969



On their arrival at Palam Airport, delegates from the Federal Republic of Germany to the 57th conference of the Inter-Parliamentary Union being held in New Delhi were received by the Acting German Ambassador

Dr. G. F. Werner. In the picture above are: Dr. Eberhardt, Mrs. Klemm, Mrs. Blohm, Dr. Scholz, Dr. Kopf, Dr. Werner, Mrs. Meermann, Mr. Raffert, Mrs. Werner, Mrs. Kalinke, and Dr. Ziegler

BONN PARTICIPANTS IN I P U

German Parliamentary Delegation

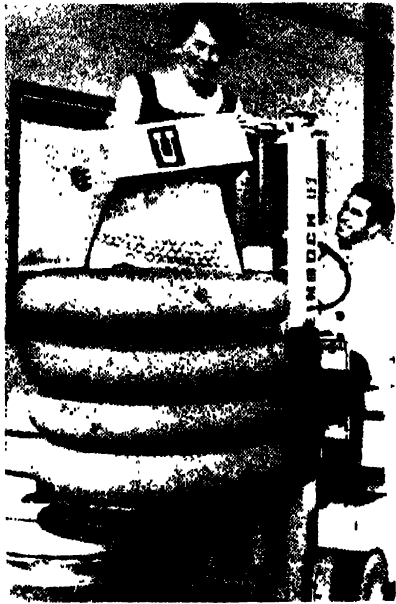
THE Federal Republic of Germany is participating in the 57th Conference of the Inter-Parliamentary Union being currently held in New Delhi with a 13-member delegation comprising seven members of Parliament representing the major political parties in the Central and State Legislatures in West Germany. The week-long conference of the international body which provides a unique opportunity of a get-together for members of national parliaments to promote "peace and understanding between nations," has among its 800 delegates speakers, ministers, and veteran parliamentarians from 69 countries all over the world. The Federal Republic, it may be recalled, is one of the prominent members of this unique international organisation set up in 1888.

The West German delegation is headed by Mr. Peter Petersen, a 43-year old Christian Democrat member of the Bundestag (the West German Parliament) who is a marketing expert by profession and is a member of the several committees—particularly on defence and economics—set up by his party. Other distinguished members of parliament forming the delegation from the Federal Republic of Germany are: Mr. Joachim Raffert (SPD), Mr. Franz Amrehn (CDU), Mrs. Luise Herklotz (SPD), Mrs. Margot Kalinke (CDU), Mrs. Hedwig Meermann (SPD), and Dr. (Mrs.) Erika Wolf (CDU).

Besides participating in the conference sessions, the 7-day conference will provide an opportunity to the West German parliamentarians to exchange views with Indian MPs, and political and civic leaders. Their itinerary also includes a reception by the Delhi Mayor and a study tour of important places in this vast sub-continent and its tourist spots.



The leader of the West German parliamentary delegation, Mr. Peter Petersen, (right) in an intimate discussion with the Acting Ambassador Dr. G. F. Werner at a reception the latter gave to the West German delegation.



YOUTH, exuberance and high spirits call for no mechanical means of boosting where good tastes and fine foods are concerned. This was the general mood at this year's 7-day International Exhibition of Fine Foods And Provisions —ANUGA for short—which concluded in Cologne on the Rhine only recently.

ANUGA, which celebrated its 50 years of existence, has certainly gained its stature over the years. In fact more years have added to its winsomeness so far as the food industry in the world is concerned. Its increasing popularity can be readily gauged from the fact that this year it had the biggest exhibition to boast of. In all, 1,872 exhibitors from 48 countries—including 23 from developing countries—participated in the exhibition directly. Another 1,912 firms were represented in it by direct participants. What makes ANUGA the centre of world attention every second year is the vast opportunities the exhibition offers to people connected with the world food industry in sounding and tapping potential markets through a common meeting place for exporters and importers.

The Indian pavilion at the Cologne exhibition this year, sponsored by the Commerce Department of the Indian Embassy at Bonn, represented nine direct and six represented firms. The food stuffs displayed at the Indian stand covered a wide array of traditional items of export trade and oriental specialties like cashew nuts, tea, curry powders, spices, pickles, chutneys, papads, tinned fish and preserved fruit. Judging by the response they received, the Indian participants have found the response at ANUGA worth their efforts.

Gandhi Plaque Presented To Sabarmati Ashram

WEST Germany's reverence for Mahatma Gandhi was symbolically brought home to the Sabarmati Ashram in Ahmedabad when the Gujarat Governor Shriman Narayan lighted a lamp before a copper plaque done by the German artist, Yrsa von Leistner. Depicting the lasting influence of the Mahatma's message, the plaque was presented to the Ashram by Dr. R. Kunisch, the German Consul General in Bombay (picture: right). Gandhiji's message, said Dr. Kunisch, has had a deep impact on his country where the Gandhi centenary is being celebrated as enthusiastically as in India. The plaque is currently on exhibit at the "Gandhi Darshan" Exhibition in Delhi.



Frankfurt Reception To Indo-German Society



THE members of the 20-year-old Indo-German Society, one of the main forces behind the Gandhi Centenary celebrations in West Germany, were given a civic reception at the Kaiser Hall in Frankfurt when they met at an annual get-together in that city recently. With its headquarters in Stuttgart, the Society has a membership of 4,000 people with 20 branches in the Federal Republic and brings out a number of periodicals including the well-known quarterly "Indo-Asia"

Indian Railway Experts At Berlin Seminar



TWO leading Indian experts on railway operations and traction—Mr M. L. Khullar (left) and Mr K S Rajan recently participated in an international seminar on "Modern Railway Operation And Traction" held in West Berlin. The three-week seminar was organised by the well-known German Foundation for Developing Countries which is known as a catalytic agent for bringing about social

change the world over and works tirelessly to effect improvement in the infra-structure of developing countries through experts' seminars in various socio-economic spheres. It may be recalled that over the last decade more than 3,000 experts from all over the world have come to participate in a hundred seminars sponsored by the Foundation



Dr. Heimo Rau, Director, Max Mueller Bhavan, Bombay who spoke on "A New Chapter in Indo-German Relations" (left), and Conductor Joachim Buchler (right)

MAX MUELLER BHAVAN INAUGURATION

THE INDO-GERMAN FESTIVAL

WITH a 5-day cultural programme, incorporating the finest traditions of India and the West in art, music, dance and learning, New Delhi's Max Mueller Bhavan gave an imaginative start to the Capital's cultural season and vested it with significant undertones—the integrated development of man contributing to a free, rich and universal society. There were programmes of classical Indian music and dance interspersed with Western concerts and chamber music, as well as talks on East-West contacts in the aesthetically inspiring background of the 15th and 16th century paintings. As a whole the week-long programme was not only

exhilaratingly sublime and emotionally satisfying but also constituted a step towards an Indo-German dialogue, a goal that would, as Dr. H. J. Koellreutter put it, be pursued by the Max Mueller Bhavan with a renewed dedication. Both emotionally as well as intellectually, therefore, Max Mueller Bhavan's entry into the Capital's cultural life, so far as this season is concerned, truly represented the ideal behind the inauguration of the new Max Mueller Bhavan.

The motivational force permeating the inaugural ceremony of the new building was eloquently put by Dr. H.J. Koellreutter in a speech when he said that the event signified the beginning

Prof. M. Mujeeb, Vice Chancellor, Jamia Millia, who spoke at the inaugural function

of a new chapter in its activities. He said that as an institution devoted to laying the foundation of a cultural society, wherein art, literature, music, and learning led to the flowering of a composite man, the Max Mueller Bhavan would work for a universal understanding between man and man, particularly between India and West Germany.

The Acting German Ambassador, Dr. G.F. Werner, in his speech, described Dr. H. J. Koellreutter as the moving spirit behind the Max Mueller

(Continued on page 10)



A view of the audience at the 5-day cultural programme at the New Delhi Max Mueller Bhavan. In the background can be seen some of the German paintings of the 15th & 16th century that were exhibited during the festival



Dr. H. J. Koellreutter giving a solo recital on the flute during a programme of chamber music in New Delhi

Bhavan and congratulated him for "promoting Indo-German understanding through cultural activities and music concerts" in which he, as a conductor and musician, had played no small part.

Prof. M. Mujeeb, a close associate of the late President Dr. Zakir Husain and Vice Chancellor, Jamia Millia, who also addressed the gathering, described the Bhavan as "a symbol of Indo-German cooperation." He felt that the late Dr. Zakir Husain, who was "responsive to the best German scholarship and tradition," would have loved to associate himself with the inauguration had he lived longer.

For New Delhi's music lovers, the 5-day programme opened with a concert of Indian classical music which featured a sitar recital by Shahid Purvez

Sonal Mansingh, the famous dancer, who gave a performance of Orissi dances before a packed house



Joachim Buchler (left) conducting a piece during a concert presented by the Delhi Chamber Orchestra and Max Mueller Bhavan Choir before an enraptured audience

Khan who rendered Bihag in its classical purity Vinod Kumar, a well-known

vocalist, sang two compositions in Gorakh Kalyan in an intimate yet expressive style. The junior Dagar Brothers provided the concluding item, an Aalap and Dhamar in all its pristine classicism Sonal Mansingh, a well-known dancer, presented a number of Orissi items to a packed house on the following day. While Sonal glided through the purely decorative dance pieces with commendable grace and éclat, she presented the abhinaya pieces with the greatest artistry and ease.

In the Farewell Concert, soprano Margarita Schack and Dr. HJ Koellreutter, who have made sterling contribution to the musical life of the Capital, presented a number of compositions including pieces from Handel and Beethoven. The highlight of the evening was the soprano's modulating voice

sensitively supported by the flute and the piano. Providing an intellectual interlude between musical concerts, Dr. Heimo Rau gave a thought-provoking discourse on "Max Mueller Bhavan—A New Chapter in Indo-German Relations" Tracing the early contacts between Indians and Germans, Dr Rau traced fifteen decades of relations between the two countries till the present phase of Indo-German cooperation in a style full of wit and erudition. The concert presented by the Delhi Chamber Orchestra and Max Mueller Bhavan Chamber Choir was as emotionally satisfying as it was spiritually elevating. The credit for this spiritual dialogue went to Conductor Joachim Buchler, who was able to get the best cooperation from the accompanists in various compositions of Handel, Bach and Mozart. The 5-day exhibition of German paintings of the 15th and 16th centuries represented the loveliest collection of its kind both in selection as well as the excellent quality of the reproductions



Vinod Kumar, a well-known vocalist of Indian classical music (centre), who rendered two compositions in Gorakh Kalyan and a Thumri in an intimate yet expressive style before an Indo-German audience in New Delhi during the festival

FAREWELL TO MANDI EXPERT

GOOD-BYE DR. VON HUELST

DR H von Huelst, Leader of the West German Agricultural Team, and Mrs von Huelst two distinguished Germans who have carved a niche in the hearts of numberless people in New Delhi and Mandi District in Himachal Pradesh were recipients of warm wishes from a large number of friends and admirers at a reception in the lawns of the German Chancery. The occasion was to say a good bye to Dr von Huelst on the eve of his departure for Rome prior to his taking up an assignment with the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations.

With a short stay in this country and that too in the remote district of Mandi in Himachal Pradesh no foreigner could have achieved as much as Dr von Huelst has in a short span of seven years. For in 1963 when he took up the leadership of the West German Team which in cooperation with an Indian team of experts took up a package programme of agricultural development Mandi was deficient in foodgrains. But seven years after the Indo-German project had been in operation it became not only self-sufficient in foodgrains, milk and fruit but was an exporter of these items too. Mandi's success has won Dr von Huelst and his team boundless admiration from the farming community and to India more Indo-German projects in Kangra, Nilgiris and Almora. Saying good bye to Dr and Mrs von



Prominent among those to felicitate Dr H von Huelst (first from left) and Mrs von Huelst (second from right) were (From left) Mrs Werner, Mrs von Samson, Dr Y S Parmar, Dr von Samson the new Mandi Team Leader and Dr G F Werner

Huelst the Acting German Ambassador Dr G F Werner, complimented the distinguished guest for heading a project which is regarded by the Indian and



Dr Y S Parmar, Chief Minister, Himachal Pradesh, bidding good bye to Dr and Mrs von Huelst

German authorities alike as one of the most successful development schemes. Dr Werner added Dr Huelst had fulfilled in an excellent manner privately

as well as officially all the tasks deputed to him in a project that has proved to be a valuable contribution in strengthening the bonds of traditional friendship between the two countries.

In a letter to the German Ambassador read on the occasion the Himachal Pradesh Lt Governor Bihudur Singh recorded his deep appreciations on behalf of the Himachal Pradesh Government for the wonderful work that Dr von Huelst did during his leadership. Commending his qualities of leadership he thanked Dr von Huelst for winning over the hearts of Indians with whom he came in contact. The letter went on to add 'He got on equally well with Ministers, officials, and the common man.

Dr Y S Parmar, Chief Minister Himachal Pradesh also complimented the work of the German Agricultural Assistance Team in Mandi. Dr von Huelst he said had demonstrated what dignity of labour had meant and what modern agricultural methods could achieve. Dr Parmar added it was being said that a multiplication of what had been achieved by Dr Huelst and his team in Himachal Pradesh could bring about a real agricultural revolution in the country. But, he felt such a revolution might require a multiplication of people like Dr von Huelst also.

Replying to the good wishes expressed for him Dr von Huelst thanked the Union and the Himachal Pradesh Governments and the people with whom he had the opportunity to work for the cooperation extended to him. In a good-bye message he observed 'I can say with perfect honesty that I am returning with very fond memories of my stay in India. I can only hope that I will get an opportunity of returning as often as possible.'



Some of the hundreds of distinguished guests who met at a reception in the lawns of the German Chancery to honour the leader of the German Team in Mandi



Union Minister of State for Agriculture, Mr. A. P. Shinde, addressing the symposium on "Green Revolution in Mandi." Seated next to him on the dais are: Dr. von Samson, Mr. Hermann Ziock, Mrs. von Huelst and Mr. K. C. Rao



Union Minister A.P. Shinde (left) and Dr. H. von Huelst, Leader of the West German Agricultural Assistance Team in Mandi (right) in an intimate conversation

THE transformation of the Mandi District in Himachal Pradesh from a deficit to a surplus area in foodgrains within seven years was the subject-matter of a discussion at an Indo-German symposium in New Delhi recently.

Addressing the symposium on "Green Revolution in Mandi Hills," Mr. A.P. Shinde, Union Minister of State for Agriculture, dwelt on the need to intensify the new strategy in agricultural production in the hilly regions and said that the strategy had been "vindicated by the success of the Indo-German Agricultural Development Programme in Mandi." He said "this success has paved

theway for further extension of similar programmes in Kangra...Nilgiris... and more recently in Almora..."

Dr. H. von Huelst, the leader of the German Team in Mandi and the chief guest at the symposium, briefly outlined the essential characteristics of the Mandi project and ascribed its success to the integrated nature of the programme and to the special attention paid to the development of an infrastructure, particularly, regular supplies, storage, transportation, etc. He thanked the people and the Governments at the centre and Himachal Pradesh whose co-operation had made the project a success.

In a brief speech, Mr. Hermann Ziock, Press Counsellor at the German Embassy,

dealt with some aspects of the Indo-German relations and said that the "economic miracle" of Germany and its emergence as one of the leading economic powers of the world had quite naturally "found expression in a change of Indo-German relations." This, he said, had brought about Rs. 800 crores of development aid, 300 Indo-German enterprises and three agricultural projects to India. "More Mandis in India," he concluded, "and there will be a bright future for this sub-continent." The symposium concluded with the screening of coloured slides and a running commentary on "Green Revolution in Mandi" by Mrs. von Huelst.

REMARKABLE RESULTS OF INDO-GERMAN COOPERATION

In 1963-64 Mandi was deficient in foodgrains and milk but in 1968-69, It became surplus in foodgrains, milk and fruit. The following figures of its transformation are revealing:

Increase in Percentage (1963-68)

Maize	Above 100 %
Rice	Above 90 %
Wheat	Above 250 %

Value Of Annual Produce

In 1963	Rs. 366 lakhs
In 1968	Rs. 677 lakhs

Fertilizer Consumption

1963	250 Tons
1968	6,594 Tons

Fruit Production

	In Qtls	Value
1963	22,460	Rs. 22.46 lakhs
1968	1,63,000	Rs. 326.1 lakhs



Mr. Hermann Ziock (right) pointing out the salient features of the Mandi Project achievements to Union Minister A. P. Shinde before a display panel

FRANKFURT FAIR

WORLD'S BIGGEST BOOK FAIR

THE Frankfurt Book Fair, which has just concluded in that West German centre of cultural and commercial activity, has often been called as a book-lover's paradise. This major literary event in Europe has for long provided a meeting place for publishers, literary critics and book connoisseurs not only

An Autumn press announcement made by Luchterhand, a well-known German publisher of books

Aus unserem Herbst-Programm '69



Luchterhand

in the Federal Republic but also people connected with books all over the Continent. This year's Fair was the biggest ever held so far and attracted 3,100 publishers from 64 countries. Another measure of the wide popularity West German books are gaining abroad is afforded by the travelling exhibition in Japan where 473 publishers jointly display 1,500 volumes.

The warm reception the German titles are getting

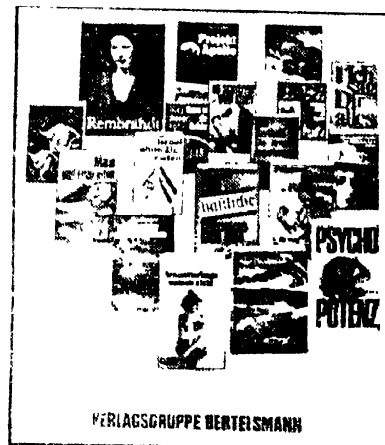
at home and abroad is only symptomatic of the ever increasing reading habits of the people. The boom in the book trade is, therefore, only an indirect manifestation of the literary explosion now being witnessed in West Germany. According to the Association of German Book Publishers, the 32,400 titles published in 1968 surpassed all previous records. What is more important is that this quantitative progress has kept pace with qualitative changes both in printing techniques and their intellectual content. Another outstanding feature of books published in Germany is that a large number of books are available in foreign languages. In the Frankfurt Fair this year, for example, as many as 200 titles were available in Arabic and Hindi alone.

A measure of West German publishers' interest in India is provided by the fact that during the stay of the late President Dr. Zakir Husain in Berlin a number of books, including "Dewan-e-Ghalib" and "Rubayat-e-Khayyam,"



A selection of best-sellers in Fiction, Literature, History and Politics offered by the Scherz Publishers

were published which later became best-sellers in India. Of late, this interest has been kept up by Horst Lidmann, a publisher in Tuebingen, who specialises in contemporary Indian writings.



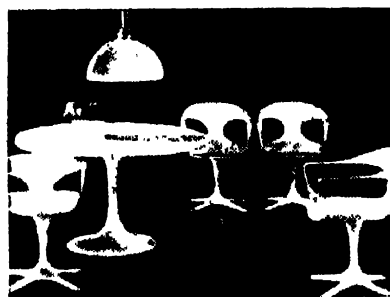
The Verlagsguppe Bertelsmann, another group of publishers, has an eye on popular tastes in books



THE latest sphere of human activities to be computerised are the matrimonial alliances. The two young ones above are among the 10,000 applicants at a Hamburg marriage bureau to select a partner of their choice from the 99 proposals offered to them annually. Last year alone, computer selections, based on personality tests, led to 2,000 weddings and 2,500 engagements.



PARACHUTE-jumping in West Germany is a sport available only to a few. Yet there are 1,500 members in the German air clubs who partake in this daring pastime even though the kit and the jump are costly. Body control during the free fall and precision landing, as demonstrated by champion Alois Scherer above, are two important elements in this fascinating sport.



IN its fight against natural raw materials which man has used over the centuries to fashion his surroundings, synthetic materials have proved to be the best. The synthetic fibre which is strong and weather-resistant is light and easy to shape. Furniture from synthetic material above is not only an eloquent testimony to these qualities but is elegant as well.



"CHIC in Wool," the latest fashions in wool for the coming fall and winter, were recently displayed in West Berlin. Comfortable and smart, the knitted woollens offered a large number of attractive combinations. Available in many enticing colours, the ones to captivate the heart were: white, beige and pink, pastel blue and apple green.



THE home planetarium, displayed at this year's Hamburg exhibition, "You And Your Family," easily became the cynosure of all eyes in West Germany. Comprising a 50-cm diameter plastic globe, it depicts the stars and the Milky Way. A miniature earth circles round the illuminated sun, demonstrating thereby the lunar and solar eclipse, the change of days, and the seasons.



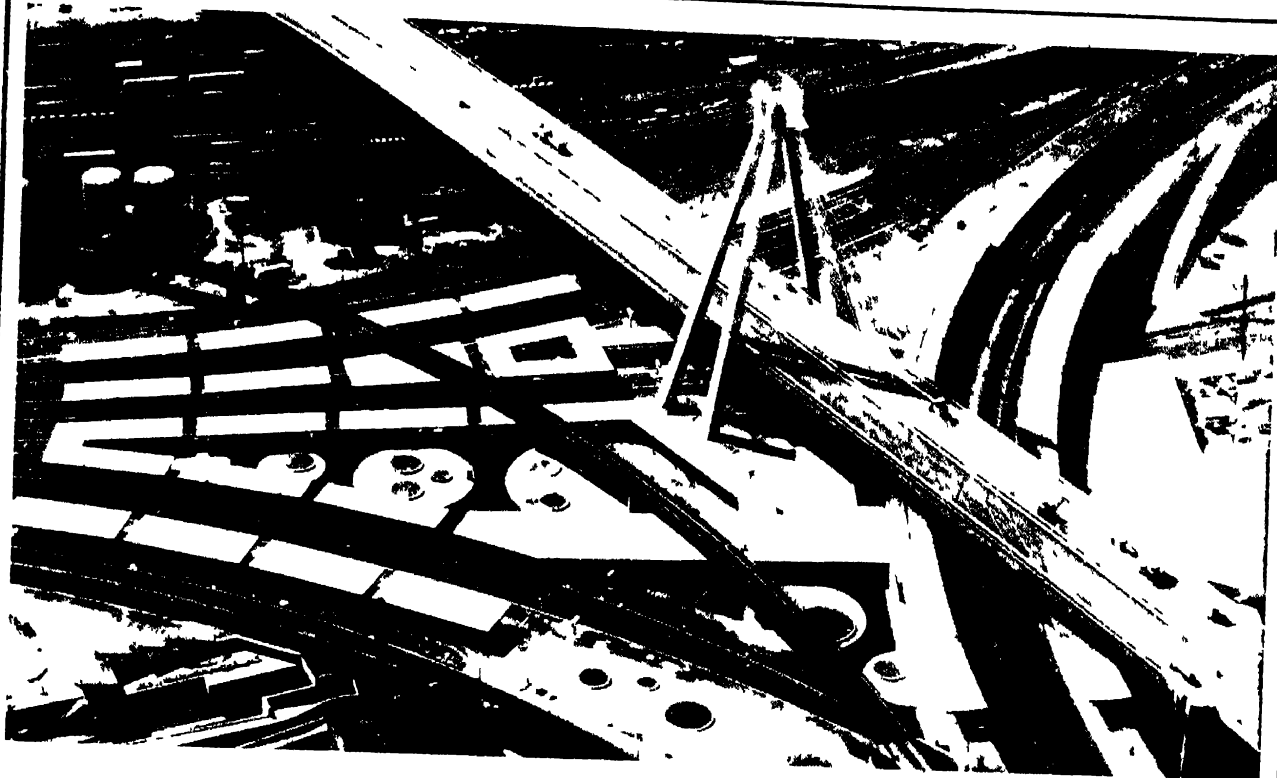
GARMISCH-Partenkirchen in the Federal Republic of Germany was the venue of the 44th International Race for World Motor-Cyclists. A German team of ace motor-cyclists did exceedingly well in the cross-country event which meant a 6-day drive over and down the hill—a difficult terrain winding through sleet and stone. The riders won the silver vase and the team trophy.



THE "BMW 2800 Spicup," a completely new type of spider coupe, was on display at the last Geneva Automobile Salon. Designed by the Italian body-designer Bertone, the new BMW can be used as a spider and a coupe. The latest model has under its bonnet a BMW 6-cylinder engine, and not a Volkswagen engine—an impression inadvertently given in these columns earlier.

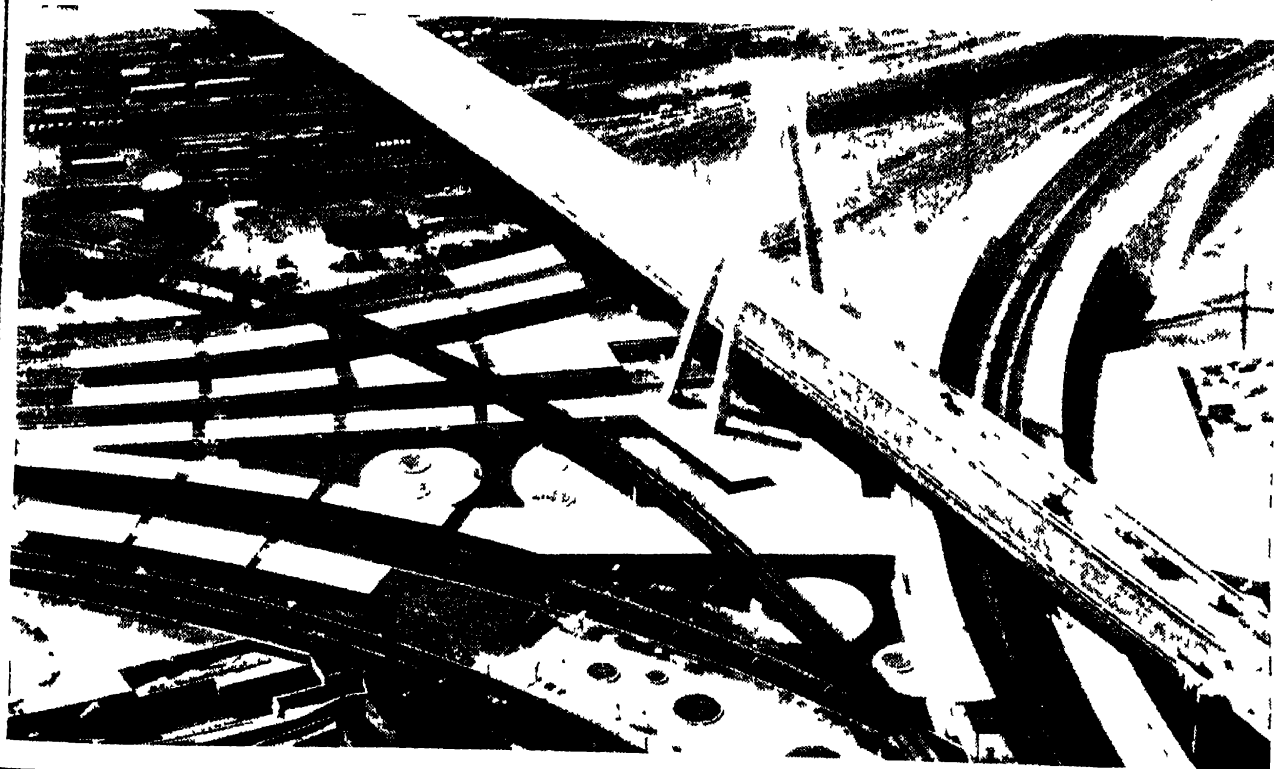


WITH archery being included in the 20th Olympic Games at Munich in 1972, the German-marksmen are putting in their best in this ancient sport so as to be able to hit the mark in the world event. With bows out-stretched and arrows aimed at the target, this mixed team would like to bag the maximum medals at the coming 1972-Olympics.



MARK THE CONTRAST

The road bridge in Ludwigshafen, an industrial centre along the Rhine, is an example of the German approach to the solution of traffic problems in keeping with the modern concepts of bridge architecture and technology. This three-level bridge over the city's main railway station and is supported from a 135-foot high pylon. The entire complex facilitates traffic at four different levels. While the underground provides for train, pedestrian and postal services, the level above allows for rail and road traffic. The third level is set apart for long distance railway operations and the top one for the highway. The picture above gives a bird's-eye view of the steel bridge while the one below in color rotates 15 degrees as a rail car drops through it?



IN SHORT

"The continuity of West German foreign policy will be maintained. The safeguarding of peace will remain our prime objective." (Chancellor Willy Brandt)

India's biggest ropeway project, envisaging transportation of washed coal from Jitpur and Chasnallah to Burnpur, has been commissioned by Indian Iron & Steel. The entire electrical equipment for the 78-metre ropeway was made by Siemens (India), a joint Indo-German enterprise.

Nearly 6,600 students at present receive training in the Federal Republic's 34 schools for professional musicians.

A daring escape from the GDR succeeded last week, when a young East German technician made his way under water with the help of a home-made mini-sub. After travelling some 20 kilometres under water, 28-year old Manfred Burmeister surfaced and was picked up by a Danish fireship.

Munich's International Youth Library, the largest children's library in the world, has received a gift of 25,000 books for young people from UNESCO. The Library now has 1,40,000 volumes.

Over 15 lakh people lined the streets of Berlin, when the American astronauts Armstrong, Collins and Aldrin toured the divided city. It was in Berlin, 40 years ago, that the German rocket-pioneers

Hermann Oberth, Rudolf Nebel and Werner von Braun conducted their first experiments.

Munich's Goethe Institute which initiates people in German language and culture at its 115 branches the world over has 70,000 people from all nationalities in language courses alone.

Remark by East German Radio commentator Schnitzler, reporting on the GDR Military parade in Berlin: "These rockets make you think. This parade shows good humanistic power, peace power... Strange! It sounds frighteningly like George Orwell's '1984' where the Government proclaims 'War is Peace'."

"The Federal Government will respond favourably to Poland's discernible interest in talks. We want reconciliation with the Polish people and better relations with their government. Our aim is an agreement with Poland on the renunciation of the use of force." (Federal Chancellor Willy Brandt)

A number of world-famous theatrical groups and dance and opera troupes will be giving guest performances during the Olympic Games in Munich in 1972.

Stuttgart's Sigrud Lude has become the world champion typist for the fourth time in succession after typing 716.6 letters per minute.

Formulating the new German Government's

policy on science and research, Mr. Willy Brandt said: "The work of reform will be focused on education and science. Both require further development so that the Federal Republic can maintain its position as a leading industrial nation."

All propaganda notwithstanding, East German trade with developing countries has been declining constantly over the last 5 years. According to East German statistics the total volume of the GDR's trade with developing countries in 1968 was 1,231 billion East-marks, which is 44 million marks less than in 1967 and 70 million marks less than in 1966.

At two different functions held recently, one in New Delhi and another in Ahmedabad, a copy each of "Mahatma Gandhi As Germans See Him" was presented to Union Minister Mr. A.P. Shinde and the Gujarat Governor Mr. Shriman Narayan.

The Federal Republic Skiing Association proposes to initiate the two and three-year olds in skiing. Nearly 20 tiny tots will soon begin a training course for skiing at Oberstdorf.

In the Federal Republic it is not uncommon for different members of a family to subscribe to diverse political views. A typical example is Dr. (Mrs) Hildegard Hamm - Bruecher, an FDP member and State Secretary, who is married

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to Dr. Erwin Hamm, a CSU member and City Councillor in Munich.

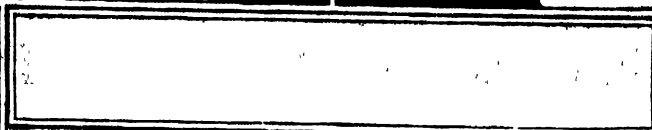
"Even the Communist parties of France and Italy have not asked their Government to recognise Ulbricht." ("The Organizer")

Instead of a "grand coalition" with a small opposition we now have a "small coalition with a grand opposition." (Federal President Dr. Heinemann on change of guard in Bonn)

On Nov. 2, LUFTHANSA, the German Airline, celebrates the 10th anniversary of its regular services to India. Thirty years ago, a LUFTHANSA plane first crossed Indian skies on an epic 9-day-flight in 1939 from Berlin to Shanghai.

R. 54, No. D-1045
Posted on November 4, 1969

NEW BONN CABINET



Fritz Baade Dynamische Weltwirtschaft



IN "Dynamic World Economy", Fritz Baade concerns himself with the economic problems facing the family of nations. The entire world economy — its economic progress and current problems — is therefore the main theme of this book. Prof. Baade's association with the Institute of World Economy at the Kiel University and his current directorship of the Research Institute For Economic Problems Of Developing Countries at Bonn, especially equip him to write on this subject with a rare competence and impartiality. At the same time this specialisation in the two vital fields of human affairs has increased his concern for regional economic disparities, the frightening prospects of world hunger and a catastrophe due to population explosion.

Prof. Baade begins his expert analysis with a survey of economic development in the world and singles out the various factors contributing to the presentday international economic problems for a detailed treatment. Baade's analysis leads him to believe that the existing world resources are woefully inadequate for the 3 billion of world population — half of which is undernourished. In the coming three decades this population will more than double which is likely to lead to a still greater hunger catastrophe. Prof. Baade believes that this danger could be avoided only if large scale reclamation, better agricultural and industrial techniques could be introduced profitably in the developing countries — a task for which the help of the developed countries is desperately needed.

Publisher: Paul List Verlag, Munich

GERMANY HONOURS MAHATMA GANDHI

The 100th anniversary of the birth of Mahatma Gandhi on October 2 was marked in the Federal Republic to honour the man who liberated India and provided the world with an example of humane, political struggle, based on the principle of renouncing the use of force. In a message at the opening of the Gandhi centenary year, Chancellor Willy Brandt said: "Gandhi has a modern political message for Germany. One cannot see in Gandhi an idealist blind to reality. He wanted to achieve political objectives, and succeeded in doing so to a degree for which many a 'power politician' would envy him. He showed that 'truth' can vanquish also in politics, if it is sought with sufficient decision. Non-violence was for him not an object of worship, but the only sensible way to take. Our people had their own experiences with violence and know that violence cannot help solve our problems. It is not least because we recognise this that we honour Gandhiji".

INDIA AT CO-OPERATIVE MEETING IN HAMBURG

A ten-member delegation from India attended the 24th congress of the International Cooperative Alliance at Hamburg, which concluded its deliberations recently. The Indian team was led by Mr. Udaybhansinhji, President of the National Cooperative Union of India. Among the wide range of subjects discussed were: Contemporary Cooperative Democracy, Cooperative Housing, Banking, Trade Relations, Consumer and Agricultural Processing Industries, Training of Personnel in Developing Countries and Cooperative Legislation.

TWICE AS MANY WOMEN AT WHEEL

Within the next ten years, the number of women drivers in the Federal Republic will have doubled, say market-survey organisations. A recently published analysis shows that women drivers are found mainly in two age groups: 25 to 29 and 35 to 44. The first group are usually wage-earners and unmarried. When they do eventually marry and have children, the car is normally sold. A second family car is often purchased, when women reach the age of 35 and over. All this is of considerable interest for the car industry. Interest is shifting more and more to a second family car. Designers are hard at work providing for female requirements. Up to now, cars have mainly been designed for men.



"The Germans are a great and brave people. Their industry, their scholarship and their bravery command the admiration of the world. One hopes that they will lead the peace movement."
—Mahatma Gandhi

"The German Democratic Republic, faithful to the interests of the German people and the international obligations of all Germans, has eradicated German militarism and nazism on its territory and pursues a policy serving peace and socialism."

—From The Constitution Of The G.D.R

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

We as Germans are sorry that we have to publish a page like this one. But it concerns Gandhi—or rather the propagandistic misuse of Gandhiji's name. And that is a matter which should not be treated lightly. We think we owe it to our readers to speak up and state the facts, stark as they are.

The uses and abuses of Gandhiji's name and fame are many, as any casual observer of advertisements carrying the Mahatma's image or quotations from his works will know. But there are limits — or there should be.

The advertisement reproduced on this page, which appeared in a national daily, strikes us as the very limit in tastelessness and hypocrisy.

Gandhiji hoped "that they (the Germans) will lead the peace-movement." But as far as Communist East Germany is concerned his hopes were vain hopes indeed. East German troops marching into Czechoslovakia, mine-fields and fortified borders right through the heart of Germany, hundreds of its own citizens shot dead for nothing more than trying to migrate from the eastern to the western part of their homeland — this is the shameful record of the "First German Peace State," the "Democratic Republic." And as regards the eradication of Nazism and the fulfilment of its "international obligations" it is West Germany, the Federal Republic, which has tried to redeem the guilt of the Nazi years.

It is West Germany which has paid compensation, which has established, or is striving to achieve, harmonious and equal relations with its former enemies and which — in sharp contrast to the "GDR" — has established a truly free society where the citizens and foreigners of all countries, creeds and races can move about, think, read and speak as and what they like.



"LEAPS and bounds"—the expression is as befitting for this Munich athlete executing the first few hurdle jumps for the photographer as it is figuratively true for the rapid pace with which the preparations for the coming Olympiad are being made in Munich. In fact, so far as the 1972 Olympics are concerned the count-down is as per plans. The excavation work for the 80,000 seat stadium, for one, is already complete. With its tented roof, covering an area of 914,940 sq ft, it is expected to provide the biggest overhead setup envisaged so far. A set of computers, on the other hand, will record the results of the various sports events during the world event. Oberwiesfeld, a disused airfield in the vicinity of Munich, which will house the stadium and the village, is already halfway through a facelift with its green belts, hotels, parks, and the complex of buildings housing the Olympics, secretariat and thousands of journalists, sportsmen and spectators who are expected to participate in the biggest sports event of 1972. Also a 55 km long 7 line subway connecting the suburban towns with the sports village is well underway. As for the transmission of news and pictures to millions of sports enthusiasts outside, the Federal Post Office proposes to rely on the expanded capacity of the television tower in the background of the athlete in the picture above. All this makes the 1972 Munich Olympics well worth anyone's wait.

Exhibition on German Indology in Calcutta



ON the eve of the All India Oriental Conference at Calcutta, the West Bengal Education Minister, Mr. Satyapriya Roy (left), declared open an exhibition of Indological Studies in West Germany at the Jadavpur University. In his speech, Mr. Roy conveyed the U F. Government's goodwill and thanks to the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany. Co-sponsored by Heidelberg's South Asia Institute and the German Consulate in Calcutta, the exhibition surveyed two hundred years of Indology in Germany through illustrations and books. Prof. von Stietencron (centre) gave a lecture on German Indology.

German Expert On Mandi Project Achievements

THE agricultural achievements in Mandi and Kangra districts of Himachal Pradesh, where the Indo-German Agricultural Collaboration has converted deficit food areas into surplus regions in five years, have of late been subjected to expert analysis Dr P.A.Schulz, Research Assistant at the Institute of Tropical and Sub-tropical Agriculture at the University of Stuttgart-Hohenheim and an eminent expert in agricultural matters, has assessed the impact of modern agricultural technology in these areas. Summing up his impressions of the impact of modern technology on the German project areas, Dr. Schulz believes that the new techniques are having a positive impact on the agricultural economy of the hill regions.



Madras Symposium on Mahatma Gandhi



"GANDHIJI And Social Change," the theme of a well-conceived symposium recently sponsored by the Madras Max Mueller Bhavan, gave one more touch of intellectual depth to the Gandhi Centenary Celebrations that took place in the metropolitan city. Among the well-known intellectuals who contributed to the thought-provoking symposium were : Prof. N.K. Bose, Dr. C. Devanesan, Prof. P. Nagraja Rao, Dr. N. Subramaniam, Dr. S. Gireesan, Mr. K. Draviani, Mr. C. Badrinath, and Dr. H. Herring. Inaugurated by Dr. K. Pfauter, the German Consul General, the symposium drew lively discussions after the main speeches.

A SCIENTIST-PHILOSOPHER

**Prof. C.F. von
WEIZSAECKER**

"It will be vitally important for our nation not to remain pre-occupied with prosperity or with our own problems however difficult they may be but to participate actively in what affects mankind." —Prof. Weizsaecker

A TOWERING intellectual in three spheres of life and thought—Science, Theology and Politics—Prof. Dr. Carl Friedrich von Weizsaecker has the unique distinction of evolving an approach to life based on the quintessence of quantum physics, epistemology and political analysis. Basically a physicist and a philosopher all through, he has seen the problems of physics in the light of the interaction of the humanities and the sciences.

Currently Director of the Max-Planck Institute of Futurology at Munich, Prof. Weizsaecker has held a number of chairs in physics and philosophy at the universities of Berlin, Goettingen, Hamburg, Leipzig, and Strassburg and is a member of an equally large number of societies, including the Max-Planck Society, and the German and American Societies of Physics.

In the sphere of enriching academic life and knowledge, Prof. Weizsaecker has to his credit nearly 24 books and treatises covering nuclear science, physics, biology, freedom and peace, most of which are running into extra editions and other European languages. Some of his more popular works are "Responsibility of Science in The Atomic Age," "Conditions of Peace," and "Expectation of Freedom". In 1961, he was honoured with the membership of the Order Pour Le Merite for Arts and Sciences and two years later he was awarded the German Publishers Peace Prize.

In a recent lecture on Futurology, the art of prognostication, at the Founders Association for the Promotion of Science, Prof. Weizsaecker listed some theories which stand a reasonable chance of probability. These, according to him, are: nuclear energy becoming an important source of energy; economies using all aspects of computer technology getting ascendancy; scientific and



Prof. Dr. C.F. von Weizsaecker, the German Peace Prize winner, who is Director of the Max-Planck Institute of Futurology in Munich and at the same time the Director of the German Volunteer Service

technological development confronting mankind with new problems, hunger catastrophes facing developing countries; biological advancement profoundly changing the world; and, a consolidated Europe playing an unrivalled role in guaranteeing world peace.

As a man with a universal outlook, he is an outstanding champion of world peace which he believes is a vital requirement of the technical age. "World peace," he says, "will probably come, whether by way of a third world war or without one. On the other hand everyone must assuredly begin with himself where the moral effort is concerned but it cannot stop at that. A universally binding ethics of living in the midst of technology must be developed."

Of late, in keeping with his philosophy of world peace and a universally binding ethics Prof. Weizsaecker has

taken upon himself the Directorship of the German Volunteer Service—a West German organisation devoted to widening the scope of international understanding through voluntary socio-economic programmes in foreign lands. Operating with 1,200 skilled volunteers in 25 countries all over the world, the German volunteers in India have among many other things dug wells in drought stricken Bihar and have helped to stop the spreading of disease in Orissa. Their contribution to long-term economic programmes in this country can be seen from their work in technical training centres or community projects in as many as 9 States. Prof. Weizsaecker's present study tour of India in this connection is therefore doubly rewarding for apart from routine duties it will enable him to build valuable contacts with intellectuals and scientists in this country.

A SPEECH

In a speech delivered at the 57th Conference of The Inter-Parliamentary Union in New Delhi, Mr. Peter Petersen, Leader of the West German Delegation, made the following observations:

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:

THE President of India when he gave us the honour of opening this conference may have given us the key to our problems when he said that Gandhiji had had a dream that kindled this nation—a dream of peace and freedom and brotherhood of men

Mahatma Gandhi belongs to all of us, to the whole world. What would his life mean for us today in this strife torn world? I would like to say a word to my Polish colleagues: Your speaker, the honorable Mr. Wende, said yesterday that the people of Poland will never forget the sufferings and sacrifices of the war. As a German I understand that: Hitler and Stalin divided your country. The German army marched in and millions of your people suffered and died. I know that we cannot expect you to forget—I would like to ask you to forgive.

And then in the terrible winter 1944-1945 millions of Germans were driven from their homes, hundreds of thousands died—my people suffered deeply—most of them, especially the women and children, had committed only one crime: to be born German. Much bitterness was in my country too. And bitterness, unless healed, can cause new hatred and conflict.

The Russian and the Indian delegates complained that the Communist German Parliament has not yet been accepted in these halls.

I beg you to understand that we Germans want to live like everybody else. We don't want to live behind a wall and be shot and killed when we want to go from one part of our country to another. We want to read any paper we are interested in reading, whether the government likes the article or not. Our jour-



Dr. Gisela Bonn, the well-known West German author and journalist who spent eight weeks in Kashmir, Ladakh, Sikkim and Nepal filming two documentaries on life in the Himalayas (far centre), stopped by in the capital on her way home. Recalling her impressions of her assignment at a Press conference, Dr. Bonn said that the Himalayas had acted as a bridge of civilisations and a spiritual stronghold for millions of people. Of late, this stronghold had become a confrontation ground between the peace-loving and nihilistic forces. The conflict there is basically a dispute between social democracy and communism. A liberal socialism, Mrs. Bonn believes, should become the way of life all over the world eventually leading to a "universal civilisation" and a true partnership of human beings.

nalists want to write what they like—without State censorship. We want to be able to travel anywhere in the world without having to ask government for permission. We Germans—all of us—don't want to belong to the Government. Our government should belong to us. That is why I don't want to sit at a table with delegates of a regime that owns 18 millions of my countrymen.

We Germans know—we learnt that from history too—how power corrupts. That is why we want a government dedicated to freedom and peace; a government that gets power only for a limited time, that is controlled while it is in power by a freely elected Parliament and an independent Court of Law. We don't want to impose this on anybody else—but we Germans, all of us, long for that. If that way we can determine our own fate, and control those in power, we don't mind whether we live in one state or two or five and six. The German problem is not one of organisation but of freedom. Lasting peace can only live where there is freedom and justice—that too Mahatma Gandhi has taught mankind.

Mr. Wende, the Polish delegate, talked about the Oder-Neisse-Line. Let me humbly suggest, Sir, that borders are neither the problem nor the solution. No-

where in Europe can you draw a line that clearly divides two peoples from one another—because for hundreds of years we have been living together. Let me give you one example: my grandparents were Danish. As long as I can remember my father had bitter disputes with his Danish cousins about the border line between Denmark and Germany. The Danish people also have suffered greatly in the last War. But my Danish colleagues will bear me out when I say that since Danish children can go to Danish schools in Germany and vice versa—I can go to a German church in Denmark, we trade, we travel, we marry, we can settle here or there, nobody is interested anymore in the border line. Is that not the way peoples are meant to live together?

The best security of a country lies in the confidence of her neighbours. To win the confidence of our neighbours in the East as we have won it in the West is the most important task of our Government, my Parliament and my people. Let us—my fellow delegates—dedicate our lives to create a world free of hate and fear and greed; a world free of suspicion and of walls between men and nations. India has much to give to the world, all of us would be richer if we so would interpret the life of Gandhi for our deeply troubled times.

THE NEW WEST GERMAN CABINET

BONN has a new political leadership to run the Federal Government for the coming four years. The new SPD-FDP Coalition is now poised to undertake its first joint essay into power. Chancellor Willy Brandt's

new Government begins its work with a considerable fund of goodwill and looks forward to success on the basis of Cabinet team work. Here then is a brief profile of the members composing the new Cabinet in Bonn.

FEDERAL CHANCELLOR

WILLY BRANDT, the SPD Chairman, earned for himself the highest esteem at home and abroad as the Vice Chancellor and Foreign Minister in the outgoing Grand Coalition. He joined the Socialist Movement as a teenager and during the Nazi era fought against Hitler from Scandinavia. He became a member of parliament in 1949 and eight years later was elected West Berlin's Mayor. He is a man who never had it easy and has never made it easy for himself. But now he has reached the pinnacle.



Willy Brandt

FOREIGN MINISTER

VICE Chancellor and Foreign Minister in the new Federal Cabinet at Bonn, Walter Scheel is the Chairman of the FDP since 1968. A member of the German Parliament since 1953, Scheel has represented the Federal Republic in the European Parliament and was Chairman of the Committee for Cooperation with Developing Countries. As Minister of Economic Cooperation in the outgoing Grand Coalition, he became a champion of foreign aid for developing countries. He has visited India and is familiar with the problems of developing countries.



Walter Scheel

MINISTER OF GERMAN AFFAIRS

AS Chairman of the All-German Committee in the Parliament, Egon Franke is the most qualified SPD politician to become Minister of All-German Questions. Considered an important spokesman of his party, he enables the younger members to have their say in the higher bodies of the party. He succeeded Herbert Wehner as Chairman of the parliamentary committee for German affairs.



Egon Franke

MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR

HANS-Dietrich Genscher, the new Federal Minister of the Interior, is a lawyer by profession and has made a name for himself in Bonn as a skilful tactician. His political career started when he became Scientific Adviser for the FDP parliamentary party in 1956. He soon became a member of parliament and the executive manager of the FDP group in the Bundestag. Today he is number two in the FDP and is its Deputy Leader. He has a quick grasp of politics and his analytical talent has made him indispensable for coordination and cooperation.



H. D. Genscher

MINISTER OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS

PROF. Karl Schiller, who continues to be the Minister of Economic Affairs in the new Cabinet, will be able to carry on the successful economic policy he pursued in the earlier Cabinet. A leading politician of the SPD, he succeeded in leading West Germany from recession to boom. Under his leadership the country saw a constant rise in employment and trade. "Competition as far as possible, planning as much as necessary" is his motto in economic policy.



Karl Schiller

MINISTER OF FINANCE

ALEX Moeller, the new Finance Minister in the Brandt Cabinet considers his most important duty as Finance Minister to continue medium-term finance planning and to work towards an extensive tax reform. A socialist member of the Prussian diet at 25 he was put into "protective custody" by the Nazis in 1933. After the war his political career has led him from the Baden-Wuerttemberg State-legislature (1946-1961) to the Federal Parliament in Bonn.



Alex Moeller

MINISTER OF JUSTICE

GERHARD Jahn, Minister of Justice in the new Cabinet, follows in the footsteps of such distinguished men as Dr. Gustav Heinemann, now Federal President, and Horst Ehmke - both of whom fathered judicial reforms. A member of parliament since 1957, Jahn has been mainly concerned with legal procedures. Formerly Chairman of the Bundestag Committee on Reparations, he has been a member of the SPD executive for long.



Gerhard Jahn

MINISTER OF DEFENCE

HELMUT Schmidt, the new Minister of Defence, is known as an expert on military affairs and defence problems. Few men are as well informed as he is on problems connected with strategy and security which the new Government at Bonn will have to tackle in the coming years. He became an outstanding representative of the younger generation when he entered the German parliament in 1953 on the SPD ticket - a position he continues to hold till today.



Helmut Schmidt

MINISTER OF LABOUR

WALTER Arendt, an SPD member of parliament, who takes over as Minister of Labour and Social Order in the Federal Cabinet, has an unusual trade union career behind him. Himself a miner, Arendt has done everything possible to improve the lot of the mine workers and other workers as Chairman of the Mine Workers Trade Union. He has represented the Federal Republic in the European Parliament. Mr. Arendt is well known to the Indian trade union leaders from his recent visit to this country.



Walter Arendt

MINISTER OF TRANSPORT

GEORG Leber, who retains the post of Minister of Transport in the Brandt Cabinet, is another trade union leader who held the same portfolio in the Grand Coalition. Known for his aptitude and purposiveness, he distinguished himself as the initiator of the "Leber Plan" which has modernised the Federal Railways and its road system. Coming from a family of craftsmen, Leber has been the chairman of the Building Workers Union and a leading German SPD politician since 1957.



Georg Leber

MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE

JOSEF Ertl, the new Minister of Food, Agriculture and Forestry, has been in Parliament since 1961 and Vice Chairman of the FDP parliamentary party since 1968. He joined the Bavarian State Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Forests in 1962 and established the Land Advisory Service. In view of his experience, Ertl's appointment has been regarded as an example of the right man in the right ministry. Together with his two other colleagues in the Cabinet, he is expected to earn new esteem for the FDP.



Josef Ertl

MINISTER OF ECONOMIC COOPERATION

ERHARD Eppler, Minister of Economic Cooperation in the Bonn Cabinet, held the portfolio of Development Aid in the erstwhile Grand Coalition. Well acquainted with Afro-Asian problems, he is well suited for his new post which calls for close cooperation with these countries. His political associations began with the All-German Peoples Party but later he joined the SPD in 1956. He believes in giving development aid without strings and has faith in politics without force.



Erhard Eppler

MINISTER OF EDUCATION

HANS Leussink, the Minister of Education and Science, is the only non-political figure in the new Bonn Cabinet. He is a technocrat with modern ideas and is regarded as a man of convictions. He has been Vice-Chancellor Technical University in Karlsruhe and established an engineering consultant firm in the Ruhr which specialises in dambuilding and earthwork. He has helped organise many major projects all over the world including some in India. With wide experience, he is expected to do well in his new role.



Hans Leussink

MINISTER OF HEALTH

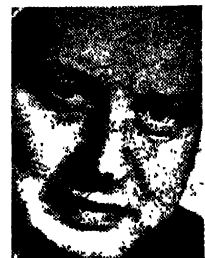
MRS. Kaete Strobel, Minister of Health both in the old and the new Cabinets, is the only woman minister in the Brandt Cabinet. She exemplifies the high posts women can aspire to and hold in the Federal Republic. She began her political career in the Social Democratic Youth Movement and joined the SPD when she was 18. She has been in Parliament since 1949 and is a champion of consumer protection. She has also been a member of the European Parliament and is known to many women welfare workers in India.



Kaete Strobel

MINISTER OF HOUSING

LAURITZ Lauritzen, Minister of Housing in the Brandt Cabinet, is again one of those who continue to hold a portfolio held in the outgoing Cabinet. As the Minister of Housing in the former Grand Coalition, he had the unique privilege of handing over the ten millionth house in Germany built in the post-war years. A strong advocate of housing projects with public funds, he intends to continue the programme in future. He is an SPD member and has been the Lord Mayor of Kassel, a city he gave a modern municipality.



Lauritz Lauritzen

MINISTER WITHOUT PORTFOLIO

PROF. Horst Ehmke, Minister without Portfolio, was Minister of Justice in the former Cabinet. Commanding respect from friends and foes alike, he will coordinate the work of individual ministries which will make him the closest colleague of Chancellor Willy Brandt. An SPD member of parliament from Stuttgart, he earned his reputation as a defence attorney at the Federal Court and became the State Secretary in the Ministry of Justice in 1966. He is a thoroughbred politician.



Horst Ehmke



Mrs. Hildegard Lorentzen, the West German delegate to the 10th anniversary of Bombay's Zonta International (back row: fourth from left) who was recently in New Delhi was given a reception by Minister Dr. G.F. Werner. The occasion provided a get-together for the Zonta members in the Capital which to women is what the Rotary Club is for men. Zonta, which has now 400 clubs all over the world, seeks to promote high ethical standards in business and professions and works for international understanding. In India, Zonta has done valuable work.

TO MEET THE IPU DELEGATES

AMBASSADOR'S RECEPTION

TO meet the German Parliamentary delegates at the 57th Conference of the Inter-Parliamentary Union, the German Ambassador Baron D. von Mirbach, gave a reception at his residence. Attended by a large number of delegates to the IPU from other countries, ambassadors, ministers, top government officials, members of the Indian Parliament and other distinguished personalities, the reception provided an excellent opportunity for an informal exchange of ideas on the political questions of India and Germany and the international scene in general.



Mrs. Hedwig Meermann, M.P. (SPD) and Mr. Hans Kahle Counsellor for Economic Affairs at the German Embassy



Mrs. Margot Kalinke, CDU member of Parliament and the First Secretary, Culture at the German Embassy, Mr. Alfred Würfel



Swatantra M.P. D.B. Patel and Mrs. Patel, Ambassador Baron Dietrich von Mirbach, Baroness von Mirbach and Mr. Joachim Ruffert, a Social Democrat M.P. from Germany in an animated discussion



Mr. Vasudev Singh (left), Dy. Speaker of the UP Assembly, Mr. Kahn-Ackermann (SPD) and Dr. Hermann Vornefeld, Second Secretary of the Press Department of the German Embassy (centre)



The colourful saris of the ladies present at the reception provided a cheerful background to the sober, mainly political discussions held on the occasion



Entranced in a wonderland of toys, children of all age groups study closely the working of the toys being exhibited at the West German stall

WEST GERMAN STALL

INTERNATIONAL CHILDREN'S FAIR

AN idea of "Uncle Nehru's" love for children and his dream of their blossoming in a garden of universal understanding and international culture is available from the International Children's Fair now running at the Ferozshah Kotla grounds in New Delhi. The four-week Fair, sponsored by the Indian Council for Child Welfare in cooperation with some foreign missions in the Capital, has the Federal Republic of Germany as an important participant. The Kotla grounds have been humming with the curiosity and merriment of sprightly children who find themselves in a wonderland of miniature railways and aeroplanes, cinema and puppet shows, fashion parades and cultural programmes, and a fairy world of chil-

dren's books and toys. Besides a number of pavilions devoted to Space Science, "My India," etc., the West German stall seeks to give to the young minds an international perspective.

The Federal Republic's stall in the Fair—virtually a wonderland of children's books and a fascinating toyland—constantly stimulates the interest of numerous tiny tots, the young and the teenagers alike. The wide array of dolls, mechanical toys and games of skill displayed at the German stall has never failed to cast a spell on the young visitor's mind.

Four West German films, screened at the miniature international film festival at the Fair, also had their full share in



With curiosity unabated, children acquaint themselves with the rules of a game of skill

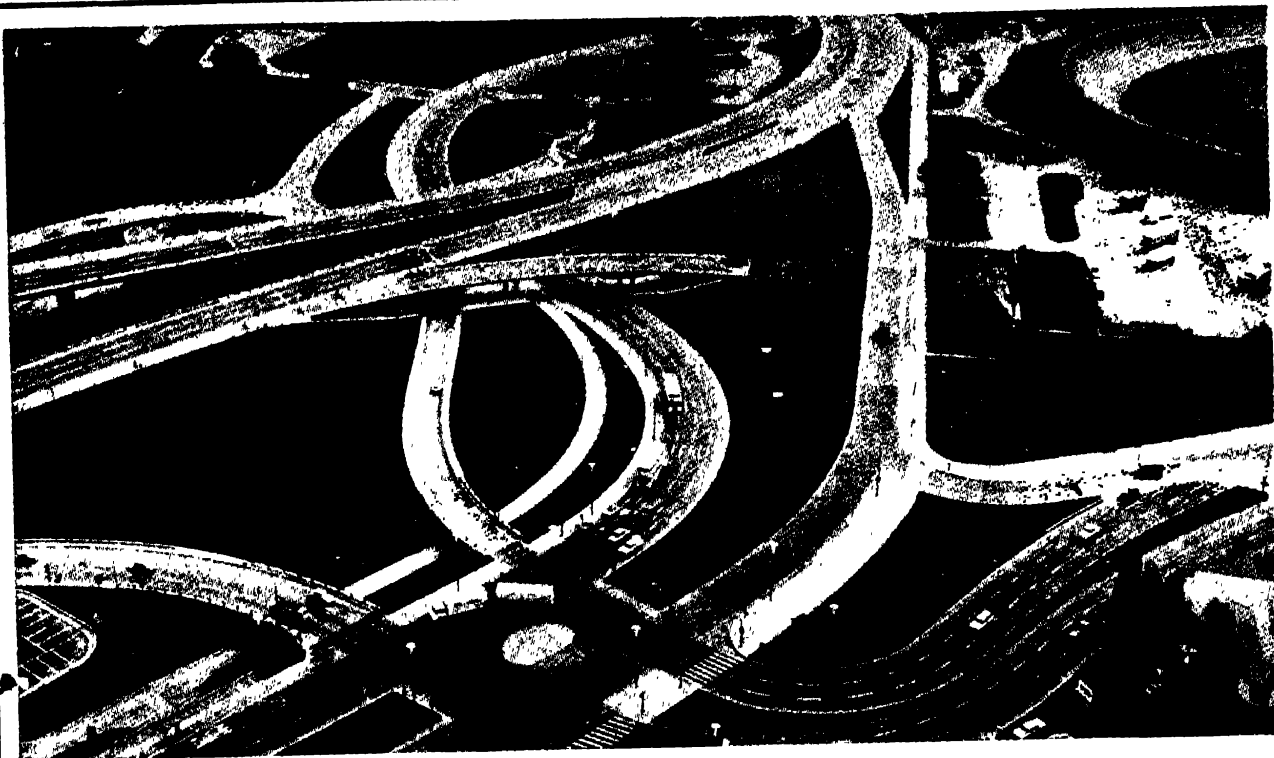
providing education through entertainment to this largest get-together of the young. The films to delight the teenage audience were: "Too Many Animals in The House", "The Selfish Giant", "Youth on The Road" and "Week-end Parents."

Inaugurating the International Children's Fair, Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi said: "Children are full of wisdom. They are not poisoned with prejudices of caste, colour or community." President V. V. Giri who also paid a visit to the fair awarded a certificate of merit to the West German Stall. The certificate was received by Mr. Alfred Wuerfel, First Secretary, Culture, of the Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany.

Children make a bee-line to the West German stall in the Fair which looks like a house built of blocks



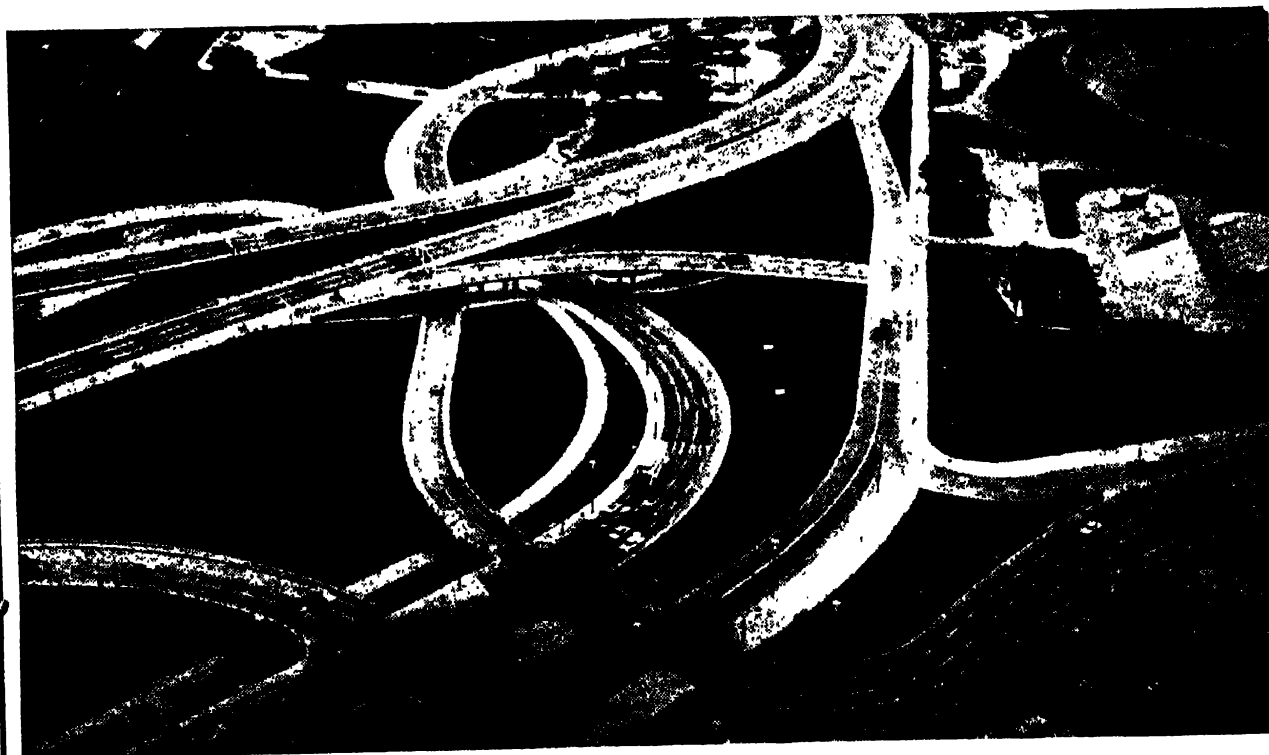
At a brief function President V.V. Giri handed over a certificate of merit to First Secretary, Culture, Mr. Wuerfel



MARK THE CONTRAST

AT the end of the last War, Berlin was one mass of ruins from which emerged the face of a new Berlin, that is, West Berlin. With all its roads, multi-storied blocks and green belts, it presents the latest concept in townscaping and architectural designs. But even in the midst of this reconstruction drive the city planners had their eyes on the ultimate reunification of

Germany. All the streets, motor ways and other arteries of traffic are so designed that the city regains its organic whole if and when the Wall comes down. The picture above gives a bird's eye view of West Berlin from the Television Tower while the one below incorporates 15 changes as usual. Can you spot them out?



IN SHORT

The new Bonn Cabinet is the youngest to hold office in the Federal Republic's history. Willy Brandt is the youngest chancellor; three of his colleagues are 42; and half of them below 50 years.

Six more Indo-German collaboration ventures, undertaking the manufacture of wharf cranes, autocycles and tractors were sanctioned up to June 1969. Such ventures in India now total upto 450.

The capacity of German oil-refining plants is increasing by leaps and bounds. In 1975 German plants will refine 170 million tons of oil—which is approximately 50% above the present mark.

This year's Peace Prize of the German Book Trust has been awarded to Alexander Mitscherlich, Professor of Psychology at Frankfurt University. The prize, worth Rs. 20,000, is in recognition of his efforts to advance "inner liberation" through self-knowledge.

Mr. Elahi Bakhsh Chand Shaikh, an art student from Poona, recently earned a trip to West Germany by winning an essay competition, "My Views on Germany and Germans." The competition was sponsored by Radio "Voice of Germany."

West Germany's first satellite, co-sponsored by NASA and the German Ministry of Scientific

Research, was launched in California recently. Its seven instruments will study earth's radiation belts and solar particle events.

In the coming 30 years the Federal Post Office proposes to replace street post boxes with "torpedo dispatchers" which will collect and drop mail automatically into the central sorting machines. The addresses will be read by a computer and the letters will be stamped and put in the right mail bag automatically.

The Nepalese stall at the 7th Overseas Import Fair, "Partners of Progress," attracted brisk orders from German buyers, this year. The Sherpa jackets and some gift articles were in hot demand.

The Volkswagen Foundation in the Federal Republic has donated 2.75 million marks to the Ludolf Krehl Hospital in Heidelberg for conducting research in heart diseases.

Lufthansa, the West German Airlines, is the first airline to introduce an all freighter jet service to India. A special cargo consultancy service will give pre-information to intending importers.

Horst Erdmann, a leading publisher of Indo-German literature will soon conclude joint agreements with publishers in developing countries to make more contemporary Afro-

Asian literature available to the German speaking people.

A mammoth crane capable of lifting 1,100 Volkswagen cars in one grasp, is to be installed in a major shipyard in North Ireland. Manufactured by Krupp, the famous German engineering firm, it can cap off London's Tower bridge easily.

Welcoming the appointment of Mr. Willy Brandt as Federal Chancellor, the London "Times" says: "He is a good European and a good man."

The revalued Mark will give the West German tourist more purchasing power in foreign countries. The coming year is expected to be a boom season for tourism abroad.

One will have to take a 9-mile walk to have a look at Munich's Deutsches Museum, which offers a view of apparatus and machinery of historical interest. The visitor can also conduct his own experiments with some of the exhibits there.

An exhibition of working models of futuristic housing has been held in Bonn with the participation of architects from all over the world. The most talked-of German exhibit was displayed by Robert Gabriel, an architect from Berlin. His "Euro-Haus" had the shape of a gigantic tower 1250 metres high and a diameter of

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64 metres, capable of accommodating 25,000 tenants in 356 storeys.

German colour TV, which is also very popular all over Europe, has led to a phenomenal growth of television viewers at home. The number of TV set owners in the Federal Republic has now reached the 16 million mark.

Klaus Pechstein, a German swimmer from Linz, recently swam through the Rhine river from Basel in Switzerland to Rotterdam in Holland. He swam the stretch of 1,224 kms in 160 hours.

Four West German films are currently entertaining young audiences in the Children's Fair now on in Delhi. The films are part of the miniature film festival organised for the young ones.

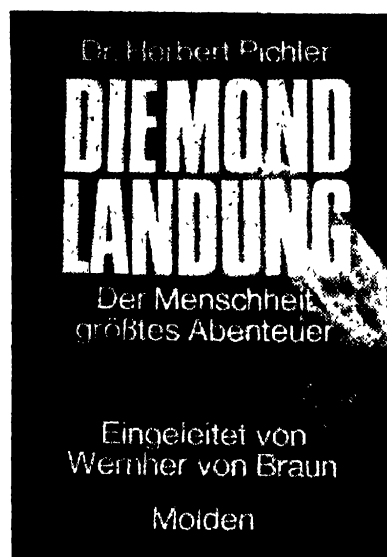
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GERMAN =NEWS=

Bulletin of the Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany
Vol. XI, No. 17 New Delhi, December 1, 1969 Regd. No. D-1045



TO WEST GERMANY FOR ADVANCED TRAINING



THE spectacular landings on the moon by Apollo 11 and 12 and their equally triumphant return to earth were probably Man's greatest technological achievements. They not only signified the fulfilment of Man's age old dream but also a complete mastery over the technological and scientific problems baffling human intelligence and ingenuity that called for a gigantic collaboration on the part of four lakh space scientists, technocrats and astronauts. Shorn of spectacularity, Man's moon walking has meant overcoming many space hazards. In other words it has been a victory over a vast range of problems arising from the entire range of sciences, technology and industry. What were the challenges posed by these problems? How were they overcome? And what were the different phases of these space odysseys?

Dr. Herbert J. Pichler's book, "The Moon Landing—The Greatest Adventure of Mankind," exactly deals with these feats and their attendant problems. In fact, it is a minor feat in itself for this German book was ready for sale only 5 days after Apollo 11's landing. The race for the moon and Dr. Pichler's personal contacts with NASA experts, especially his discussions with the German-born space scientist, Dr. Wernher von Braun, give to the book a rare authenticity. In a foreword to the book Dr. Wernher von Braun says that the new achievements "offer a realistic hope to be utilised for the welfare of mankind." Coloured pictures of Apollo 11, a topographical map of the moon, and a lexicon of space terms make this book a must for all space enthusiasts.

Publisher : Verlag Fritz Molden, Munich

GOVERNMENT DECLARATION

"We are resolved to uphold the security of the Federal Republic of Germany and the coherence of the German nation, to preserve peace and to cooperate in the European peace order, to extend the freedom and prosperity of our people and to develop our country in such a way that its standing will be recognized and assured in the world of tomorrow. The policy of this government will be one of continuity and of renewal." This was the opening statement of Chancellor Brandt's Government Declaration made recently. Summarising the future policy of his government Mr. Willy Brandt called it "a coordinated effort towards domestic reforms, securing peace in the world, detente between East and West, the relaxation of inner-German relations, the unification of Europe and universal cooperation."

ENTIRELY A MATTER OF THE GERMANS...

On Nov. 18, 1969, the Upper House of the Parliament of Ceylon discussed the possibility of establishing diplomatic relations between Ceylon and the G.D.R. The motion was voted down by a considerable majority. The Minister of Justice of the Government of Ceylon as well as several MPs took this stand: The reunification of Germany is entirely a matter of the Germans. There should not be any interference in this matter from a third country. Therefore, diplomatic relations between Ceylon and the G.D.R. are out of question. This stand, nevertheless, would not affect the relations already existing in the field of culture and economics between Ceylon and the G.D.R.

DARING ESCAPES FROM EAST GERMANY

East Germans fleeing into West Germany make news almost every day. The methods they employ constantly change but are always daring. This is revealed by three recent examples. An 18-year-old painter's apprentice from Wismar in Mecklenburg in East Germany escaped to the Federal Republic by floating across the Baltic on an air mattress. After 16 hours in the water he was finally picked up by a West German coastal vessel and taken to Luebeck. In another case an East Berliner scaled the Berlin Wall and jumped 10 feet into the Western part of the city. East German border guards opened fire with machine-guns but the man was unhurt. Yet in a third case a 22-year-old private of the East German People's Army crossed the demarcation line into Lower Saxony having come through part of the Communist death strip that had not been laid with mines.



FRIENDS AND PARTNERS

On her way back from Latin America in September 1968, Prime Minister Indira Gandhi met Mr. Willy Brandt during a brief stopover at Frankfurt. The then Federal Foreign Minister described Bonn's political, economic and cultural relations with India as "very good." Such ad hoc top-level meetings are typical of the close and cordial relations between India and Germany. Since this meeting more than a year ago, additional capital aid, the agreements on the Almora Project and the TV Studio in Bombay, and the Gandhi Centenary Celebrations in West Germany, to name only a few, have emerged as conclusive examples of the friendship between the two countries.

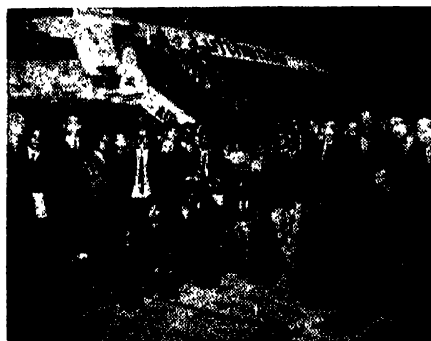
More recently, Mr. Willy Brandt has come to head the first SPD-FDP Cabinet in Bonn which is known for its youthfulness and dynamism. What is more, four senior ministers of Federal Chancellor Willy Brandt have been in India before and are well aware of the aspirations and problems of the Indian people. Federal Minister Walter Scheel, for example, is a champion of development aid. He came to India last May to express West Germany's grief at the loss of President Zakir Husain. Similarly, Walter Arendt and Mrs. Kaete Strobbe, the Federal Ministers for Labour and Health, are wellknown to the Indian trade union circles and women welfare workers. With such a close proximity between the two Governments and the peoples, Indo-German friendship has bright prospects under the leadership of Federal Chancellor Willy Brandt and Prime Minister Indira Gandhi.



WITH her long arms curved over the shoulders, the tall and slim young lady at the Ballet School makes an exuberant, though symbolic, representation of the Olympic flame with which Munich has come to be associated with. Indeed Munich, the venue of the 1972 Olympic Games, situated amidst the scenic splendour of the Bavarian landscape, provides all the socio-cultural backdrop that an Olympiad calls for. Often known as the "cultural capital" of the Federal Republic of Germany, the American poet, Thomas Wolfe, called it a heaven that most Germans dream of. Thomas Mann, on the other hand, once wrote : "Munich is a city of humanity, of an open heart, of artistic freedom where one can sense, experience and love two things at the same time — its inhabitants and the free world."

To West Germany For Advanced Training

THIS year's Diwali lamps in New Delhi brightened the future prospects of a number of technical men from various fields of science, technology, industry and agriculture, when a batch of 45 Indian youngmen left by a chartered Lufthansa plane for advanced training in various technical institutions in West Germany. The trainees, coming from different States,



Indo-German collaboration projects, the Rourkela and Bhadravati Steel Plants, IIT Madras, PPT Centre Okhla, the Indian Railways and PWD, have already gone through a language course and will go through specialised training ranging from 10 to 18 months. On their return, some of these skilled technicians will be able to introduce advanced techniques in their respective institutions or help in export promotion. Our picture (see cover) also shows the trainees departing from Palam Airport.

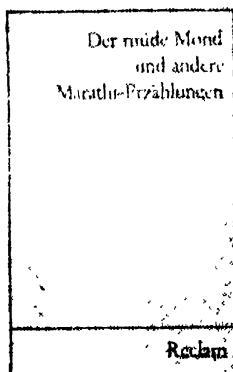
Change of Guard at MICO-BOSCH

THERE has been a change of guard at the technical level at Bangalore's Motor Industries Company - a name now synonymous with the manufacture of a wide range of diesel fuel-injection equipment and spark plugs for petrol engines in India. Mr. Karl Heinz Martin (left), the MICO Technical Director, has made place for Mr. Gerhard Schoeffler (right), hitherto the MICO Technical Works Manager. Mr. Martin, who is known for raising MICO from humbler beginnings to a major enterprise, has handed over a rich field to his successor, an expert in production planning, to carry it to ever-widening horizons of technical excellence.



Pocket Book of Marathi Short Stories in German

Der müde Mond
und andere
Marathi-Prählungen



MARATHI short story writers now have a wider audience among the German-speaking people. Reclam, a Stuttgart publisher, has recently brought out a pocket book of short stories by contemporary Marathi writers, each having a firm hold in the Marathi literature of today. Entitled, "The Tired Moon & Other Marathi Short Stories," the book is a compilation of stories from such distinguished writers as Gangadhar Gadgil, Mahadevasastri Joshi, Arvind Gokhale, Vaman Corghade and Vyankatesh Madgulkar. Most of the stories bear the imprint of the contemporary social change India is passing through and carry the impact of the old and the new on life in the Indian village. With a foreword written by Georg Buddruss, the

publication is a landmark in promoting understanding between the East and West—a programme sponsored by UNESCO.

BOMBAY-STUTTART SISTER CITIES

Two Mayors Promote international Understanding

WITH the Bombay Mayor's recent goodwill call on Stuttgart, the sister-city relations between Bombay and Stuttgart have taken one more leap towards international understanding and cooperation. The desire to forge a continuing friendship between the two cities of India and West-Germany—the former known for the largest concentration of Indo-German ventures and the latter as the seat of the Indo-German Society largely responsible for the recent Gandhi Centenary Celebrations all over Germany—found a concrete expression on the socio-economic level when the Stuttgart Lord Mayor decided to set apart Rs. 40,000 worth of scholarships to pursue advanced studies and training in its technical institutions and business houses. The decision came about at the conclusion of the seven-day visit the Bombay Mayor, Mr. Jamiatram K. Joshi, made to the city of Stuttgart.

Mr. J. K. Joshi, who spent a week in the capital of Baden-Wuerttemberg with his wife, visiting its city squares, residential areas, civic and social welfare institutions, and the State Legislature, warmly responded to the thrilling experience he gained at these places and remarked that in his 30 years of public life he had hardly come across a warmer welcome than what had been accorded

to him in Stuttgart. On the other hand, his German counterpart, Dr. A. Klett, the Lord Mayor of Stuttgart, referring to the closer understanding that had been forged between the two civic authorities after an exchange of views on common problems, expressed the view: "Even city fathers can contribute to people's understanding and can thus promote political progress on the international level."

It may be recalled that Mr. Joshi is the third Bombay Mayor to visit Stuttgart in order to promote the sister-city relation between the two cities, the foundation of which had been laid in an agreement signed between the two civic authorities in March 1968. Dr. J. Leon D'Souza and Dr. Kulkarni, the two preceding mayors, had the unique distinction of committing Bombay to the agreement and of furthering sister-city relations between the two metropo-



Bombay Mayor, Mr. J.R. Joshi, puts his signature in the city's Golden Book during his visit to Stuttgart. On his either side are: Mrs. Joshi and Consul General Dr. Riesel (left) and Stuttgart's Lord Mayor Dr. A. Klett

litan towns. Incidentally, Bombay was the first to start an Indo-German Cultural Society and to have German language classes for over 60 years. In the time to come the two sister-cities are destined to forge still closer ties of understanding on an international level.



Mr. Joshi's visit to Stuttgart's waterworks brought out the similarity of civic problems the two cities have to face

Below: Touring round the city, the distinguished Indian guests particularly admired the post-war reconstruction achieved by civic authorities in Stuttgart



Bombay's Mayor Mr. Joshi and Mrs. Joshi (first row: fourth and third from left) attending a concert programme starring the internationally famous singer Caterina Valente



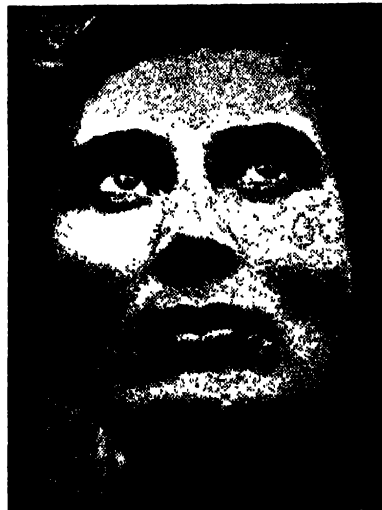


ELISABETH BERGNER

ELISABETH Bergner began her career to stage fame after she had been picked up by Alexander Moissi to work for the Deutsches Theatre in Berlin. She was born in Galicia in 1897 and spent her childhood and early youth in Vienna where she studied at the Conservatory. Her first theatre engagements took her to Innsbruck. Next came Zurich and then the Kammerspiele in Munich, where she played opposite Moissi. After 1922, her stage activities were concentrated mostly in Berlin's Barnowsky Theatre, the Deutsches Theatre under Max Reinhardt and at the State Theatre.

The highlights of her film career were "The Dreaming Mouth" and "Ariane." As a stage actress she became world famous and was later considered the idol of a generation, the frail charm of her voice and figure exercising an inimitable fascination. Her roles as Rosalind in "As You Like It" and Shaw's "Saint Joan," Schnitzler's "Frau-lein Else" and Strindberg's "Miss Julie"—were considered great hits.

In 1934 she emigrated to Britain from where she went to America. In these countries too she achieved great popularity. Since 1949 she has again appeared in the Federal Republic on a number of occasions which gave her the opportunity to prove her histrionic talents and power of suggestion in Rattigan's "The Deep Blue Sea," O'Neill's "Long Day's Journey Into Night," and as the "Mad Woman of Chaillot."



ANTJE WEISGERBER

ANTJE Weisgerber was born in Koenigsberg in 1922. Her father was a veterinary surgeon and her mother, the dancer Ilse Abt. After completing her schooling in Koenigsberg, she joined the State Academy of Drama attached to the Prussian State Theatre in Berlin in 1939 where she worked under the expert guidance of Gustaf Gruendgens, Herma Clement, Marla Koppenhoefer and Walter Franck.

She made her debut at the State Theatre at the age of 17 in the Gendarmenmarkt as Lucile in Buechner's "Death of Danton." In 1941 followed a spell at the Munich Kammerspiele where she played the role of Laura in Heinrich Laube's play "Die Karlsschueler" with Horst Caspar as Schiller. She played Gretchen in Otto Flackenberg's production of Goethe's "Urfaust." Thereafter she returned to the Berlin State Theatre. In 1943 she joined the Burgtheatre in Vienna until it was closed in 1944. She married Horst Caspar and returned to Berlin at the end of the War. In 1949 she went to Duesseldorf at the request of Gruendgens and later to Hamburg.

She took part in the first German participation in the Edinburgh Festival as Gretchen in Goethe's "Faust," together with Horst Caspar as Faust and Gruendgens as Mephisto. She also took part in the Salzburg Festival as many as six times and in 1965 was awarded the Hersfeld Prize.



ELISABETH FLICKENSCHILDT

"SHE is one of those rare actresses," Siegfried Melchinger says of German stage actress Elisabeth Flickenschildt, "who act simultaneously with their senses, their nerves and their heads. She knows how to create a tension between the apparently voluntary human modes of expression and the apparently involuntary ones. She does not identify with herself; she is quite simply an actress all the time.... Where the characters of a Flickenschildt appear on the stage, conventionality appears threadbare, and a cosy atmosphere, mendacious."

The daughter of a sea captain, Elisabeth Flickenschildt was born in Hamburg in 1905 where she attended the Grammar School. Later, she studied at the Academy of Dramatic Art in Munich where she had her first major role under Flackenberg at the Kammerspiele with Kaethe Gold and Kurt Meisel in the cast. Thereafter she went to Berlin where she acted under the direction of Hilpert and Gruendgens and subsequently to Duesseldorf and Hamburg. She has played a variety of roles, both classical and modern, including Lady Macbeth, Elisabeth in Schiller's "Mary Stuart," Frau Marthe in Goethe's "Faust." Her other roles are Lady Elisabeth in T.S. Eliot's "The Confidential Clerk" and Mother Courage in Brecht's play.

From: "Portraits From German Intellectual Life" By Paul Swiridoff. Publisher: Guenther Neake, Pfullingen.

FAREWELL MESSAGE

DR. KOELLREUTTER'S CREDO

Dr. H.J. Koellreutter, who for almost four years directed the affairs of the Max Mueller Bhavan in New Delhi, will soon be leaving India to take up a new assignment as the Director of the German Cultural Centre in Tokyo. Dr. Koellreutter's tireless efforts greatly enriched the Capital's cultural life. Especially music-lovers will miss him for it was in this sphere that he developed his greatest initiative. Music is his love, but as he explains in his farewell message below, his deepest interest is not the perfection of any one skill, art or craft, but the development of the "complete man" who will take in, and respond to, the whole range of experiences offered by the richness of the world of art and culture. To help his friends and pupils towards the realisation of this ideal, was his mission in this country.

AT this moment of saying good-bye to India—on the eve of my taking leave of India—I feel it my duty to my friends and critics to say something on the ideas that have guided me in my work.

It is the task of our generation to contribute towards a development of our society that transcends national frontiers and is the prerequisite for peace and prosperity.

The creation of cultural foundations for a new supra-national society is the task of a cultural Institute where culture is regarded not just as language, literature, music, theatre, film and art, but as the entirety of all that which was created by man, which he is shaping over and above the elements presented to us by Nature

and in which, as Karl Marx put it, the fragmentary man is substituted by the fully developed man, by a man for whom the different social functions would be nothing but the changing forms of occupation.

The people who will be with us in the cultural institutes are, therefore, to learn a foreign language, to play music, to act, to develop their manual and creative faculties without having the desire to become a teacher, a musician, an actor or a handicraftsman. They are to remain no longer the representatives of their class, their trade, their profession, their religion or even their regional or national groups, but the representatives of a new type of humanity that is prepared for development,



Dr. H.J. Koellreutter and his wife, Margarita Schack, who have distinguished themselves in New Delhi's cultural life, presenting a programme at a farewell concert



An outstanding musician himself, Dr. H.J. Koellreutter never failed to inquire into other schools of music or to encourage a budding artist

that is, for a dynamic cultural change. I don't mean here by development just the development for industrialization which the so-called developing countries are subjected to, but I refer to the global development which all of us will have to pass through together, people from the West as well as people from the East, in order that we may conform to the modern world created by modern science and technology. Consequently, a new man who is prepared for this development, a free man, free from within, who can put up with the conflicts let loose by this cultural change. The complete opposite of the perfect technician, the impersonal neutral functionary, the specialist who has mastered his own line, who doesn't fall within his own field. What we need is

(Continued on page 8)

DR. KOELLREUTTER'S CREDO



Dr. H. J. Koellreutter who is leaving India to take over the directorship of the German Cultural Centre in Tokyo

human beings with an open mind who forego mechanical efficiency and selfish security and are prepared to enrich the fullness of life.

To contribute towards the creation of this new type of human being, which has in its heart love for the country and its culture, but which also considers itself responsible towards humanity, is, in my opinion, the task of a modern cultural institute. Because the consciousness to realize the human entirety and the all-integrating human being is the prerequisite for the society handed over to us by the technological world.

This contribution that we have to make together for the construction of a new world, shall have to be made by each of us as an individual and by us jointly, by Indians and non-Indians, since the problems that we are facing today can only be solved by a joint endeavour. A joint construction for a common goal.

H. J. Koellreutter



The traditional offering of scarfs preceded the Volkswagen gift for Tibetan welfare. In the picture (from left) are ; Mr. A.B. Butalden. Mrs. Taring, Dr. G. Schreinert, Dr. F. von Rummel, Miss M. Duckwitz, and Mr. Alfred Wuerfel

FOR THE TIBETAN HOMES FOUNDATION

A GIFT FROM WEST GERMANY

THE long arms of the German social welfare organisations stretched across the seven seas into the Himalayan ranges recently when the German Cultural Counsellor, Dr. Friedrich von Rummel, handed over two Volkswagen buses to Mrs. Taring, Director of the Tibetan Homes Foundation, in New Delhi. The two Volkswagen vans, completely equipped with medical supplies, are a token of the West German interest in the expansion of social welfare programmes for the Tibetan people now being directed by the Tibetan Homes Foundation—an institu-

tion which has done outstanding work in the sphere of rehabilitating parentless Tibetan children living in a number of child welfare homes or under the care of foster parents. The two medical vans, presented by the Central German Protestant Agency for Development Aid in Bonn, will work under the guidance of Dr. G. Schreinert, a retired German dental surgeon at Mussoorie who for the last many years has done commendable work in promoting dental care among Tibetan people and child welfare centres located in Dharamsala, Mussoorie and Simla in the Himalayan belt.



A view of the ceremony at which two Volkswagen medical vans were handed over to representatives of the Tibetan Homes Foundation

AN INTERVIEW WITH WERNHER VON BRAUN

WHY TO THE MOON?

Twice already man has visited the moon. A dream as old as mankind has finally come true and is on the way to become an everyday routine. The successful flights are the culmination of the greatest crash-programme ever carried out, costing the neat sum of 25 billion dollars and harnessing the creative energies of 4 lakh people.

One of the few men at the very top of this fantastic organisation is German-born Wernher von Braun, Director of the Marshall Space Flight Centre of NASA in the U.S.A.

The following interview with Wernher von Braun by a correspondent of the top-circulation German magazine "Der Stern" gives some sharp-witted answers to the often posed question "What does man want on the moon?" together with some fascinating comments on the future of space-travel.

Correspondent :

Herr von Braun, the moon was once described by you as a world of grandiose barren wastelands, as a horrible corpse in space. What does man want from this dead celestial body? Why all this tremendous effort to reach it?

v. Braun :

When speaking about space travel one should not focus one's questions too much on the moon only. You see, when President Kennedy assumed office, he wanted to pose a very difficult scientific and technological problem to the American people, an incentive for progress, a problem which would force scientists, engineers and industry to prove their mettle.

Correspondent :

You are referring to Kennedy's statement that an American would be flown to the moon and returned to earth safely in this decade.

v. Braun :

This was a high aim which yet was understood easily by everybody. Everyone knows that there is a moon and that this decade ends on December 31, 1969. Also everyone can distinguish an astronaut who has been to the moon and back, from one who has never been there or has never attempted to do so.

Correspondent :

That's right.

v. Braun :

When a problem is outlined only vaguely, say: "General requirements of Space Travel," you will not even achieve a conclusion amongst the scientists on the vital objectives. But this way we could sit down and discuss the requirements for the rockets, space vehicles, training programmes, the sort of testing facilities required, the type of industrial structure to be created, etc. Besides, this way one could also draw up an estimate of the entire cost.

Correspondent :

With this estimate in hand you then travelled around the country.

v. Braun :

This enabled us to approach Congress and say: "You have all heard what the President has proposed. You have

all said that you think it is a great idea; here is the bill for eight years." And this lent an enormous stability to the programme which would never have been realized had the goal of 'Flight to the Moon by 1970' not been determined. Therein lies the chief merit of the Apollo

(Continued on page 10)



Dr. Wernher von Braun, the creator of Saturn V rocket, observing the launching of a rocket through a periscope at America's "moon terminal" in Cape Kennedy

MOON'S VITAL STATISTICS

Age :	Approximately 4.5 billion years
Diameter :	3,476 km. (About 1/4th of Earth's diameter)
Surface :	38 mill. sq km. (As big as North and South America)
Surface Portion on Dark Side :	Forty-one per cent
Average Distance from Earth :	3,84,403 km.
Gravity :	1/6th of Earth's Gravity
Surface Temperatures :	+ 117° C. at highest point of the Sun - 173° C. during Lunar Night
Time For Revolution Round Earth	
From Full Moon to Full Moon :	29 days, 12 hrs., 44 mins
Length of Day & Night on Moon :	14 Earth days in each case
Average Orbiting Speed Round Earth :	3,700 km. per hour
Number of Known Craters :	More than 33,000
Largest Measured Elevation :	11,350 metres above the surroundings
Largest Lunar Sea :	"Sea of Storms." Area 5 mill. sq. km., equal to Europe minus U.S.S.R., Landing site of Apollo 12

programme and to a certain extent the genius displayed in setting the goal

Correspondent :

The way things are looking, the successful test with Apollo 10, it seems that the distant target may now be achieved in the next few weeks. However, what will the two men whom you are sending up there do on the moon ?

v. Braun :

To begin with, these two men who will be the first to land on the moon will be nothing but the exponents of the 4,00,000 workers who have helped land them there. And what these 4,00,000 people have learnt in mathematics, in physics, in astronomy, in medicine, in new materials, in new industrial processes and so on. That is the main gain. We haven't spent a penny on the moon, it has all



The earth rising over the moon horizon as seen from the Apollo 11 space capsule

been spent on the earth. As a result the chief benefit has accrued on earth.

Correspondent :

Okay. But then one could have spent the 100 thousand million marks which the 'Apollo' cost, right away on earth. The moon . .

v. Braun :

Naturally, we know meanwhile that the moon is a much more interesting goal than even we thought originally. Perhaps you have heard of some of the discoveries made for instance by our unmanned Lunar-orbiter probes....

Correspondent :

You mean the rilles ?

v. Braun :

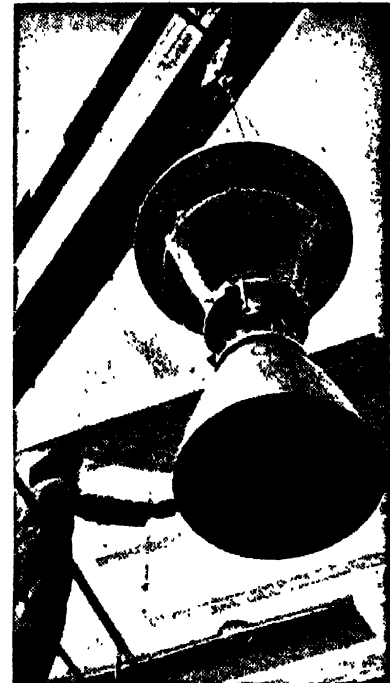
Yes, this in itself shows how interesting the moon is for us. I would like to say very generally, all furtherance of our knowledge in the fields of science have so far always proved worthwhile.

Correspondent :

Would you look upon the moon at a later stage as a sort of transit station for space travels to further distances ?

v. Braun :

I believe that for planetary expeditions we will assemble vehicles in earth orbit rather than making an in-between stop on the moon. I think though the moon will retain a lasting scientific importance for years to come, similar to what the Antarctic means to us today. I would imagine that one could make two or three flights to the moon yearly, that one would give up the present method of bringing back the men that land there



Though West Germany is not in the moon race it produces many sophisticated items of space hardware like this high altitude rocket engine

in their same spacecraft. One would build a base where scientists could live for half a year and then be picked up by another spacecraft.

Correspondent :

Do you anticipate that one day we may exploit the mineral wealth of the moon ? That it would be meaningful to build factories or an observatory ?

v. Braun :

The astronauts would like to erect a large radio antennae on the far side of the moon even today, in order to carry out further exploration of the heavens in the very long wavelengths of electromagnetic radiation. The earth naturally is a source of infinite disturbances for their study. The point of least radio disturbances in the vicinity of the earth would be the far side of the moon because the moon's large mass would screen off all disturbances emanating from the earth.

Correspondent :

In the next four or five years, American astronauts would be flying to the moon about twice a year, what would happen after that ?

v. Braun :

Our next wish in NASA is to build a manned space station, which would

(Continued on page 11)



A group of German pressmen representing journals mostly in the trade union field have arrived in the Capital for a 3-week study tour of India. They will primarily be visiting various Indo-German projects in

WERNHER von BRAUN: WHY TO THE MOON?

orbit the earth at a height of 200—300 kilometres and which would accommodate some 50 men or more. And this station should be looked after by a supply system which has to be much cheaper than space travel today.

Correspondent :

Re-usable rockets ?

v. Braun :

We are thinking of re-usable vehicles which would go into orbit like an aeroplane, unload passengers and cargo, return to earth, refuel and repeat the whole procedure again, say 50 to 100 times.

Correspondent :

And by how much will the expenditure be reduced? One hears that President Nixon's Government desires to reduce it by half.

v. Braun :

That is only a goal for the immediate future. As for the long-term plan, we are thinking of reducing the transport cost per pound of man or instruments or potatoes in earth orbit, by a factor of

10, which means what would cost us \$ 500 today would be reduced to \$ 50

Correspondent :

Would it come about some day that the European countries could buy the launching of a super rocket from the Americans, in the same way as the NASA today supplies the complete launching of a satellite ?

v. Braun :

We imagine this space station as an international research centre. It will be divided into various parts or modules, e.g. an astronomical department, besides perhaps a biological department, a meteorological department, and a department for production methods under conditions of weightlessness. At the moment we are conducting very exciting experiments—the way crystals grow under weightlessness. They grow much larger than they do on earth, simply because disturbing effects of gravity are absent.

Correspondent :

A flying laboratory.

v. Braun :

We are even talking about a Space University. A student in an advanced semester, desirous of taking his doctorate in the space station, would submit his proposal. On this being accepted he would be told that his proposed work looked promising and that we would foot the bill for his going up. Exactly the way it is done for the Arctic today.

Correspondent :

Our idea was that one day the Federal Republic of Germany would be able to go there and say: "We commission you to build a Saturn rocket for us with all its requirements. And now fire one of our men into space so that we too may conduct some research up there."

v. Braun :

This would not be necessary at all. Say, ten years from now we would have a large station up there. Then about twice a month a feeder-rocket would start with 10 scientists each. So the Federal Republic would not have to buy a Saturn V at all, but only the ticket for the man and his expenses for an eight-week stay in space.

Forgeries Of The G.D.R.



How the camera is made to lie and serve the G.D.R. propaganda is typified by these photographs above showing West German striking workers at Dortmund. The picture published in the free world (left) shows miners demanding "1000 DM and Four Weeks Leave," but the one reproduced in the Ulbricht magazine, "Neues Deutschland," (right) has been retouched to avoid the dangers of raising unrealisable expectations

HOW a true photograph can be made to tell a story contrary to facts in order to serve the interests of another system has been exemplified by the pictures published on the top of this page. The pictures concern the striking miners of the "Minister Stein" mine in Dortmund in the Federal Republic of Germany. The first picture (top left) was recently published in the popular West German international news magazine, "Der Spiegel" dated October 6, 1969, No 38, and in many other newspapers and magazines. The same picture (top right) was also published in Walter Ulbricht's mouth piece "Neues Deutschland," on a prominent page under the headline: "Class War From Kiel to the Saar." The newspaper characterised the strike wave in West Germany as a symbol of "the capitalistic society of exploiters" and used the picture to convey, though falsely, the "overall uncertainty prevailing in West Germany." At the same time, however, the "Neues Deutschland" has testified to the overall uncertainty in its own country as the writing on the placard carried by the West German miners, "We Demand 1,000 Marks Nett And Four Weeks Leave" which under the present eco-

nomie conditions in the G.D.R. would be considered Utopian—have been

This is it!

By Sudhir Dar



"I'm told it's a gift from East Germany... a lie-detector!"

Courtesy: Hindustan Times

obliterated to serve its propaganda needs. According to statistics published in 1967, the minimum leave permissible to the miners in the G.D.R. mining industry came to 15 days only and the average gross income to 792 East German Marks which are known to have far less purchasing power than the West German Marks. Also, unlike miners in the Federal Republic of Germany, their counterparts in the so-called German Democratic Republic, or for that matter, workers in all other industries in East Germany, are not permitted to go on strike—a right guaranteed by the constitutions of countries all over the democratic world. Yet, the plight of their East German brothers notwithstanding the hard facts of economics is that the West German miners, in fact, get more money than their counterparts in the G.D.R. The average gross income of a full fledged miner in the Federal Republic of Germany in recent years has increased from 944 to 1,019 Marks. Even then the recent strike in Dortmund brought the West German striking miners partial gains for they were able to get four weeks annual leave from their employers from 1970 onwards.

INDIAN TRAINEE IN GERMANY

ON THE THRESHOLD OF A NEW WORLD

THOUGH barely 26, Vijaykumar Patil in Duesseldorf already finds himself on the threshold of the world of computer technology—an "esoteric" science which he believes will open up new vistas in his own life and that of his country. Indeed there is a great amount of potential truth in Mr. Patil's belief for computers hold the key to the world's progress to a considerable extent. For example, they dig out answers from a mass of complex data with the fastness of a stroke of lightning and the precision of the tick of a clock's pendulum. The technique, as is wellknown, has multifarious uses in many branches of scientific and technological advancement. Its latest application has led man to conquer the moon.

For Mr. Patil this entry into the new world of computer technology is a double blessing for he feels that it will finally open many doors of prosperity both for him as well as for his country. And that is also true for the 350 foreign and German trainees who are at present undergoing training in data processing at the Federal Technical School for Mechanical Data Processing in Duesseldorf. After training, most of these trainees will become experts in electronic data processing and will one day sit at the control panels of numerous computers handling the vital levers of human progress all over the world. This prospect certainly thrills Mr Patil who comes from Savada in Maharashtra. In fact, he deserves to be congratulated for his new learning for he has earned his way to it by working as a mechanical engineer at a tool factory in Remscheid,



A trainee in electronic data processing at a Federal Technical School in Duesseldorf, Maharashtra's Vijaykumar Patil believes that computers will open doors of prosperity both for himself as well as for his country

a position he gave up in favour of his new course. And for this he thanks his old job which saved him enough to pay for the new training.

As for the new technological expertise he is now acquiring, Mr. Patil says, "It is a case of do-it-yourself. Each one of us is responsible to himself. I want to learn more." On the future of data processing for his country he believes computers are going to make many things possible in India which is on the way of transformation from an agricultural to an industrial economy.

With his eyes fixed on the future Mr. Vijaykumar Patil employs all

his energies to master the intricacies of data processing as thoroughly as possible. In 1971, he will be sitting for his final tests and he knows that if he graduates then he will possess a certificate from the Federal Technical School in Duesseldorf which has a wide reputation in computer technology all over the world.



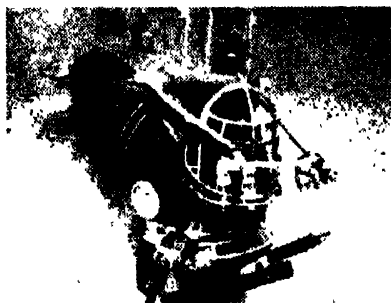
Standing in front of the card inserting device, the Indian trainee from Maharashtra (second from left) tries to get out the maximum from technical discussions



Along with fellow foreign trainees coming from all over the world, Mr. Patil tries his hand at the data processing plant



SOME 20,000 excited spectators recently filled the stands round the Cologne-Weidenpesch horse-racing track; each vying with the other for a ringside view. The cynosure of all eyes was the first camel race to be held in Europe. Of the eight Moroccan dromedaries which participated in the race, "Tuarrek I" took 16 minutes 21 seconds to cover the 6,000 metre stretch in long, jaunty strides.



THE crab-shaped submarine "Aluminaut," hitherto used for oceanic research in Florida, will soon be in Hamburg where it will serve as an underwater laboratory. Running on its own power, the submarine operates in a radius of 80 miles for 72 hours and is an important aid for locating important raw materials on the sea bed.



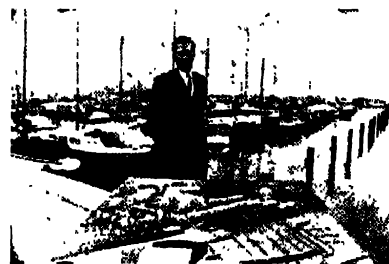
AN ultra-modern bath to meet the needs of high style living of tomorrow formed part of the VISONA-69 - an exhibition of futuristic designs for the home recently held in Cologne. Designed by Milan's avant-garde interior decorator, Jow Cesar Colombo, the bath is equipped with automatic devices and latest furnishings which introduce advanced concepts of modern hygiene and comfort.



THE Apollo space feats offer best-seller ideas to toy manufacturers of today. The latest to find place at the Christmas shopping stands is displayed by the Moon Lady above—an astronaut toy set. A prototype of the Apollo crew and its landing craft, it comprises moon-landers in space suits, lunar caterpillars for haulage, and a crater spider to move about on the moon. Operated by battery, each piece is fitted with a radar eye to facilitate movement on the moon. The set reconstructs a true-to-life thrill of the Apollo space adventure.



WINTER boots on comely legs provide an unusual frame to the girl above. Up and above the knee, this year's winter footwear are as winsome as they are elegant. Available in white and black, patent and imitation leather, they are soft and comfortable and a proud possession for any pair of slender legs.



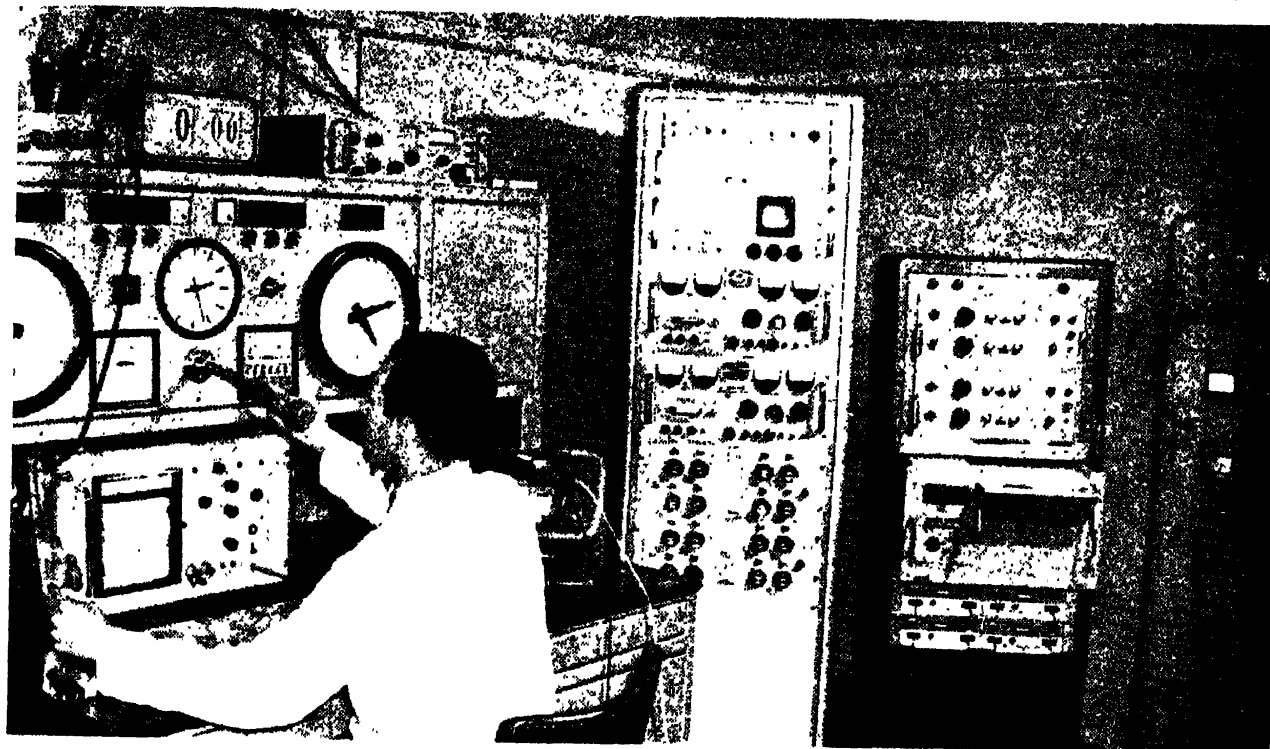
WITH the foundation for the 1972-Olympic Sailing Centre at Kiel-Schilksee having been laid, work has begun to give a "sailing paradise" to the world's youth. Based on an award-winning design, the centre will provide accommodation for yachtmen, the regatta staff and pressmen who will participate in the world event.



THE Buggy, converted from a Volkswagen Beetle from a do-it-yourself kit, is now in the German market. Available from the Volkswagen company for 2,900 DM, the kit comprises a car body, instrument panel, a canvas top, exhaust boxes, headlights, etc.—all of which can be mounted on the chassis of a damaged Beetle car. In exchange for the usual driving comfort, the Buggy offers lot of fun to young people.



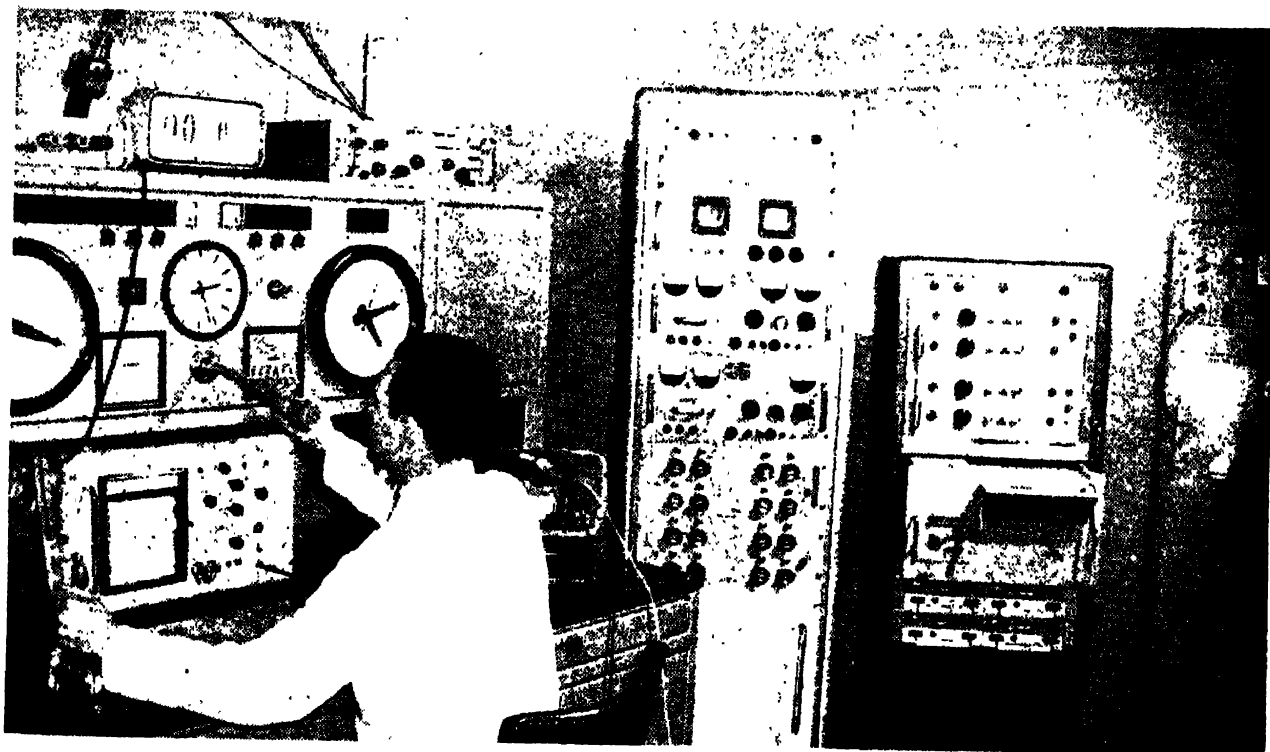
AT the recent German Roller Skating Championships held in Freiburg, Frankfurt's Christine Kreutzfeld swept away all her rivals with commendable expertise and grace. Totalling 1565.20 points, she won top honours in figure skating which calls for 6 to 8 years of intensive training in executing 48 compulsory figures and free-style feats before one can become a champion.



MARK THE CONTRAST

WITH the setting up of the Federal Ministry of Scientific Research, vigorous efforts are being made to step up space research in West Germany. An evidence of the accomplishments made in this field is provided by the Space Observatory at the Bochum University which has kept a constant eye over space flights and has spotted and kept track of even unannounced rocket launchings from behind the

Iron Curtain. Like India's space observation post in Nainital, the Bochum Observatory has been a source of invaluable assistance in space tracking to the NASA in the U.S.A. The picture above gives a view of some of the control panels of the Bochum Observatory while the one below incorporates 15 changes. Can you spot the liberties we have taken with the sophisticated equipment?



IN SHORT

"The great lesson Mahatma Gandhi has given to the world is that human nature can be transformed if you begin the process by transforming yourself." (Dr. Carl Friedrich von Weizsaecker)

A joint-venture agreement between an Indian and a West German firm envisaging the production of 10,000 tractors and diesel engines annually was recently signed in Bombay.

Under a joint US-German agreement signed in Bonn recently, the Federal Republic will build two highly sophisticated research satellites for the exploration of the Sun. The American space agency will supply the rockets for the joint undertaking which is scheduled for lift-off in 1974.

A world-conference on oceanography "Inter-ocean 1970" will be held in Duesseldorf, West Germany, next year. The world in general—and the Federal Republic in particular—is increasingly turning to the problems and prospects hidden in the largely unexplored depths of the seven seas.

A rising proportion of Germans and foreigners are taking on jobs in the city of Berlin. In the first nine months of 1969 some 22,000 German and more than 10,000 foreign workers signed on for new jobs in the old German capital.

India's Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation has broken new

ground in the field of diversifying Indian exports by securing a contract worth Rs. 2 crores in foreign exchange for the supply of coke to West Germany.

The new Boeing Jumbo-Jets, scheduled to go into service with the major airlines next year, are ushering in a new age of cooperation between the competing carriers. Thus Air France, Lufthansa, Alitalia and Sabena have signed an agreement for the joint overhaul, maintenance and crew training for the Boeing 747's.

Kurt-Georg Kiesinger, the former Federal Chancellor, was re-elected as the CDU party's leader by an overwhelming majority.

Women in Germany, who generally have made great strides with regard to emancipation and equal job opportunity, are still lagging far behind with regard to the academic teaching profession. Only 7.6% of the total academic staff of 26,554 in the Federal Republic of Germany are women.

For the first time in the history of the modern Olympic Games, the Munich Olympics in 1972 will include all the 21 disciplines sanctioned by the International Olympic Committee.

A recent sociological study on the situation of the German student reveals that 7.5% of the male students come from workers' families, 29% of the students' fathers are civil servants; and 31% of the students

are the children of salaried employees.

In spite of the rigorously enforced ban on foreign literature behind the Iron Curtain, East German students are well informed. Secretly mimeographed copies of works by Western and banned Russian authors are circulated from hand to hand.

According to a despatch by a West German News Agency correspondent in Hong Kong, roughly one quarter of mankind has not yet been informed that man has landed on the moon: Neither the Apollo 11 nor the just concluded Apollo 12 mission have been reported by the mass media of Red China.

Answering a question on the new Federal Government's Eastern Policy Foreign Minister Scheel declared, "The basis of our policy is to restore the unity of the nation within a viable European Peace system."

Private industry in West Germany has spent an estimated 5.8 billion Marks, or Rupees 1,160 crores, on research and development in 1968.

The "Wisent"—the European version of the American Bison—is an animal that nearly became extinct in the first half of this century. Thanks to the efforts of a society for the preservation of these animals, founded in Berlin in 1923, this trend has been successfully reversed. Two sizable herds—one in Springe near Hannover and

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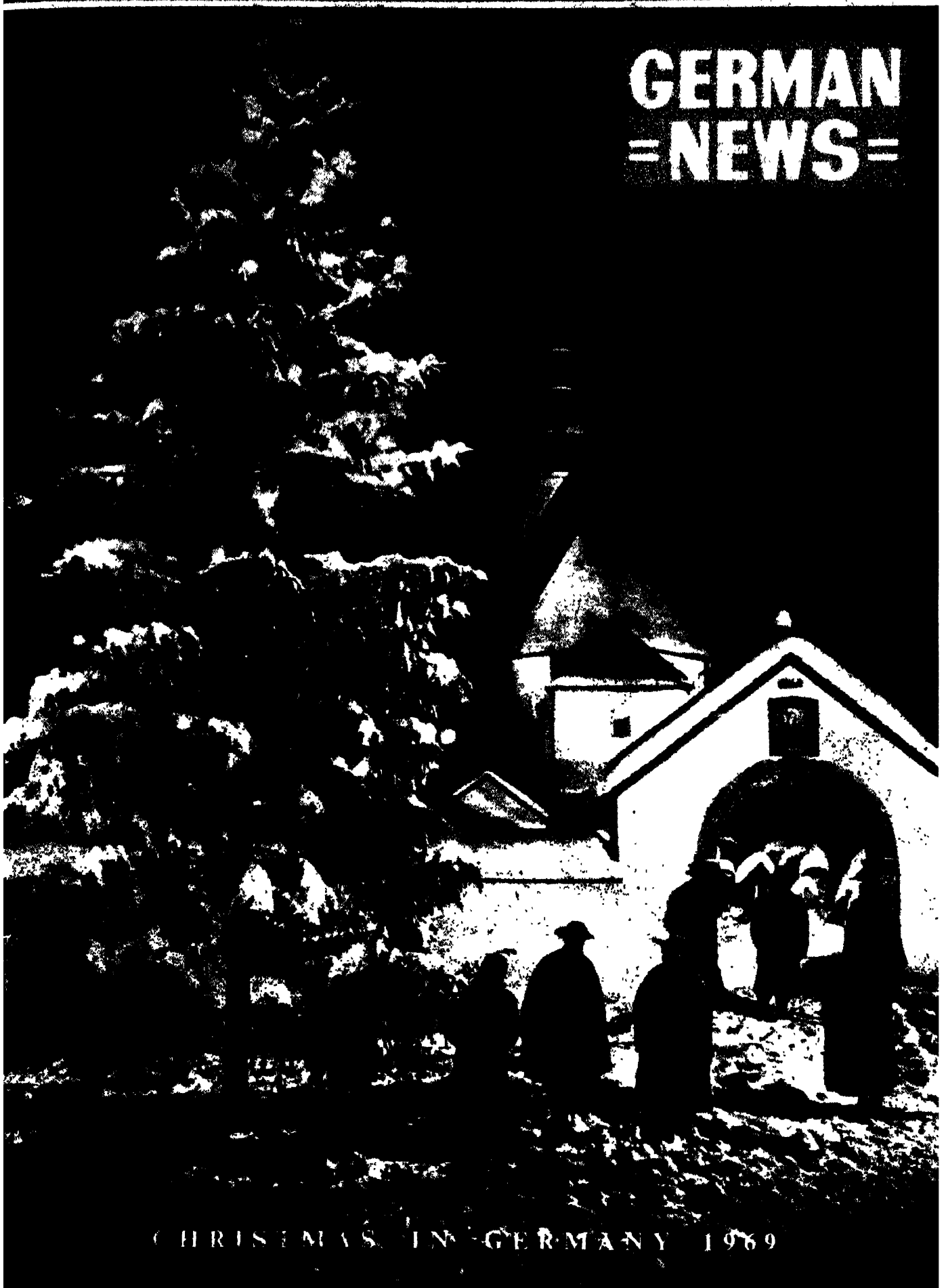
one in Hardehausen in Westphalia—again roam in the German forests.

The "Volkswagen" which in German means "people's car" truly lives up to its name. So far more than 12 million units of this "classic classless car"—as one newspaper aptly described it—have rolled off the assembly lines, and are driven by people from all ranks of life. Being strictly functional, the "beetle" is no status symbol, but neither is it below anyone's dignity to drive it.

Good news for music lovers: A two-way agreement between the Deutsche Grammophon, one of the world's largest gramophone record producers, and a firm in India will provide for the large-scale release of German recordings in India and vice versa.

Regd. No. D-1045
Posted on December 5, 1969

GERMAN =NEWS=



CHRISTMAS IN GERMANY 1969



HUMOUR is the spice of life. It lets off the steam of human tensions and makes life more palatable. Indeed, the ability to rise above the mundane surroundings and to laugh over things is a rare virtue and a great blessing. Every individual and nation is endowed with this quality in varying degrees and forms born out of its peculiar environs. Yet, contrary to this rule, a typical German is sometimes mistakenly considered as an exception to this rule and is credited with excessive seriousness. Eugen Skasa-Weiss' book, "Even Germans Laugh", has probably the last laugh on the hollowness of such notions and brings out the rich sense of humour that brightens everyday life from the Alps to the North Sea.

In this delightful collection of German humour, the author of thirty books on humour offers a vast collection of humorous writings, sketches, cartoons, jokes and witticisms which cannot fail to tickle even the most serious into laughter or open up a treasure trove of merriment at a Christmas gathering. The chapter "Germans, Englishmen and Frenchmen" juxtaposes their national traits on a humorous level. "Behind the Guest's Back" reveals the irony and satire hidden behind day-to-day contexts and pleasantries. A number of jokes and witticisms grouped under such chapter headings as "Motorists," "Football Matches," "On Death and Epitomes," uncover a hidden world of humour that has been hitherto shrouded in a cover of darkness. At the same time the book brings out the essential character of the German people in the fullness of its human warmth and bubbling witticism.

Publisher: Horst Erdmann Verlag, Tuebingen

GERMAN GANDHI CENTENARY : 30 MILLION STAMPS

"Mahatma Gandhi was not only a politician of non-violence but was also a man of non-violent deeds," observed the former Federal Chancellor Kurt Georg Kiesinger at a function held to mark the winding up of the Gandhi Centenary Committee in Bonn recently. The Committee, headed by the former Chancellor and Minister Dr. A. Seifriz, was formed more than a year ago to spread the philosophy and work of the apostle of non-violence in West Germany. The Committee was responsible for organising more than 100 functions connected with the Gandhi Centenary celebrations and brought out many publications on the father of the Indian nation. Mr. Kurt Scheidle, State Secretary, Federal Ministry of Postal Services, stated at the meeting that the Gandhi memorial stamp had a 30 million issue which was the biggest ever. Mr. Khub Chand, India's Ambassador at Bonn, also appreciated the Committee's work and said: "Mahatma Gandhi does not belong to India. He belongs to the whole world."

ROURKELA STEEL PLANT EARNS FOREIGN EXCHANGE

The Rourkela Steel Plant has become a substantial foreign exchange-earner for India. This information was given to the members of the Rajya Sabha in New Delhi recently by Mr. K.C. Pant, Union Minister for State for Steel and Heavy Engineering. Replying to a question on the performance of the Rourkela Steel Plant, Mr. Pant stated: "About Rs. 12.50 million have been earned during April-October 1969 in foreign exchange. About Rs. 17 million are expected to be earned from November 1969 to March 1970." The main item of export in this connection is pig iron of which 13,200 tonnes were exported in the six months ending October 1969. Another 45,000 tonnes of pig iron are expected to be exported from November 1969 to March 1970.

HOSTESSES FOR MUNICH OLYMPIC GAMES

The National Committee of the Munich Olympic Games 1972 will be recruiting 1,120 girls who will be entrusted with the job of taking care of the sportsmen, officials, honoured guests, pressmen and sports enthusiasts who will be attending the Olympic Games at Munich. The hostesses, all young, will be conversant with at least one foreign language and will be familiar with the history of the Olympic Games since their beginning and will have to be prepared for any eventuality. Apart from providing information about the Olympic events to the visitors, they will also act as tourist guides to foreigners visiting Munich during the world event. Various types of coloured uniforms put on by the hostesses will indicate whether any particular hostess has been assigned to give information to spectators or to assist the VIPs or the pressmen. Hermann Reichart, acting Secretary-General of the Committee, said: "We shall have to be careful on this score since nothing could be worse than to have a lot of hostesses standing around doing nothing."



Every Christmas, West Berlin's Schoeneberger Boys Choir sings carols at the wall dividing the city. The message of peace, the carols ring out, draw closer many people on both sides of the dividing line

CHRISTMAS IN GERMANY

Christmas casts a magic spell all over Germany. Church bells ring out a message of peace, hope and cheer over the countryside which is covered under a mantle of snow. The city

squares bear a gay and festive look, the window displays don the Nativity scenes behind which lie fairylands of gifts and toys. In the countryside, the white streaked fir trees line the streets and



The fir-tree, Germany's Christmas symbol, is as old as Christianity itself

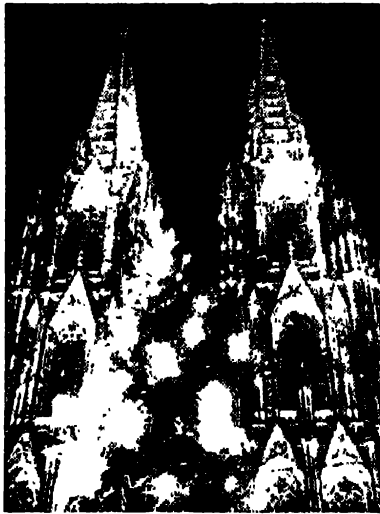


Santa Claus is the patron saint of every German child during Christmas



Gay illuminations turn Essen's shopping centre into a festival of light

CHRISTMAS IN GERMANY

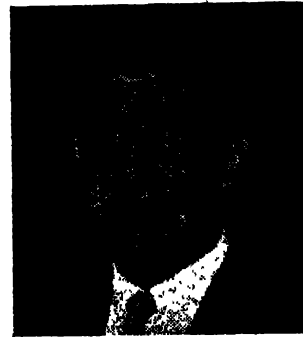


A brightly lit Christmas tree in front of the Cologne Cathedral—one of Germany's most beautiful Gothic churches

distant lights from homesteads break the misty sky. Inside every home candle lights from beautifully decorated Christmas trees shine on happy family groups. Santa Claus beckons a benign glance at everyone. Gaiety and festivity prevail all round. And though Christmas spreads its universal cheer, hope and peace, yet one often breathes in the air something typically German. The strains of the popular carol, "Silent Night, Holy Night," carry one's memories to pastor Joseph Mohr who offered a message in verse and music to the Ziller Valley farmers in 1848. He is one of the many German poets who have enriched the German carols. The Nativity of Christ, again, takes one's mind to the centuries old German paintings, wood cuts, figurines and engravings by the Gothic masters which fill the museums of Germany. Christmas delicacies and tree decorations give to the Christmas parties a really German flavour. The Nuernberg ginger bread, Luebeck's Marzipan, Aachen's Printen, a wide range of cookies, sausages, the German beer and wine, and the disc carols—all these are not only loved dearly at home but are also in great demand all over the world despite keen competition. Together with Christmas toys, and the Silesian glassware, they make a sizable portion of German exports which have doubled in the last six years. They not only speak of the high esteem German products are held in everywhere but also enhance the Christmas spirit in lands far off.

Good-bye, Dr. Hermann Vornefeld

ON the eve of his departure from India Dr. Hermann J. Vornefeld, Second Secretary of the Press Department of the German Embassy, has had to encounter an unusual spate of social rounds in the Capital, that is, more than what comes his way in the daily beat. The obvious reason for this spurt is to be found in the high esteem he enjoys in Delhi's social circles, particularly the Capital's press corps both as Deputy Editor, "German News" and because of his own standing as a journalist. He joined the Press and Information Office in Bonn after a distinguished university and journalistic career, an organisation which he joins again after two fruitful assignments at London and New Delhi. While wishing a good-bye to Dr. and Mrs. Vornefeld, their numerous friends here can comfort themselves in the belief that they are on their way to further distinction.



Dr. Barbara Schuetz-Sevin Visits India

DR. Barbara Schuetz-Sevin, who is visiting India on a two-week lecture tour of this country shortly, is a person of rare intellectual achievements whose main interests lie in the field of youth and university women. An eminent journalist, author and political commentator, she has to her credit several books on German and European politics and literature including one on late Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru. Though her special field of study is the German youth, for which she got a Harvard University award, she has represented West Germany at a number of national and international conferences and has extensively toured Europe, Asia and America. During her current lecture tour, Dr. Schuetz-Sevin will also address the Conference of All India Women's Congress to be held at Mangalore towards the end of this month.



German IPU Delegates Visit MICO-Bosch



MEMBERS of the recent German delegation to the Inter-Parliamentary Union, who are currently on a tour of South India, took time off their busy schedule to pay a visit to the MICO-Bosch factory at Bangalore—a leading Indo-German enterprise in the field of manufacturing diesel fuel-injection pumps and spark plugs for petrol engines. Going round the expansive

machine shop of the MICO, which employs more than 5,500 technical staff under expert technical know-how, the visiting MPs had a word of praise for the work being done at Bangalore and described it as an outstanding example of Indo-German collaboration. In the picture Mr. G. Schoeffler, Technical Director, MICO (extreme left), is seen taking the German delegation around. On extreme right is Dr. Kopf, a German M.P.

COMMON TIES BETWEEN

INDIA AND WEST GERMANY

BY

DR. BARBARA SCHUETZ-SEVIN

Dr. Barbara Schuetz-Sevin, an eminent German author and an outstanding figure among university women, will shortly be visiting this country on a lecture tour of India. In the following article the well-known journalist and political commentator discusses the deep impact Mahatma Gandhi's philosophy has had on the way of life in West Germany and indicates the common goals the two countries can pursue in a spirit of partnership

IN Germany, too, the Gandhi Centenary has a special significance. Not only that big celebrations were held, a book has been brought out, and a symposium of men and women on whom the great Indian has had an impact. It is more than that. Gandhiji has helped us on our way to practise non-violence in our democracy which now has taken firm roots among our people.

The results of our elections show this very clearly. The extremists of the right and on the left have been rejected by the electors. None of these parties received enough votes to be represented in the German Parliament. Our friends in the world thus got the reassurance that Germany will continue on the path it has adopted in the post-war period. More than that the elections have proved that even unpopular policies involving concessions, are accepted by the population for the sake of peace and understanding with our neighbours. The extreme right, the neo-nazi NPD party, tried to whip up resentment against that policy and its advocates, but failed.

No doubt, the influence of Gandhiji can be felt in the proposals of the German Government to exchange pledges of non-violence. With this pledge, freely entered into, Germany hopes to pave the way for better relations, also with those nations who still have little contact with our government and where there are still problems to be dealt with.



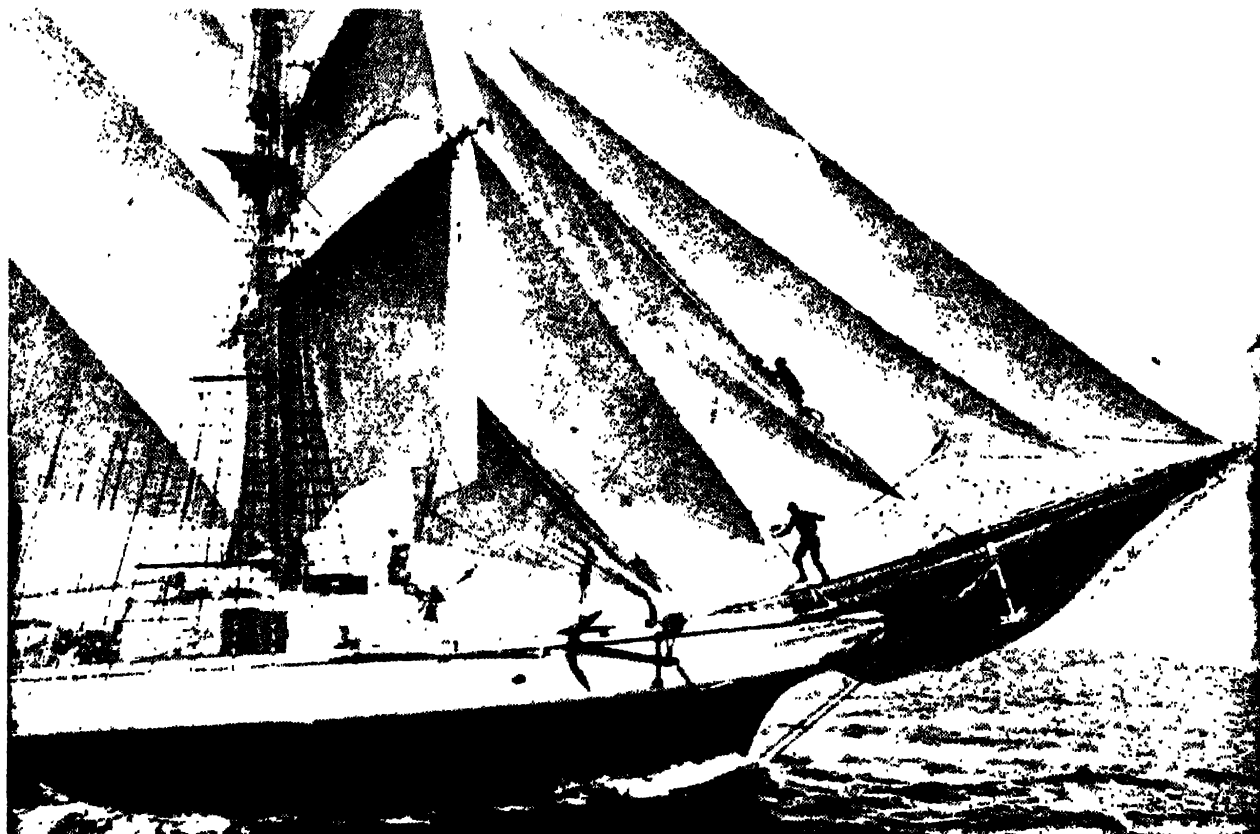
The German journalist, author and political commentator, Dr. Barbara Schuetz-Sevin (right), in conversation with the late President Dr. Zakir Husain

Through the election results the German people have endorsed this policy of the government and its continuance is thus assured. The new government of the Socialists and the Free Democrats will, without any doubt, try to move even more determinedly in this direction.

On the one hand we have made economic progress and were thus able, for instance, to integrate the millions of refugees in our country. On the other hand the War has left us with the legacy of the division of our country. The Indian people know what this means. Here again, non-violence comes in. The Germans never will give up the goal to be reunited again. But of course we know that in Eastern Germany a different social system has developed and that we have to come to some form of peaceful cooperation with East Berlin. We have to take the hard road of convincing the world that the re-unification of Germany is in the interest of all nations. Hardest of all, we have to convince our Eastern neighbours. This is our aim. India has also, with determination and sacrifices, won her freedom from a mighty empire. I often think of the words of an Indian friend who once told me: "As long as you all really want it, you will achieve the peaceful re-unification of your country at the end, just as we have achieved our independence."

But then, we know that there are more and grave problems in the world. Just as we count on the help of our friends, we try to take our share in the greatest challenge of our time: to close the gap between the North and South, between the industrialized nations and the developing countries. Partnership is the goal of our epoch that will lead us out of the impasse: partnership in industry, partnership with youth, partnership between the sexes and now also on the international level—partnership between North and South. Unless we succeed in removing this tragic gap, the danger will be as great for mankind as the atom bomb. Every nerve has to be strained to implement this concept of partnership. It has to be realised that to a far greater extent a whole new world has to be gained. It is not a question of giving, but of give and take. New forces spring from this cooperation. After the war, people felt this urge to build a new world, to leave behind the old structures that had brought so much grief to the nations. We have to recapture that spirit and open our minds to new ideas. It will involve hardships and sacrifices but it will open new vistas for us. We have to accept the idea of permanent reform, permanent change, only then shall we attain a just society, within our countries and in the family of nations.

"Regina Maris"—A Voyage of Dreams



"Regina Maris," an old Norwegian schooner, which sailed to the Cape Horn to re-enact Captain Cook's adventurous voyage. The thrills of the voyage provide the main fabric of the West German documentary film "Regina Maris."

"REGINA Maris," a full length colour documentary entered for the Fourth International Film Festival of India, has been described as a "Voyage of Dreams Under Full Sail." Rightly so, for it brings on to the screen the youth's greatest dream—the adventure of sailing round Cape Horn which continues to be as hazardous and thrilling today as in the days of early seafaring. Being a documentary, it is naturally an eye-witness account of an old schooner-barque, "Regina Maris," which struggles with the mighty sea waves all the way to the South Pole. In so doing it re-enacts Captain James Cook's epoch-making voyage round Cape Horn in the late 18th century.

The 20th century skipper is a rich Norwegian ship-owner, Captain Siegfried Wilson, who, along with his brother, makes an old schooner sea-worthy again and hires the German cinematographer Klaus Peter Hanusa to keep a visual record of a voyage which, without technological facilities, retains all the elements of a real adventure. On the completion of the voyage when the

rushes of the filmic record were first screened to the 400 members of the Cape Horner, a club of veteran seafarers, a sensation was created by the excellent film strips. Director-Cameraman Klaus Peter Hanusa had



The seafarer, Captain Wilson, who is also the hero of the film

to show. Soon the Munich film producer, Theo Maria Werner, heard about the thrilling round-the-world voyage by the old schooner and capitalised on "this excellent material" where in the words of Klaus Hebecker "most of the pictures speak for themselves." Petra Pelny, who edited the film, sequenced the dramatic scenes and made a full length feature out of it. Joachim Heider and Michael Holm gave to it a third dimension, that is, exquisite music to go with the theme. All told, the film began to ride the high wave of popularity even before it was actually released. Radio Luxembourg soon got the skipper and his famous seafaring crew signed up for a voyage of show business for the benefit of millions of TV and radio fans all over Europe.

"Regina Maris," the colourful adventure of a "Voyage of Dreams Under Full Sail," is therefore bound to thrill the hearts of young people everywhere, especially those for whom Captain Cook's high adventure into the seas means one of the highest achievements the world youth can ever aspire for.

DR. GEORG LECHNER'S APPROACH

TOWARDS A "BRAVE NEW WORLD"

Himself a man of letters and arts, Dr. Georg Lechner, the new Director of the Max Mueller Bhavan in New Delhi, has a vast fund of experience to draw upon in the sphere of directing cultural institutes both in Rangoon and Calcutta. A strong advocate of the role the Max Mueller Bhavan has to play in the social and cultural life of this country, he feels that under the changed concept of culture the success of any cultural institute has to be measured by the extent it is able to help man in facing the social challenges of the time. In the following article Dr. Lechner explains how individual and collective effort can be made to usher in a better world.

CCULTURAL exchange is as old as civilization. It has always been a token of man's desire to come to terms with himself in the midst of a dazzling diversity of attitudes and traditions. Often enough, the cultural impact from outside was part and parcel of a general, religious, military or economic conquest, from the Greeks and Romans in Europe or the Aryans and Moghuls in India to the American way of life today. But often enough also, the flow of cultural exchanges did not so much depend on any epoch-making single historical event, like the Norman conquest of 1066, but rather on the intrinsic laws governing the arts and the sciences and the people who embody them. Thus, the dialogue between philosophers, scientists, poets, musicians, painters and sculptors across the centuries, although hampered by lack of information, has been of the happiest nature and has outlived numerous political systems. But whereas the benefits of culture were in previous centuries almost exclusively reserved for the privileged classes, the world has, since the French Revolution and Karl Marx, attempted to instil the word 'culture' with an altogether new meaning. Quite successfully and at the same time quite unsuccessfully so until now. Successfully, because the fruits of the sciences and the arts have now reached a greater number of people than ever before, unsuccessfully, because the conditions prevailing in many countries prevent even more people than ever before from enjoying them. But since we have launched ourselves headlong on the way to ever greater scientific and technological achievements, we must, willy-nilly together, in future not only plan an efficient control system of nuclear weapons but also our joint weapons against population explosion, illiteracy, poverty and any other

form of dictatorship and violence. The conquest which we have to fight for, is, therefore, no longer one of one country over the other, but of a universal nature and concerned with all the major problems of the present world. And in this struggle culture can no longer be restricted to certain fields and certain people, but must mean the all-out effort of all intelligent and creative people to bring about their solution. This at least must be our theoretical claim. That the implementation of these necessary ideals is still far away from us, is as little surprising as it is tragic. In the meantime, while fatal ABC weapons, a whirlpool-like population explosion, hunger, malnutrition, illiteracy and maddening violence threaten the very existence of our small planet, the chances for a "brave" new world lie as much with every individual as with a joint effort. In Alexander Kluge's film "Yesterday Girl" the last sub-title reads: "If only we knew that everybody is responsible for everybody, it would be paradise on earth." And as for the joint effort, I do not care whether for some time to come it continues to operate on a regional or even national basis, as long as it is earnestly devoted to the welfare of all nations. All the individual and joint efforts towards building a new society will have to integrate the traditional pillars of culture, the scholars and the artists, into the whole structure of a modern society. The beginnings have already been made: The imaginative architect builds Chandigarh, "On the Water-front," although "only" a film, challenges gangsters in American ports, the painter renders commercial advertising an object of art, the product of the scientist, the computer, produces poems and music, the philosopher pro-



Dr. Georg Lechner, the new Director of the Max Mueller Bhavan in New Delhi

vides a committed and angry youth with political guidelines, the theatre house turns into a stage on which historical events are faithfully reproduced and "real life" becomes a stage for theatrical happenings. Culture, finally, will in future have to comprise all those principles, abilities and basic attitudes which, according to Prof. Friedrich Edding of the Max Planck Institute of Educational Research in Germany, will be essential for any democratic industrialized society: The ability to continuously learn; the ability to think logically, analytically and critically, the ability to set goals and take decisions, the ability for team-work; the ability for standing periods of stress and strain, the ability to derive satisfaction from the fact that you can master a problem and a task; the preparedness to respect differences and freedom of others, the ability to solve conflicts in a rational way; the preparedness of the individual to develop a sense of responsibility for the whole society, the ability to protect oneself from the dangers of alienation and manipulation; and the ability for a truly creative pastime.

The Bible has held out the promise of a paradise and threat of a hell in another world. Today we know that both are well possible on this very earth, and the choice between the two is left to us.

Georg Lechner

"CHRIST UND WELT" FEATURES

AN INTERVIEW WITH MRS. INDIRA GANDHI

In a recent issue "Christ und Welt," a widely circulated West German Weekly on politics, literature and the arts, published from Stuttgart, carried a full page interview with Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, on the current political scene in India. The interviewer was the well-known journalist, author and TV script-writer, Dr. (Mrs.) Gisela Bonn.

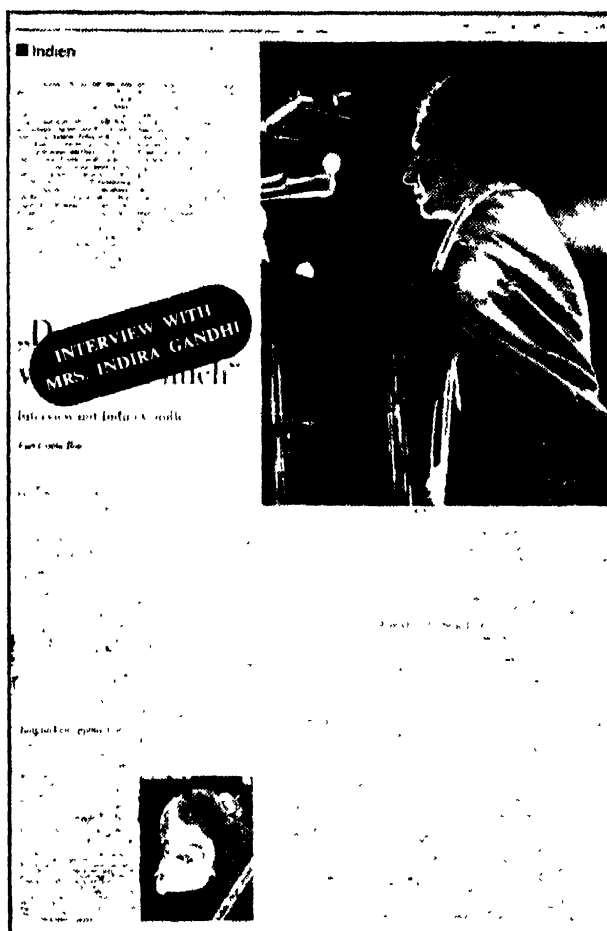
Dr. Gisela Bonn has been to this country a number of times, the last occasion being a few weeks ago when she headed a television team to shoot two documentary films on the Himalayas for the German TV Programme which has an audience of millions within and beyond the borders of the Federal Republic of Germany. In the course of her lecture-tours of the Indian sub-continent on a number of occasions she has also been able to build up personal contacts with a large cross-section of politicians, intellectuals, artists and eminent literary figures on the contemporary Indian scene. But what has won her most to Indian audiences is her book on India entitled "New Light From India" wherein she says: "India's importance for the whole world will no longer be underestimated by anybody." She believes that under the twin banners of spiritualism and politics, India has accepted a historic mission to nourish mankind's hope for peace and prosperity.



In the course of her latest visit to New Delhi, Dr. Gisela Bonn called on Prime Minister Indira Gandhi. Besides the interview for "Christ und Welt" the occasion provided her with an opportunity to establish personal contacts with the Indian Prime Minister—a practice she has maintained from the late Prime Ministers Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru and Mr. Lal Bahadur Shastri. A few excerpts from the replies Mrs. Indira Gandhi gave in the interview are given below:

DESCRIBING the broad aims before the Congress, Prime Minister Indira Gandhi observed: "Congress stands for democracy and secularism. In internal politics it stands for socialism but in matters of foreign policy it stands for non-alignment."

Speaking on further steps envisaged towards a better social order, Mrs. Indira Gandhi commented: "It is important to see that each individual step we take shows concrete results before the next step is taken. We have achieved a lot in the last 20 years but we have had also to put up with unavoidable disappointments in the programmes of economic development and in the sphere of industrial production. Time has come now to remove these setbacks and to see that our economic programme does not remain the concern of a few people. What steps



A page from the widely circulated German weekly, "Christ und Welt" which features the interview with Mrs. Indira Gandhi.

are necessary in this direction will be taken soon. I also believe that we need a more intensive industrialisation in the country."

Referring to the bank nationalisation measures and the party, Mrs. Indira Gandhi explained: "The bank nationalisation conforms to the principles of the Congress Party and it has enthused the people. People have welcomed the measure not because they believe that everything will change and poverty will disappear. One felt in general that it was a step in the right direction."

Explaining her concept of socialism the Prime Minister said: "Socialism in India must take into account the wishes and desires of all the sections of the society... It should be liberal and democratic in outlook... We should stick to our democratic methods."

Affirming her faith in democracy, Mrs. Indira Gandhi added: "The democratic system has its advantages and disadvantages but there is no short cut. Democracy may achieve results slowly but it develops individual personality in conformity with the dignity of man... Democracy in India has the special advantage, that it stands on a very broad base. It has deep roots in the people of India."



Ilse Aichinger **The lake spirits**

THEY very seldom put in an appearance in the summer, and if they do, people simply think they are other human beings, like themselves, and those who leave the lake when summer fades away never actually get to know them. Only when autumn begins to creep in on frosty feet do the spirits make their presence known. The only people who really become aware of their existence are those who come late or stay longer, or those who in the end do not know whether they should be counted as tourists or as spirits. For it is in the early autumn days in particular that the changes become so pronounced.

For example, there was the man who wanted to dock his boat and could not get his motor stopped. In the beginning he was not at all worried, fortunately it was a large lake, and so he simply turned around and headed towards the opposite shore, where there was a long line of big hotels brooded over by a chain of steep mountains farther to the west. It was a beautiful evening, and his children waved to him from the pier, but he was still unable to stop the motor, and so he pretended that he did not want to go ashore, and he turned about and sped back towards the east shore again. There, for the first time in the midst of a panorama of sailboats, distant shores and bold, inquisitive swans - bathed in the golden glow

(Continued on page 10)

of the setting sun, he felt the cold perspiration seeping out of his pores because his motor simply refused to be stopped. He shouted to his friends, who were sitting on the hotel terrace drinking coffee, and told them that he wanted to stay out a little longer, and they waved and shouted back that he should continue enjoying himself. The third time he approached the west shore he called out that he wanted to pick up his children, and to his children he shouted that he wanted to pick up his friends. Soon afterwards both children and friends disappeared, and on the fourth trip around he no longer needed to shout out an excuse to anyone.

He had discovered a hole in his petrol tank and found that the fuel had leaked out long ago, but that the lake water was still powering his motor. He had finally realized that he was indeed in a most uncomfortable situation, and that the size of the lake alone was not enough to rescue him from his predicament. The last steamer of the day passed by, and the happy people on board waved at him, but he did not wave back, instead he muttered to himself: "I hope that's the last boat I have to pass!" And that was the last one, too. The lake harbours were filled with sailboats at rest, and the hotel lights were dancing in the dark waters.

A thick blanket of fog began to rise from the lake. The poor man went back and forth, along the shores and in every direction. Somewhere in the darkness a girl dived into the wake trailing his boat, swam a little and then went back onto land.

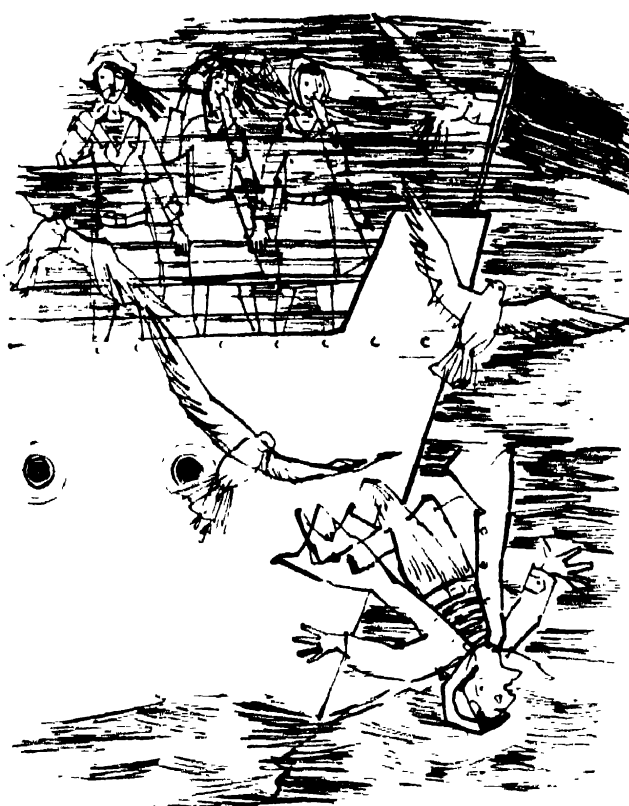
As his boat sheered through the mirror of the lake, he tried to repair the tank, but failed and so continued on and on and on. He eventually found comfort in the thought that sooner or later the tank would certainly drain the lake dry, and that, he reasoned, would be a rather unusual way for a boat to sink: to suck up all the water and then scrape to a halt on the dry lake-bed. Shortly after that it started raining, and he quickly abandoned his contemplations of an unusual sinking. The second time he passed the house in front of which the girl had been swimming, he saw that there was still a light on in one of the rooms, but further down the shore, in the room in which his children slept, it was already dark, and when he passed that place again a little later, he saw that the other light had been turned off too. The rain had

abated, but he felt that even that much less water offered him no real reason to console himself.

The next morning, his friends, having breakfast on the terrace, were surprised to see him out on the lake so early. His face beaming with unsuppressible pleasure, he shouted to them that summer was drawing to a close and he wanted to get the most possible out of it; and to his children, standing on the pier and staring wide-eyed at their unusually energetic father, he said the same. And on the following morning,

when they wanted to send a rescue party out to him, he refused to be helped; after having pretended to be completely happy the past two days, how could he allow a rescue party to come to his aid, he thought—especially since there was that girl who apparently looked forward every evening to diving into the waves made by his boat. On the fourth day he began to worry that people might laugh about him, but he consoled himself with the thought that probably this feeling, too, would soon leave him. And it did.

As autumn crept a little closer, first his friends and then his children returned to the city. The summer noises on the beaches and on the lake road gradually faded with the season, and only the sounds made by the waves and his motor still disturbed the autumn stillness. The fog hanging between the forest and the mountains grew denser day by day; the smoke curled lazily out of the chimneys and wrapped itself around the tree tops. The last one to leave the lake was the girl. He watched her put her suitcase in the car. She threw a kiss to him and thought: "If he were bewitched, I would stay longer, but he's too much of a pleasure-lover for me!"



He slipped on the wet deck and fell into the lake

Soon after that, out of desperation he steered his boat onto a pile of rocks. The boat was ripped apart from bow to stern—and from then on it started to fuel itself on air. The people living near the lake can still hear it zooming over their heads on autumn evenings.

Then there was the lady who vanished every time she took off her sunglasses, but this had not always been the case. At one time she used to play in the sand in the bright sun, and in those days she didn't wear any sunglasses. And then later there were times when she put on sunglasses as soon as the sun shone in her face and took them off when it disappeared—but she herself didn't disappear. That was a long time ago, however, and if she were asked when, she wouldn't be able to give an answer, and she would even take objection to such a question.

Her exceedingly great misfortune probably began the day she started leaving her sunglasses on even in the shade, that day in early summer when she was taking a drive with friends through the country and suddenly the skies turned cloudy, and they all took off their sunglasses except her.

(Continued on page 11)

ILSE AICHINGER: THE LAKE SPIRITS

But one should never wear dark glasses in the shade, they take revenge later. When she was sailing on a friend's yacht, some time later, and removed her sunglasses for a moment, she suddenly felt that she was becoming a nonentity—her arms and legs seemed to be dissolving in the east wind. And the east wind, pushing the sparkling white-caps across the lake, could have easily blown her overboard, if she had not been quick witted enough to put her sunglasses back on at once. Fortunately, the same east wind also brought good weather, sun and heat along with it, and wearing dark glasses the following few weeks was quite in order and attracted no undue attention. When she went dancing in the evenings, she explained to all those who asked why she was wearing sunglasses that she did so because of the bright lights, and soon after that many others began to imitate her. Of course no one knew that she also wore the glasses in bed at night because she slept with her window open and had no particular desire to be blown out of existence or to wake up some morning and find that she was not there.

When it turned cloudy and rainy for a while, she tried to take off her sunglasses once more, but as soon as she did she noticed she was beginning to dissolve again—like the first time, and she realized that the west wind, too, was intent on carrying her off. After that she never tried it again, but kept to herself and waited until the sun had returned. And the sun did return. And it continued coming and going all summer long. She went sailing on her friends' yachts again, played tennis, went swimming—did everything without once removing her sunglasses. She even kissed her boy friends without ever taking off her dark glasses. And she discovered that almost anything in the world could be accomplished with sunglasses perched on the bridge of her nose. That is, as long as summer lasted.

Then autumn came and gradually swept over the land. Most of her friends returned to the city. And she—what should she do about her sunglasses in the city? There, in the countryside, her secret dilemma was considered a rather curious, personal trait; and as long as it remained sunny and some of her friends were still there, nothing would change. But the winds became

more and more aggressive and slowly but surely blew the sun and her friends away. And taking off her sunglasses was, of course, out of the question.

What was to happen when winter came?

And then there was the case of the three girls who stood near the stern of a steamer and made fun of the only seaman on board. They embarked on the low-lying shore of the lake, went over to the mountainous side to have coffee, and then returned. From the very first moment, the seaman had noticed them laughing and talking to each other with their hands in front of their mouths, but he couldn't make out what they were saying because of the noise the steamer was creating. Nevertheless, he was strongly suspicious that their comments concerned him and the steamer; and when he climbed down from his seat next to the captain's to punch the passengers' tickets, he approached the girls and at the same time noticed that their laughing, looking at him and joking increased, and his suspicions were confirmed. He spoke sharply to them, asking them for their tickets; unfortunately they did have tickets, and there was nothing else he could do but punch the tickets and return them. Then one of the girls asked him if he didn't have a different job in the winter, and he answered "No." And then the three of them started to laugh again.

From that moment on he had the feeling that the peak of his cap had suddenly disappeared and he found it difficult to continue checking the rest of the tickets. He climbed back up to his seat, but this time he didn't ask the passengers' children to go along with him as he usually did. He gazed at the peaceful, green lake and watched the steamer's bow plough through the water—an ocean liner could not cut a neater furrow through the sea—but nothing gave him peace of mind that day. In fact, the sign: "Watch Your Head!" above the entrance to the cabins suddenly irritated him, and he was thoroughly exasperated about the black smoke that poured out of the funnel and blackened the fluttering flag at the stern—as though he were to blame for everything.

No, he didn't do anything else in the winter. Why did the steamer con-

The Author

Ilse Aichinger, the well-known German story-writer, was born in Vienna in 1921. Known for her distinctive style and depiction of the contemporary scene, she has been awarded a



number of prizes for her radio plays, scenarios and other scripts. Among her other achievements she is credited with the Group-47 prize and the Free Hanseatic City of Bremen Prize for Literature.

tinue making trips in the winter, they asked him a few minutes later. "Because of the mail!" he answered. Then they talked quietly to each other for a moment, and he felt more at ease for a while; but when the steamer drew alongside the landing stage and he looped the rope around the belaying peg, they began to laugh again—and did not stop laughing—even though he had made a perfect throw. An hour later the girls came on board again. In the meantime, the sky had grown darker, and when they were in the middle of the lake, it started to storm. The boat began to pitch in the heavy sea, and the seaman seized this opportunity to show the girls what he could do. He put on his oilskin coat and climbed over the rail and back again—far more often than necessary, busying himself with everything imaginable and unimaginable, to impress them with his importance, and it continued raining, harder and harder. All at once he slipped on the wet deck and fell into the lake. And since, like his brothers on the seven seas, he, too, had never learned to swim, and since the lake and the oceans are equally wet and both capable of drowning men, he drowned.

He "rests in peace" as his gravestone proclaims—for he was fished out of the lake and returned to the land. And the same three girls are still making the same sort of trips on the same steamer, still standing on the stern and laughing with their hands in front of their mouths. No one should let himself be disconcerted by them. It's always the same three.

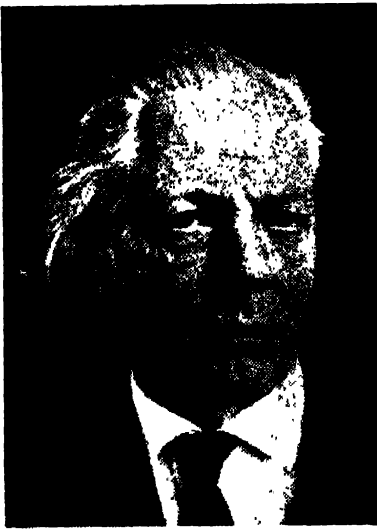
Courtesy: "Scala International"
Translated by: George Raymond Selden.



HANS WERNER HENZE

IN my music the old forms gain a new importance, even where the modernity of its sound patterns completely, or almost completely, prevents them from appearing on the surface...they are to me, as refreshing as dreams, but incredibly difficult of access; nevertheless the folly of attempting to get through to them seems to me the only thing worth living for," says Hans Werner Henze, the well-known German conductor and ballet director on his own art

Born in 1926 to a primary school teacher at Guetersloh, Henze began to compose at the age of 12. In 1942, he joined the College of Music in Brunswick as a student. In 1944, he was drafted to the army and taken a war prisoner. In 1946 he resumed his studies again at the Institute of Church Music in Heidelberg. At the same time he became a pupil of Wolfgang Fortner. In 1948 he went to Constance to act as a music assistant to Heinz Hilpert for about two years. Thereafter, he joined the Hesse State Theatre at Wiesbaden as conductor and art director for ballet. Since 1952 he has settled in Rome and conducts an advanced course for composers at the Mozarteum in Salzburg. His main love is opera. "Koenig Hirsch," "Der Prinz von Homburg," "Der junge Lord" and "Die Bassariden," are some of the fine specimens of his operatic works that have been very much admired all over the world.



BORIS BLACHER

BORIS Blacher, the well-known composer and conductor, was born at Neukhvang in Manchuria in 1903 and has had a restless childhood. He began to learn piano at an Italian Convent School in Hankow but in 1917 he joined one of the newly formed orchestras in Harbin where he began to play grand operas with only the piano scores. The result was such curiosities as Puccini's "Tosca," a la Tchaikovsky. His father was against his music studies but Boris found a teacher in composer Friedrich Koch at the Academy of Music. Later, he had to keep alive with harmonium playing in cinemas. During this period he composed his first work, "Konzertante Musik" which was presented by conductor Schuricht. Finally, he obtained a teaching post at the Dresden Conservatory where he wrote the oratorio, "The Grand Inquisitor," based on Dostoevsky's story. Its first performance in Berlin in 1947 coincided with his self-conducted chamber opera "Romeo and Juliet."

Blacher is particularly devoted to ballet because for him rhythm is the decisive factor in music. He has expanded upon traditional rhythmical and material resources and developed a technique of his own which he has extensively used in his "Ornaments for Piano" and "Ornaments for Orchestra." Since 1947, Blacher has taught at the Berlin Academy of Music whose directorship he took up in 1953.



WIELAND WAGNER

WIELAND Wagner, together with his brother Wolfgang, has been in charge of the Bayreuth Festival since 1949. He is known for freeing his grandfather's works from the trammels of the 19th century and for getting at the essence of his works by dispensing with its errors and misunderstandings that crept into unbiased judgments, both positive and negative. With his original production in the "New Bayreuth Style," he has succeeded in keeping Wagner's music alive and topical.

Son of Siegfried Wagner and born in Bayreuth in 1917, his artistic talents showed very distinctly. He studied painting, music and theatrical production largely on his own and has relied on his own flair and hard work. This has helped him to avoid being stereotyped. Like his famous grandfather he is a fanatical champion of total theatre. Thus, he believes, combines all the static and dynamic elements of a production in the true spirit of the work. Wieland Wagner is also known for his independent works. Many people at home and abroad are familiar with his other productions which include Gluck's "Orpheus," Beethoven's "Fidelio," Orff's "Antigonae," and Berg's "Lulu" and "Wozzeck." He is particularly fond of Bach, Mozart, Ravel, Schoenberg and Orff.

From: "Portraits From German Intellectual Life" by Paul Swiridoff
Publisher: Guenther Neske, Pfullingen.

COMMON TIES BETWEEN

INDIA AND WEST GERMANY

BY

DR. BARBARA SCHUETZ-SEVIN

Dr. Barbara Schuetz-Sevin, an eminent German author and an outstanding figure among university women, will shortly be visiting this country on a lecture tour of India. In the following article the well-known journalist and political commentator discusses the deep impact Mahatma Gandhi's philosophy has had on the way of life in West Germany and indicates the common goals the two countries can pursue in a spirit of partnership.

IN Germany, too, the Gandhi Centenary has a special significance. Not only that big celebrations were held, a book has been brought out, and a symposium of men and women on whom the great Indian has had an impact. It is more than that. Gandhi has helped us on our way to practise non-violence in our democracy which now has taken firm roots among our people.

The results of our elections show this very clearly. The extremists of the right and on the left have been rejected by the electors. None of these parties received enough votes to be represented in the German Parliament. Our friends in the world thus got the reassurance that Germany will continue on the path it has adopted in the post-war period. More than that the elections have proved that even unpopular policies involving concessions, are accepted by the population for the sake of peace and understanding with our neighbours. The extreme right, the neo-nazi NPD party, tried to whip up resentment against that policy and its advocates, but failed.

No doubt, the influence of Gandhi can be felt in the proposals of the German Government to exchange pledges of non-violence. With this pledge, freely entered into, Germany hopes to pave the way for better relations, also with those nations who still have little contact with our government and where there are still problems to be dealt with.



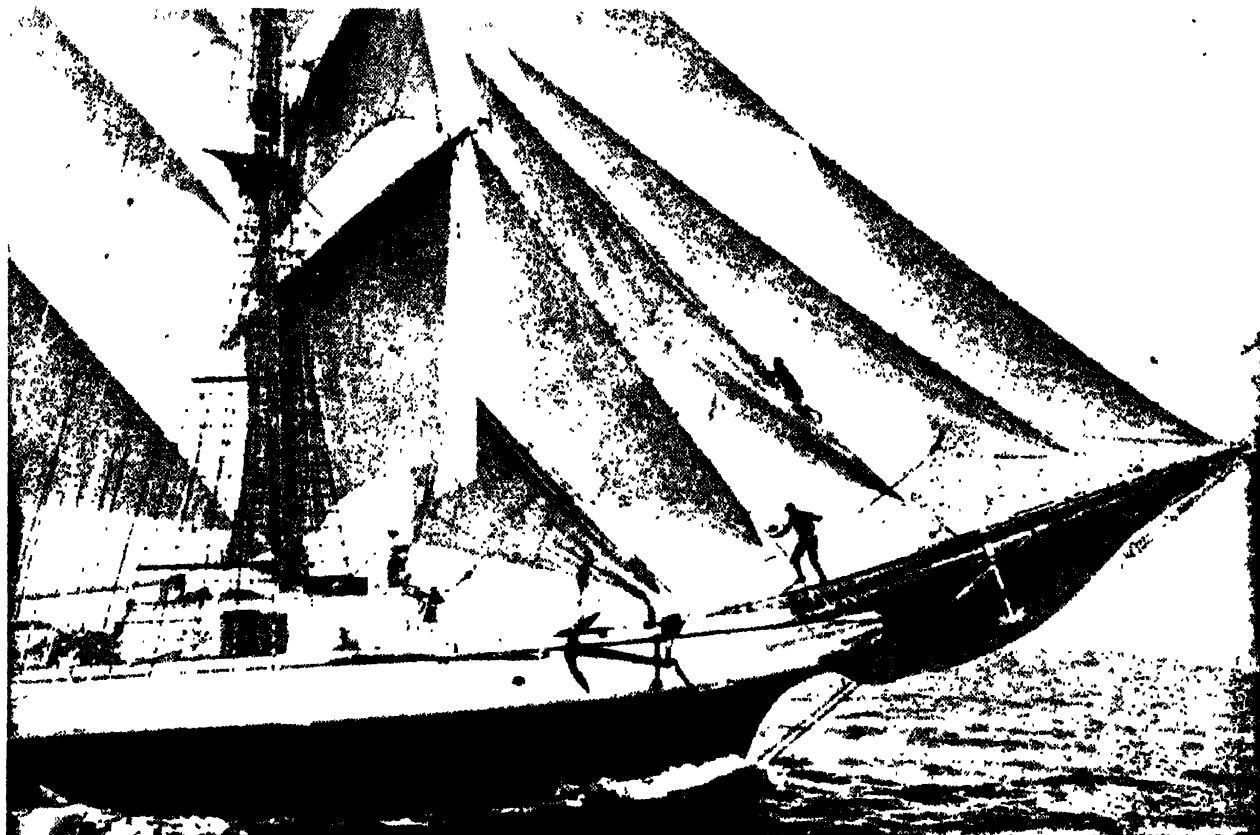
The German journalist, author and political commentator, Dr. Barbara Schuetz-Sevin (right), in conversation with the late President Dr. Zakir Husain

Through the election results the German people have endorsed this policy of the government and its continuance is thus assured. The new government of the Socialists and the Free Democrats will, without any doubt, try to move even more determinedly in this direction.

On the one hand we have made economic progress and were thus able, for instance, to integrate the millions of refugees in our country. On the other hand the War has left us with the legacy of the division of our country. The Indian people know what this means. Here again, non-violence comes in. The Germans never will give up the goal to be reunited again. But of course we know that in Eastern Germany a different social system has developed and that we have to come to some form of peaceful cooperation with East Berlin. We have to take the hard road of convincing the world that the re-unification of Germany is in the interest of all nations. Hardest of all, we have to convince our Eastern neighbours. This is our aim. India has also, with determination and sacrifices, won her freedom from a mighty empire. I often think of the words of an Indian friend who once told me: "As long as you all really want it, you will achieve the peaceful re-unification of your country at the end, just as we have achieved our independence."

But then, we know that there are more and more grave problems in the world. Just as we count on the help of our friends, we try to take our share in the greatest challenge of our time to close the gap between the North and South, between the industrialized nations and the developing countries. Partnership is the goal of our epoch that will lead us out of the impasse partnership in industry, partnership with youth, partnership between the sexes and now also on the international level - partnership between North and South. Unless we succeed in removing this tragic gap, the danger will be as great for mankind as the atom bomb. Every nerve has to be strained to implement this concept of partnership. It has to be realised that to a far greater extent a whole new world has to be gained. It is not a question of giving, but of give and take. New forces spring from this cooperation. After the war, people felt this urge to build a new world, to leave behind the old structures that had brought so much grief to the nations. We have to recapture that spirit and open our minds to new ideas. It will involve hardships and sacrifices but it will open new vistas for us. We have to accept the idea of permanent reform, permanent change, only then shall we attain a just society, within our countries and in the family of nations.

"Regina Maris"—A Voyage of Dreams



"Regina Maris" an old Norwegian schooner, which sailed to the Cape Horn to re-enact Captain Cook's adventurous voyage. The thrills of the voyage provide the main fabric of the West German documentary film "Regina Maris."

"REGINA Maris," a full length colour documentary entered for the Fourth International Film Festival of India, has been described as a "Voyage of Dreams Under Full Sail." Rightly so, for it brings on to the screen the youth's greatest dream the adventure of sailing round Cape Horn which continues to be as hazardous and thrilling today as in the days of early seafaring. Being a documentary, it is naturally an eye-witness account of an old schooner barque, "Regina Maris," which struggles with the mighty sea waves all the way to the South Pole. In so doing it re-enacts Captain James Cook's epoch-making voyage round Cape Horn in the late 18th century.

The 20th century skipper is a rich Norwegian ship-owner, Captain Siegfried Wilson, who, along with his brother, makes an old schooner sea-worthy again and hires the German cinematographer Klaus Peter Hanusa to keep a visual record of a voyage which, without technological facilities, retains all the elements of a real adventure. On the completion of the voyage when the

rushes of the filmic record were first screened to the 400 members of the Cape Horner, a club of veteran seafarers, a sensation was created by the excellent film strips. Director-Cameraman Klaus Peter Hanusa had



The seafarer, Captain Wilson, who is also the hero of the film

to show. Soon the Munich film producer, Theo Maria Werner, heard about the thrilling round-the-world voyage by the old schooner and capitalised on "this excellent material" where in the words of Klaus Hebecker "most of the pictures speak for themselves." Petra Pelný, who edited the film, sequenced the dramatic scenes and made a full length feature out of it. Joachim Heider and Michael Holm gave to it a third dimension, that is, exquisite music to go with the theme. All told, the film began to ride the high wave of popularity even before it was actually released. Radio Luxembourg soon got the skipper and his famous seafaring crew signed up for a voyage of show business for the benefit of millions of TV and radio fans all over Europe.

"Regina Maris," the colourful adventure of a "Voyage of Dreams Under Full Sail," is therefore bound to thrill the hearts of young people everywhere, especially those for whom Captain Cook's high adventure into the seas means one of the highest achievements the world youth can ever aspire for.

DR. GEORG LECHNER'S APPROACH

TOWARDS A "BRAVE NEW WORLD"

Himself a man of letters and arts, Dr. Georg Lechner, the new Director of the Max Mueller Bhavan in New Delhi, has a vast fund of experience to draw upon in the sphere of directing cultural institutes both in Rangoon and Calcutta. A strong advocate of the role the Max Mueller Bhavan has to play in the social and cultural life of this country, he feels that under the changed concept of culture the success of any cultural institute has to be measured by the extent it is able to help man in facing the social challenges of the time. In the following article Dr. Lechner explains how individual and collective effort can be made to usher in a better world.

C*CULTURAL exchange is as old as civilization. It has always been a token of man's desire to come to terms with himself in the midst of a dazzling diversity of attitudes and traditions. Often enough, the cultural impact from outside was part and parcel of a general, religious, military or economic conquest, from the Greeks and Romans in Europe or the Aryans and Moghuls in India to the American way of life today. But often enough also, the flow of cultural exchanges did not so much depend on any epoch-making single historical event, like the Norman conquest of 1066, but rather on the intrinsic laws governing the arts and the sciences and the people who embody them. Thus, the dialogue between philosophers, scientists, poets, musicians, painters and sculptors across the centuries, although hampered by lack of information, has been of the happiest nature and has outlived numerous political systems. But whereas the benefits of culture were in previous centuries almost exclusively reserved for the privileged classes, the world has, since the French Revolution and Karl Marx, attempted to instil the word 'culture' with an altogether new meaning. Quite successfully and at the same time quite unsuccessfully so until now. Successfully, because the fruits of the sciences and the arts have now reached a greater number of people than ever before, unsuccessfully, because the conditions prevailing in many countries prevent even more people than ever before from enjoying them. But since we have launched ourselves headlong on the way to ever greater scientific and technological achievements, we must, willy-nilly together, in future not only plan an efficient control system of nuclear weapons but also our joint weapons against population explosion, illiteracy, poverty and any other*

form of dictatorship and violence. The conquest which we have to fight for, is, therefore, no longer one of one country over the other, but of a universal nature and concerned with all the major problems of the present world. And in this struggle culture can no longer be restricted to certain fields and certain people, but must mean the all-out effort of all intelligent and creative people to bring about their solution. This at least must be our theoretical claim. That the implementation of these necessary ideals is still far away from us, is as little surprising as it is tragic. In the meantime, while fatal ABC weapons, a whirlpool-like population explosion, hunger, malnutrition, illiteracy and maddening violence threaten the very existence of our small planet, the chances for a "brave" new world lie as much with every individual as with a joint effort. In Alexander Kluge's film "Yesterday Girl" the last sub-title reads: "If only we knew that everybody is responsible for everybody, it would be paradise on earth." And as for the joint effort, I do not care whether for some time to come it continues to operate on a regional or even national basis, as long as it is earnestly devoted to the welfare of all nations. All the individual and joint efforts towards building a new society will have to integrate the traditional pillars of culture, the scholars and the artists, into the whole structure of a modern society. The beginnings have already been made: The imaginative architect builds Chandigarh, "On the Water-front," although "only" a film, challenges gangsters in American ports, the painter renders commercial advertising an object of art, the product of the scientist, the computer, produces poems and music, the philosopher pro-



Dr. Georg Lechner, the new Director of the Max Mueller Bhavan in New Delhi

vides a committed and angry youth with political guidelines, the theatre house turns into a stage on which historical events are faithfully reproduced and "real life" becomes a stage for theatrical happenings. Culture, finally, will in future have to comprise all those principles, abilities and basic attitudes which, according to Prof. Friedrich Edding of the Max Planck Institute of Educational Research in Germany, will be essential for any democratic industrialized society: The ability to continuously learn; the ability to think logically, analytically and critically; the ability to set goals and take decisions; the ability for team-work, the ability for standing periods of stress and strain; the ability to derive satisfaction from the fact that you can master a problem and a task; the preparedness to respect differences and freedom of others, the ability to solve conflicts in a rational way; the preparedness of the individual to develop a sense of responsibility for the whole society, the ability to protect oneself from the dangers of alienation and manipulation; and the ability for a truly creative pastime.

The Bible has held out the promise of a paradise and threat of a hell in another world. Today we know that both are well possible on this very earth, and the choice between the two is left to us.

Georg Lechner

“CHRIST UND WELT” FEATURES

AN INTERVIEW WITH MRS. INDIRA GANDHI

In a recent issue “Christ und Welt,” a widely circulated West German Weekly on politics, literature and the arts, published from Stuttgart, carried a full page interview with Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, on the current political scene in India. The interviewer was the well-known journalist, author and TV script-writer, Dr. (Mrs.) Gisela Bonn.

Dr. Gisela Bonn has been to this country a number of times, the last occasion being a few weeks ago when she headed a television team to shoot two documentary films on the Himalayas for the German TV Programme which has an



audience of millions within and beyond the borders of the Federal Republic of Germany. In the course of her lecture-tours of the Indian sub-continent on a number of occasions she has also been able to build up personal contacts with a large cross-section of politicians, intellectuals, artists and eminent literary figures on the contemporary Indian scene. But what has won her most to Indian audiences is her book on India entitled “New Light From

India” wherein she says, “India’s importance for the whole world will no longer be underestimated by anybody.” She believes that under the twin banners of spiritualism and politics, India has accepted a historic mission to nourish mankind’s hope for peace and prosperity.

In the course of her latest visit to New Delhi, Dr. Gisela Bonn called on Prime Minister Indira Gandhi. Besides the interview for “Christ und Welt” the occasion provided her with an opportunity to establish personal contacts with the Indian Prime Minister—a practice she has maintained from the late Prime Ministers Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru and Mr. Lal Bahadur Shastri. A few excerpts from the replies Mrs. Indira Gandhi gave in the interview are given below :

DESCRIBING the broad aims before the Congress, Prime Minister Indira Gandhi observed: “Congress stands for democracy and secularism. In internal politics it stands for socialism but in matters of foreign policy it stands for non-alignment.”

Speaking on further steps envisaged towards a better social order, Mrs. Indira Gandhi commented: “It is important to see that each individual step we take shows concrete results before the next step is taken. We have achieved a lot in the last 20 years but we have had also to put up with unavoidable disappointments in the programmes of economic development and in the sphere of industrial production. Time has come now to remove these setbacks and to see that our economic programme does not remain the concern of a few people. What steps

■ Indien

INTERVIEW WITH
MRS. INDIRA GANDHI

Interview with Indira Gandhi

Christ und Welt



A page from the widely circulated German weekly, “Christ und Welt” which features the interview with Mrs. Indira Gandhi.

are necessary in this direction will be taken soon. I also believe that we need a more intensive industrialisation in the country.”

Referring to the bank nationalisation measures and the party, Mrs. Indira Gandhi explained : “The bank nationalisation conforms to the principles of the Congress Party and it has enthused the people. People have welcomed the measure not because they believe that everything will change and poverty will disappear. One felt in general that it was a step in the right direction.”

Explaining her concept of socialism the Prime Minister said: “Socialism in India must take into account the wishes and desires of all the sections of the society. . . . It should be liberal and democratic in outlook We should stick to our democratic methods.”

Affirming her faith in democracy, Mrs. Indira Gandhi added: “The democratic system has its advantages and disadvantages but there is no short cut. Democracy may achieve results slowly but it develops individual personality in conformity with the dignity of man Democracy in India has the special advantage, that it stands on a very broad base. It has deep roots in the people of India.”



Ilse Aichinger **The lake spirits**

THEY very seldom put in an appearance in the summer, and if they do, people simply think they are other human beings, like themselves; and those who leave the lake when summer fades away never actually get to know them. Only when autumn begins to creep in on frosty feet do the spirits make their presence known. The only people who really become aware of their existence are those who come late or stay longer, or those who in the end do not know whether they should be counted as tourists or as spirits. For it is in the early autumn days in particular that the changes become so pronounced.

For example, there was the man who wanted to dock his boat and could not get his motor stopped. In the beginning he was not at all worried, fortunately it was a large lake, and so he simply turned around and headed towards the opposite shore, where there was a long line of big hotels brooded over by a chain of steep mountains farther to the west. It was a beautiful evening, and his children waved to him from the pier, but he was still unable to stop the motor, and so he pretended that he did not want to go ashore, and he turned about and sped back towards the east shore again. There, for the first time in the midst of a panorama of sailboats, distant shores and bold, inquisitive swans—bathed in the golden glow

(Continued on page 10)

of the setting sun, he felt the cold perspiration seeping out of his pores because his motor simply refused to be stopped. He shouted to his friends, who were sitting on the hotel terrace drinking coffee, and told them that he wanted to stay out a little longer, and they waved and shouted back that he should continue enjoying himself. The third time he approached the west shore he called out that he wanted to pick up his children, and to his children he shouted that he wanted to pick up his friends. Soon afterwards both children and friends disappeared, and on the fourth trip around he no longer needed to shout out an excuse to anyone.

He had discovered a hole in his petrol tank and found that the fuel had leaked out long ago, but that the lake water was still powering his motor. He had finally realized that he was indeed in a most uncomfortable situation, and that the size of the lake alone was not enough to rescue him from his predicament. The last steamer of the day passed by, and the happy people on board waved at him, but he did not wave back, instead he muttered to himself: "I hope that's the last boat I have to pass!" And that was the last one, too. The lake harbours were filled with sailboats at rest, and the hotel lights were dancing in the dark waters.

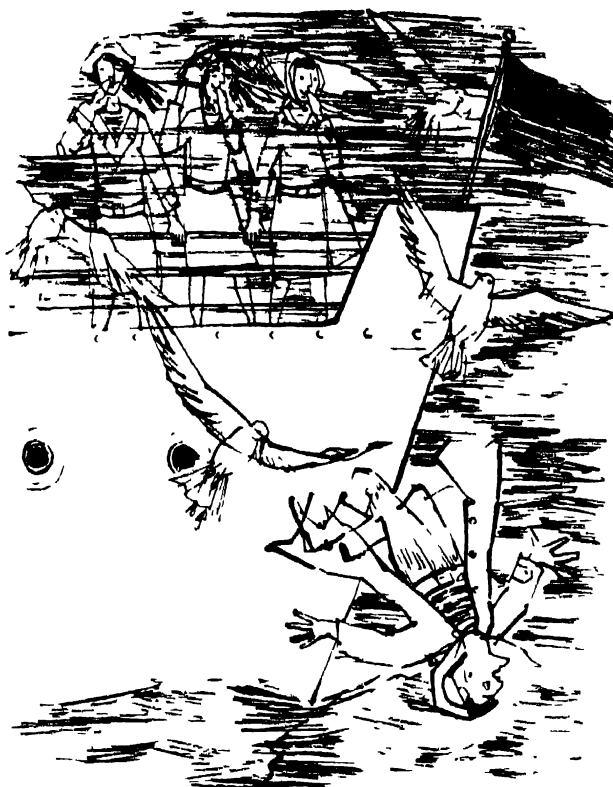
A thick blanket of fog began to rise from the lake. The poor man went back and forth, along the shores and in every direction. Somewhere in the darkness a girl dived into the wake trailing his boat, swam a little and then went back onto land.

As his boat sliced through the mirror of the lake, he tried to repair the tank, but failed and so continued on and on and on. He eventually found comfort in the thought that sooner or later the tank would certainly drain the lake dry, and that, he reasoned, would be a rather unusual way for a boat to sink: to suck up all the water and then scrape to a halt on the dry lake-bed. Shortly after that it started raining, and he quickly abandoned his contemplations of an unusual sinking. The second time he passed the house in front of which the girl had been swimming, he saw that there was still a light on in one of the rooms, but further down the shore, in the room in which his children slept, it was already dark, and when he passed that place again a little later, he saw that the other light had been turned off too. The rain had

abated, but he felt that even that much less water offered him no real reason to console himself.

The next morning, his friends, having breakfast on the terrace, were surprised to see him out on the lake so early. His face beaming with unsuppressible pleasure, he shouted to them that summer was drawing to a close and he wanted to get the most possible out of it; and to his children, standing on the pier and staring wide-eyed at their unusually energetic father, he said the same. And on the following morning, when they wanted to send a rescue party out to him, he refused to be helped; after having pretended to be completely happy the past two days, how could he allow a rescue party to come to his aid, he thought—especially since there was that girl who apparently looked forward every evening to diving into the waves made by his boat. On the fourth day he began to worry that people might laugh about him, but he consoled himself with the thought that probably this feeling, too, would soon leave him. And it did.

As autumn crept a little closer, first his friends and then his children returned to the city. The summer noises on the beaches and on the lake road gradually faded with the season, and only the sounds made by the waves and his motor still disturbed the autumn stillness. The fog hanging between the forest and the mountains grew denser day by day; the smoke curled lazily out of the chimneys and wrapped itself around the tree tops. The last one to leave the lake was the girl. He watched her put her suitcase in the car. She threw a kiss to him and thought: "If he were bewitched, I would stay longer, but he's too much of a pleasure-lover for me!"



He slipped on the wet deck and fell into the lake

Soon after that, out of desperation he steered his boat onto a pile of rocks. The boat was ripped apart from bow to stern—and from then on it started to fuel itself on air. The people living near the lake can still hear it zooming over their heads on autumn evenings.

Then there was the lady who vanished every time she took off her sunglasses, but this had not always been the case. At one time she used to play in the sand in the bright sun, and in those days she didn't wear any sunglasses. And then later there were times when she put on sunglasses as soon as the sun shone in her face and took them off when it disappeared—but she herself didn't disappear. That was a long time ago, however, and if she were asked when, she wouldn't be able to give an answer, and she would even take objection to such a question.

Her exceedingly great misfortune probably began the day she started leaving her sunglasses on even in the shade, that day in early summer when she was taking a drive with friends through the country and suddenly the skies turned cloudy, and they all took off their sunglasses except her.

(Continued on page 11)

ILSE AICHINGER: THE LAKE SPIRITS

But one should never wear dark glasses in the shade, they take revenge later. When she was sailing on a friend's yacht, some time later, and removed her sunglasses for a moment, she suddenly felt that she was becoming a nonentity—her arms and legs seemed to be dissolving in the east wind. And the east wind, pushing the sparkling white-caps across the lake, could have easily blown her overboard, if she had not been quick witted enough to put her sunglasses back on at once. Fortunately, the same east wind also brought good weather, sun and heat along with it, and wearing dark glasses the following few weeks was quite in order and attracted no undue attention. When she went dancing in the evenings, she explained to all those who asked why she was wearing sunglasses that she did so because of the bright lights, and soon after that many others began to imitate her. Of course no one knew that she also wore the glasses in bed at night because she slept with her window open and had no particular desire to be blown out of existence or to wake up some morning and find that she was not there.

When it turned cloudy and rainy for a while, she tried to take off her sunglasses once more, but as soon as she did she noticed she was beginning to dissolve again—like the first time, and she realized that the west wind, too, was intent on carrying her off. After that she never tried it again, but kept to herself and waited until the sun had returned. And the sun did return. And it continued coming and going all summer long. She went sailing on her friends' yachts again, played tennis, went swimming—did everything without once removing her sunglasses. She even kissed her boy friends without ever taking off her dark glasses. And she discovered that almost anything in the world could be accomplished with sunglasses perched on the bridge of her nose. That is, as long as summer lasted.

Then autumn came and gradually swept over the land. Most of her friends returned to the city. And she—what should she do about her sunglasses in the city? There, in the countryside, her secret dilemma was considered a rather curious, personal trait; and as long as it remained sunny and some of her friends were still there, nothing would change. But the winds became

more and more aggressive and slowly but surely blew the sun and her friends away. And taking off her sunglasses was, of course, out of the question.

What was to happen when winter came?

And then there was the case of the three girls who stood near the stern of a steamer and made fun of the only seaman on board. They embarked on the low-lying shore of the lake, went over to the mountainous side to have coffee, and then returned. From the very first moment, the seaman had noticed them laughing and talking to each other with their hands in front of their mouths, but he couldn't make out what they were saying because of the noise the steamer was creating. Nevertheless, he was strongly suspicious that their comments concerned him and the steamer; and when he climbed down from his seat next to the captain's to punch the passengers' tickets, he approached the girls and at the same time noticed that their laughing, looking at him and joking increased, and his suspicions were confirmed. He spoke sharply to them, asking them for their tickets; unfortunately they did have tickets, and there was nothing else he could do but punch the tickets and return them. Then one of the girls asked him if he didn't have a different job in the winter, and he answered "No." And then the three of them started to laugh again.

From that moment on he had the feeling that the peak of his cap had suddenly disappeared and he found it difficult to continue checking the rest of the tickets. He climbed back up to his seat, but this time he didn't ask the passengers' children to go along with him as he usually did. He gazed at the peaceful, green lake and watched the steamer's bow plough through the water—an ocean liner could not cut a neater furrow through the sea—but nothing gave him peace of mind that day. In fact, the sign: "Watch Your Head!" above the entrance to the cabins suddenly irritated him, and he was thoroughly exasperated about the black smoke that poured out of the funnel and blackened the fluttering flag at the stern—as though he were to blame for everything.

No, he didn't do anything else in the winter. Why did the steamer con-

The Author

Ilse Aichinger, the wellknown German story-writer, was born in Vienna in 1921. Known for her distinctive style and depiction of the contemporary scene, she has been awarded a



number of prizes for her radio plays, scenarios and other scripts. Among her other achievements she is credited with the Group-47 prize and the Free Hanseatic City of Bremen Prize for Literature.

tinue making trips in the winter, they asked him a few minutes later. "Because of the mail!" he answered. Then they talked quietly to each other for a moment, and he felt more at ease for a while; but when the steamer drew alongside the landing stage and he looped the rope around the belaying peg, they began to laugh again—and did not stop laughing—even though he had made a perfect throw. An hour later the girls came on board again. In the meantime, the sky had grown darker, and when they were in the middle of the lake, it started to storm. The boat began to pitch in the heavy sea, and the seaman seized this opportunity to show the girls what he could do. He put on his oilskin coat and climbed over the rail and back again—far more often than necessary, busying himself with everything imaginable and unimaginable, to impress them with his importance, and it continued raining, harder and harder. All at once he slipped on the wet deck and fell into the lake. And since, like his brothers on the seven seas, he, too, had never learned to swim, and since the lake and the oceans are equally wet and both capable of drowning men, he drowned.

He "rests in peace" as his grave-stone proclaims—for he was fished out of the lake and returned to the land. And the same three girls are still making the same sort of trips on the same steamer, still standing on the stern and laughing with their hands in front of their mouths. No one should let himself be disconcerted by them. It's always the same three.

Courtesy: "Scale International"
Translated by: George Raymond Selden.



HANS WERNER HENZE

IN my music the old forms gain a new importance, even where the modernity of its sound patterns completely, or almost completely, prevents them from appearing on the surface...they are to me...as refreshing as dreams, but incredibly difficult of access; nevertheless the folly of attempting to get through to them seems to me the only thing worth living for," says Hans Werner Henze, the well-known German conductor and ballet director on his own art.

Born in 1926 to a primary school teacher at Guetersloh, Henze began to compose at the age of 12. In 1942, he joined the College of Music in Brunswick as a student. In 1944, he was drafted to the army and taken a war prisoner. In 1946 he resumed his studies again at the Institute of Church Music in Heidelberg. At the same time he became a pupil of Wolfgang Fortner. In 1948 he went to Constance to act as a music assistant to Heinz Hilpert for about two years. Thereafter, he joined the Hesse State Theatre at Wiesbaden as conductor and art director for ballet. Since 1952 he has settled in Rome and conducts an advanced course for composers at the Mozarteum in Salzburg. His main love is opera. "Koenig Hirsch," "Der Prinz von Homburg," "Der junge Lord" and "Die Bassariden," are some of the fine specimens of his operatic works that have been very much admired all over the world.



BORIS BLACHER

BORIS Blacher, the well-known composer and conductor, was born at Nevkhvang in Manchuria in 1903 and has had a restless childhood. He began to learn piano at an Italian Convent School in Hankow but in 1917 he joined one of the newly formed orchestras in Harbin where he began to play grand operas with only the piano scores. The result was such curiosities as Puccini's "Tosca," a la Tchaikovsky. His father was against his music studies but Boris found a teacher in composer Friedrich Koch at the Academy of Music. Later, he had to keep alive with harmonium playing in cinemas. During this period he composed his first work, "Konzertante Musik" which was presented by conductor Schuricht. Finally, he obtained a teaching post at the Dresden Conservatory where he wrote the oratorio, "The Grand Inquisitor," based on Dostoevsky's story. Its first performance in Berlin in 1947 coincided with his self-conducted chamber opera "Romeo and Juliet."

Blacher is particularly devoted to ballet because for him rhythm is the decisive factor in music. He has expanded upon traditional rhythmical and material resources and developed a technique of his own which he has extensively used in his "Ornaments for Piano" and "Ornaments for Orchestra." Since 1947, Blacher has taught at the Berlin Academy of Music whose directorship he took up in 1953.



WIELAND WAGNER

WIELAND Wagner, together with his brother Wolfgang, has been in charge of the Bayreuth Festival since 1949. He is known for freeing his grandfather's works from the trammels of the 19th century and for getting at the essence of his works by dispensing with its errors and misunderstandings that crept into unbiased judgments, both positive and negative. With his original production in the "New Bayreuth Style," he has succeeded in keeping Wagner's music alive and topical.

Son of Siegfried Wagner and born in Bayreuth in 1917, his artistic talents showed very distinctly. He studied painting, music and theatrical production largely on his own and has relied on his own flair and hard work. This has helped him to avoid being stereotyped. Like his famous grandfather he is a fanatical champion of total theatre. This, he believes, combines all the static and dynamic elements of a production in the true spirit of the work. Wieland Wagner is also known for his independent works. Many people at home and abroad are familiar with his other productions which include Gluck's "Orpheus," Beethoven's "Fidelio," Orff's "Antigone," and Berg's "Lulu" and "Wozzeck." He is particularly fond of Bach, Mozart, Ravel, Schoenberg and Orff.

From: "Portraits From German Intellectual Life" by Paul Swiridoff
Publisher: Guenther Neske, Pfullingen.

DAMYANTI CHOWLA'S

INDIAN ART EXHIBITION IN WEST GERMANY

Mrs. Damyanti Chowla, the well-known Indian artist, will be exhibiting her paintings at the Galerie Fischinger in Stuttgart in the Spring of 1970. Already known to West German circles of art, the widely circulated "Berliner Morgenpost" described her work as "paintings that reveal talent and poetic sensitivity."

THE well-known Indian artist, Mrs.

Damyanti Chowla, will soon be showing her paintings to lovers of art at a series of exhibitions in the Federal Republic of Germany. A number of her latest creations will be on view at the Galerie Fischinger in Stuttgart in the coming Spring which is expected to be followed up by exhibitions at Galerie Am Durerhaus in Nuerenberg and other leading art galleries in other major towns of the Federal Republic of Germany.

It is not for the first time that Mrs. Damyanti Chowla will be showing her paintings to the West German public. Most people in the West German art circles are already familiar with her work. In June 1967, when an exhibition of her paintings was organised at the

Haus Am Luetzowplatz in West Berlin, the "Berliner Morgenpost," a well-known Berlin daily, commented "nearly all the pictures reveal talent and poetic sensitivity." Mr. H. Albertz, the then Governing Mayor of Berlin, also welcomed the exhibition that promised to "strengthen and deepen the many-sided cultural relations between the Indian and the German people."



Mrs. Chowla whose paintings will be exhibited in Stuttgart soon

Mrs. Damyanti Chowla, who holds diplomas in painting from the Lahore School of Fine Arts and the Slade School of Art in London, is one of the leading painters of India today. She has a num-

ber of solo exhibitions to her credit that were organised in London, West Berlin, Moscow and in almost all the



"The Horse And The Rider," a much admired canvas, brings out the Indian artist's love for sophistication, economy of form and colour

Mrs. Damyanti Chowla's "Toy Horse" is a typical example of her artistic style

major cities of India. What is more, West Berlin's Twentieth Century Art Gallery acquired some of her works some time ago, where they are on permanent display. In India, her murals in oil colours, tempera, glass, collage, mosaic, plastics and concrete have decorated many a public building or pavilion at international fairs and national exhibitions.

Mrs. Damyanti Chowla is regarded as a senior Indian artist whose artistic creations are well-known and have been extensively reviewed by most art critics in every major Indian newspaper.

"I try not to imitate nature but to capture the spirit it represents," says Mrs. Chowla on her approach to art. For her art is a powerful medium for the expression of emotions. New forms of creations are her sole concern. The colours she chooses are not descriptive but are evocative of her mood. Technically speaking, she can be said to have arrived at a distinct style of her own. All together, her paintings breathe a mature and serene simplicity.

Commenting on a recent exhibition of her paintings, "The Statesman" described Mrs. Chowla's works as a "treasure house throwing open a whole new world of form, colour and emotion."



THE avant garde spirit in modern living is already sweeping interior decoration and furnishing in West Germany—a fact illustrated above by the reclining chair of tomorrow's drawing room. Comprising an assembly of plastic balls in tapestry designs, it embodies the latest concept in modern furniture that retains shape and is easy to care. Apart from giving complete relaxation, it also adds colour to the modern home.



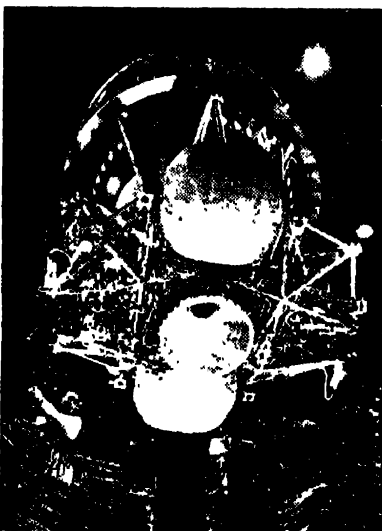
WITH the manufacture of the "Subtraction Instrument" above, the study of X-ray films for location of the diseased spot is no longer a matter of expert study. With the assistance of this Siemens instrument, any doctor will now be able to see the diagnostic details of an X-ray film. The instrument eliminates irksome bone shadows by lighting certain sections of the picture.



THIS eye-catching view of cars at the Cologne harbour is only an eloquent comment on the German car industry which exports nearly 45 per cent of the nearly 13 million cars it produces annually. Germany not only occupies a leading place in world's automobile industry but also keeps its tradition in producing cars that maintain top performance and economic operation.



THE nightie designed to give an angelic look to the wearer is no distant dream. In fact, it is already out from the fashion designer's studio. With graceful and ankle-touching falls, this night robe, made of soft and light nylon charmeuse, was presented by a leading concern at a Munich fashion show. The plunging neckline is decorated with an exquisite lace-work which goes all-around and also encircles the waist-line.



WEST Germany has been commissioned by the European Space Programme Organisation to supply space hardware for intensive space probes. This has increased its stature as a manufacturer of third-stage carriers which place satellites into orbit. The tests of "Europa 1" at a Munich high vacuum chamber (above) is a recent proof of its manufacturing skill of carrier rockets with a great thrust potential.



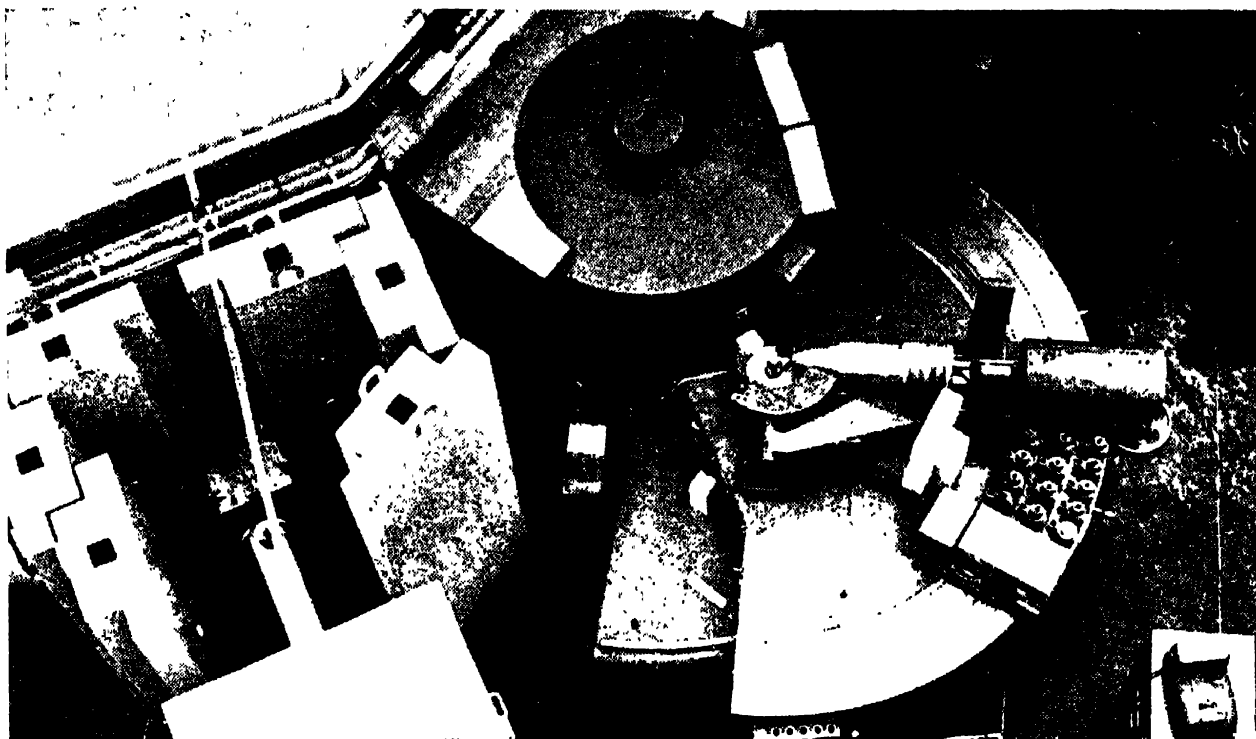
SCHOOL TV programmes, as part of the school curricula, get top priority in the Federal Republic today. The importance attached to this medium of instruction became evident when recently the first of the 3,000 sets was presented to school children in Neuss. During this winter alone, the West German Radio proposes to telecast 110 special programmes of 20 minutes each.



THE 28-year old silversmith, Klaus Pechstein, from Linz made swimming history recently when he swam the full length of the river Rhine. Starting from Illanz in Switzerland, Pechstein swam a total of 1280 kms, and ended up at the Hook in Holland. During the 30-day marathon swim, the ace swimmer lived only on liquid oatmeal, fruit juice and three cigarettes a day.



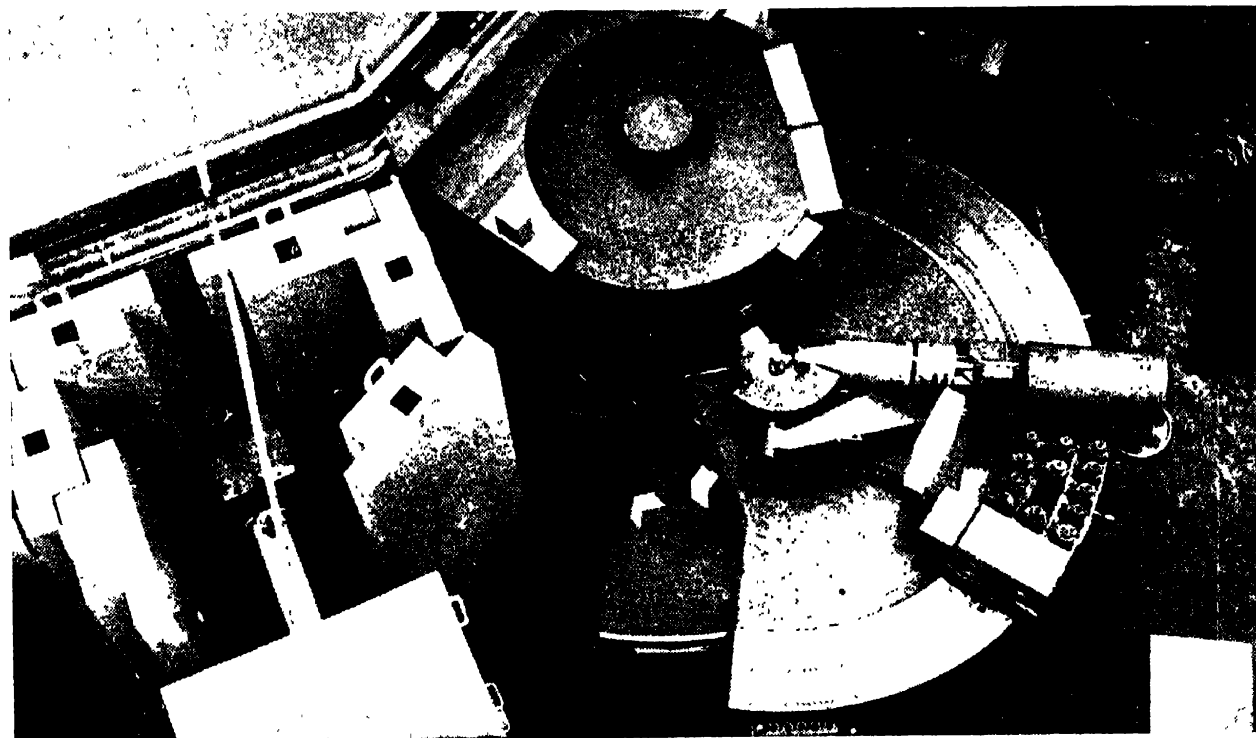
WITH the coming of winter, the Bavarian mountains beckon an irresistible call to thousands of winter sports enthusiasts from both the sexes in West Germany. Extensive skiing facilities also make it a skier's paradise. Above, the members of the German National Skiing Club make the world's only women team. Six of them took part in the Grenoble winter games.



MARK THE CONTRAST

WEST Germany has for long been internationally regarded as a pace-setter in the field of atomic energy. Till the end of World War II, the contributions made by Prof. Otto Hahn's discoveries to the nuclear fission science were acknowledged the world over. But it was only after 1955 that the Federal Republic emerged as a leading country committed to the development of the peaceful uses of atomic energy towards the appli-

cation of its vast potential for industrial technology, as a source of energy and as means of propulsion for land, marine and space travel. In the last few years new atomic reactors, most of them for research, have been built in the country. The picture above shows a neutron spectrometer at the Munich Reactor Station while the one below incorporates 15 changes. Can you spot the liberties we have taken with the test set-up?



IN SHORT

India has asked West Germany for assistance in a first experimental project to obtain food from the sea. German experts and the Indian Research Institute at Mysore will explore ways to get protein from green algae to close India's protein gap.

During the current Fourth International Film Festival of India, Indian audiences have the opportunity of seeing four West German films. These are: "Regina Maris," "At The Height Of The Moon," "Moselle," and "Artists Under The Big Top."

The German Cabinet has approved the draft of a law for lowering the minimum voting age in the Federal Republic from 21 to 18 years.

By 1974, West Germany plans to undertake seven space probes or satellite launchings, some of them under international auspices. The assignments range from pure research to the improvement of telecommunications in space.

The average German has a wide range of communication media to choose from for his daily information. West Germany has 450 daily newspapers, 17 national weeklies, 250 magazines, 1,444 specialised magazines, nine radio stations and three national TV networks.

The world's largest fibre-glass house was recently built at Altenstadt in West Ger-

many in a record time of 11 hours. Built by a 32-year old mechanical engineer, it is an indication into the future pattern of living.

The Utkal Machinery Ltd., an Indo-German venture near Rourkela, has broken new grounds in the manufacture of crushers for cement factories and equipment for paper mills. The machines produced by it are fast replacing imported equipment, thus saving valuable foreign exchange to India.

A recent "census" reveals that there are at present some 5,000 computers in service in West Germany. This makes the Federal Republic a pace-setter in computerisation among European countries.

In the new German Bundestag (Lower House), trade union members command an absolute majority. Fifty-two per cent of the MPs are members of the various trade unions.

The refining capacity in West Germany is being increased tremendously. By 1975 the amount of crude oil processed in the Federal Republic will be thirty times that of 1950.

The Federal Post Office will be bringing out a special series of postage stamps to coincide with the 1972 Olympics in Munich. A part of the proceeds from the surcharge will go to the Association for Promotion of Olympic Games and another

part to meet the needs of German top athletes.

Six point one per cent of the members of the Federal Parliament in Bonn are women. The total strength of the representatives of the fair sex is thirtytwo.

A specially designed, new television telescope installed at the Bochum observatory is capable of taking and transmitting direct TV-pictures of the moon surface.

The German Federal President, Dr. Gustav Heinemann, has accepted the patronage for the 1972 Olympic Games in Munich.

The Federal Republic and Rumania concluded negotiations in Bucharest on a long-term agreement on trade and economic co-operation. The agreement, which covers a period upto December 31, 1974, is to be signed before the end of the year.

With experiments in a planetarium a German ornithologist proved his theory that certain migratory birds used the stars for their orientation in night flights.

An aeronautical museum near Hannover has on display the historical records and models of more than fifty types of helicopters. The exhibits on display depict the development of the helicopter from the earliest to modern times.

The major construction work for Ger-

GERMAN NEWS

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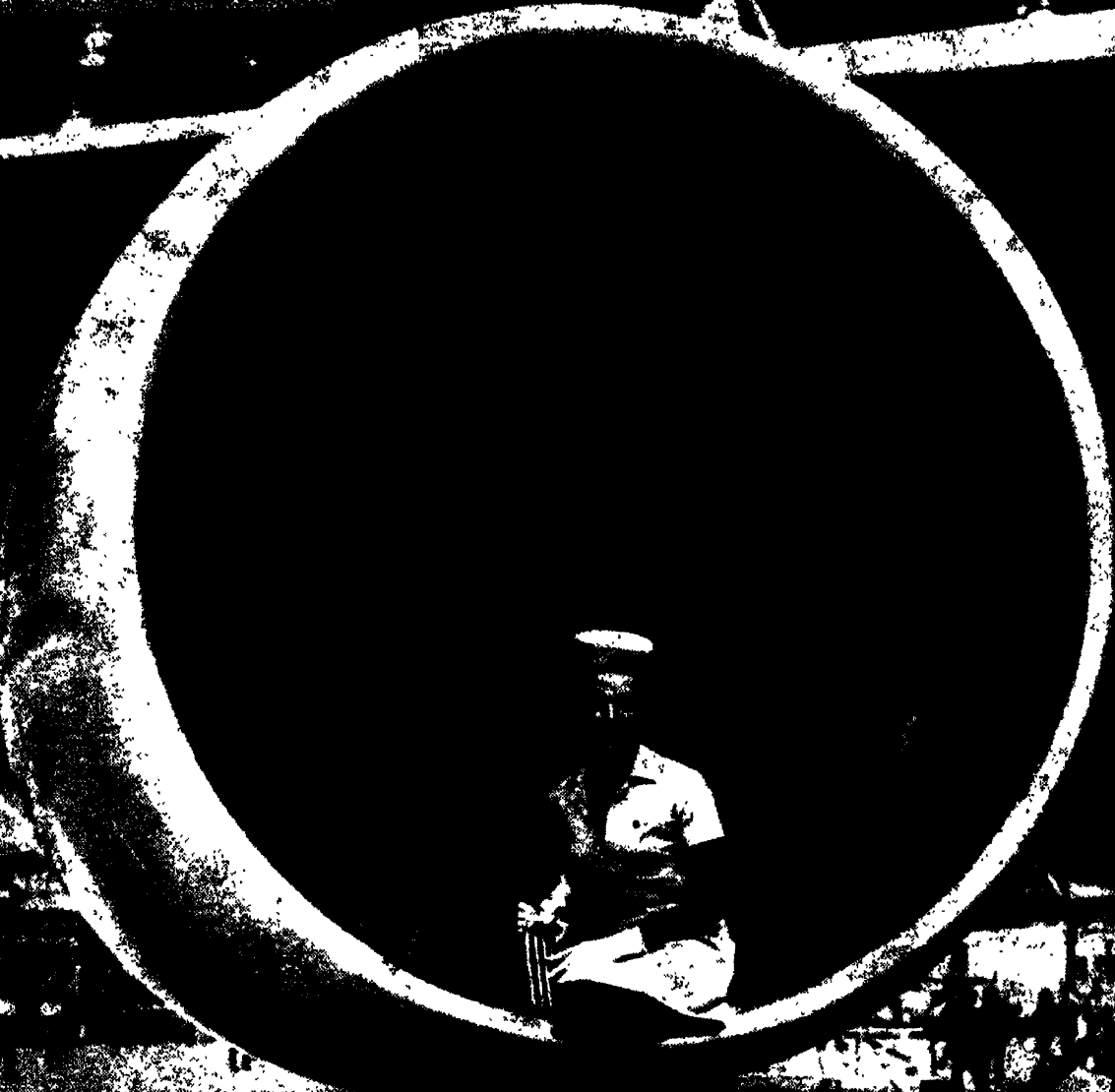
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many's pavilion at next year's World Fair in Osaka has been completed. The fair in which 90 countries participate will open its gates in February, 1970.

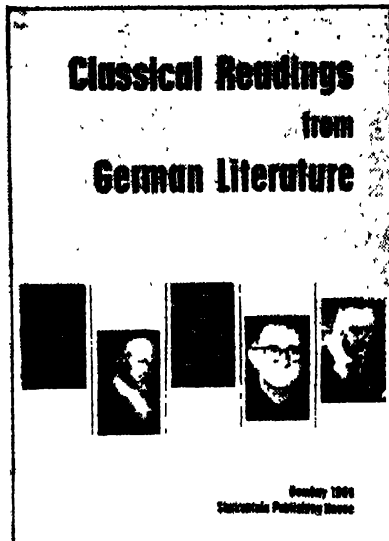
A French military court recently sentenced two East Berliners for two years each for hijacking a Polish passenger plane and for landing it in the French sector. The prosecution stressed that though the act had been committed under political pressure a deterrent was necessary to prevent hijacking.

NGF Ltd Bangalore which produces motors, transformers and switch gears in collaboration with AEG Telefunken will soon be exporting electric motors to West Germany. The order is expected to be worth rupees ten million in foreign exchange.

GERMAN =NEWS=



A FLYING START INTO THE '70S



WRITERS are the most sensitive people in a society and then reactions to social challenges often determine the course of history. It is therefore only natural that the sum total of their literary output should afford an insight into the cultural trends of a society that point to its future development. "Classical Readings From German Literature" is a book that provides such an insight. Being a collection of 100 writings, from early times to the 20th century it surveys German thought and creative literature and affords a live encounter with those who have enriched human thought or have contributed to social advancement.

In order to bring out clearly the role of German thought in enabling man to understand and reshape his social environs the book has been divided into four parts. The first section, from 700 to 1700, outlines the beginning of classical literature and includes Martin Luther's historic "Speech at the Diet of Worms". The second, 1700 to 1790, concerns itself with critical writings that belong to the age of reason whose chief spokesmen were G. E. Lessing and Immanuel Kant. The third section carries selections from Herder, Goethe and Schiller who led the new forces aiming at a synthesis of emotion and reason. The period covering the 19th century deals with such philosophers and socio-political thinkers like Marx, Raiffeisen, Humboldt, Nietzsche, and Bismarck who championed human rights and liberties. The last section brings to the reader Kafka, Brecht, the Manns and Tucholsky who gave new dimensions to man's thinking. The book is a testimony to German culture and the new orientation it has given to human society.

Publisher: Shaktantala Publishing House, Bombay, and Horst Erdmann, Verlag, Tuebingen

Dear Friends,

Another year has passed. Another episode in our lives and in the history of our countries has been concluded. Looking back at world events it is difficult to say whether 1969 was a good year or a bad one. There was the triumph of man's first landing on the moon and there was violence, war and disaster. There was progress on many fronts and yet the major problems confronting mankind did not come any nearer to a solution. But there is one thing that one can definitely say of our world: It certainly is a dynamic one. And for those of us who look upon each change as something at least potentially good, the year that is past has quite a promising balance sheet.

In my own country there were many changes. President Heinemann succeeded Dr. Luebke. The CDU, though still the strongest party, went into opposition for the first time in its history and the new coalition of Social Democrats and Free Democrats took over the reins of government. With Willy Brandt, the former Foreign Minister as the new Chancellor, the continuity of German foreign policy is assured. But there is more than continuity. There are in these days genuine hopes for a detente, for a gradual improvement in the relations with our Eastern neighbours. The German problem persists. But there is at least a discernible relaxation of tension as a first positive step on the long and arduous road towards the reunification of Germany.



Ambassador Baron D. von Mirbach

In the sphere with which I am most directly concerned, the field of Indo-German relations, I can say without any reservations that the year 1969 was a good one. Mutual understanding and an identity of interests have forged close and harmonious bonds between our countries. New milestones have been passed: The inauguration of Rourkela II, the completion of the Alloy Steel Plant at Bhadravati, the extension of the Mandi project, and the opening of a new one in Almora. There were the Gandhi-Centenary celebrations in Germany and the opening of the new Max Mueller Bhavans in Bombay and Delhi. There was, last but not least, a continuation of the exemplary good relations at all points of contact between our two countries, personal and official.

A new year has begun. Let us continue on the road together with courage, open mind and the same spirit of goodwill that has characterised the past. For this I wish you all a Happy New Year.

(D. von Mirbach)



Dr. Peter von Siemens, Deputy Chairman of Siemens, the largest manufacturers of electrical equipment in West Germany



Mr. Otto Wolff von Amerongen from The Federation of The German Chambers of Commerce and Industry

WEST GERMAN INDUSTRIALISTS DELEGATION

More Private Investment In India

A TOP-level delegation of West German industrialists has arrived in this country to see for themselves the range of opportunities for furtherance of trade and economic cooperation, and to

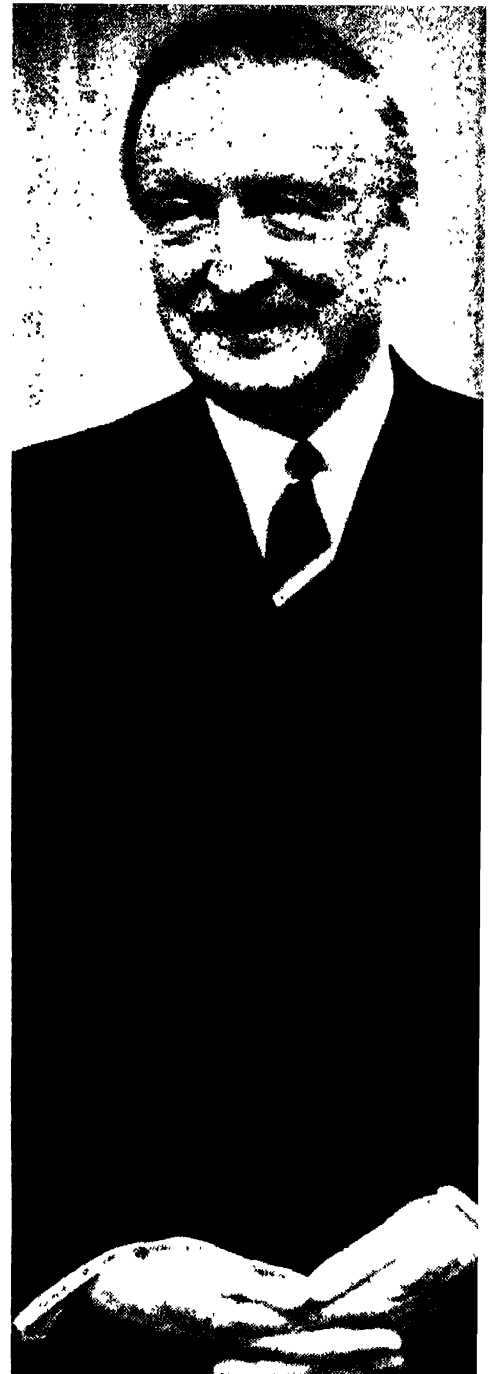
explore new avenues for German private investment in India. Led by Dr. H. J. Abs, West Germany's leading banker and Chairman of the Deutsche Bank, the delegation is expected to give new direction



Dr. Joachim Zahn of Daimler Benz, the manufacturers of the Mercedes Benz cars in West Germany



Dr. Guenter Vogelsang, President of Fried Krupp, a West German firm which enjoys international reputation



The leading banking expert, Mr. Hermann J. Abs, who heads the West German delegation of industrialists now in India.

to Indo-German trade relations. The delegation, coming at the invitation of the Government of India, primarily comprises presidents and directors of some of the largest enterprises in the Federal Republic of Germany. This indicates the great interest of West German investors in the Indian economy. Apart from Dr. Abs, the delegation includes

(Continued on page 4)



From Left Dr. Gerhard Prinz, Director, Volkswagen, producers of the popular people's car. Dr. Paul Adolf Stein of Bosch, the well known collaborators of MICO in India which produces fuel injection pumps and spark plugs for petrol engines, Mr. Toni Schmuecker, President, Rhein Stahl, a coal and steel combine, and Mr. Hans Reiniges of Farbwerke Hoechst, the famous pharmacutists



From Left : Mr Robert Dhom of the Commerce Bank, Mr H E Bachem, Director of the Reconstruction and Loan Corporation of West Germany, and Cai, Count of Rantzau, Director of the Dresdner Bank

Dr. Peter von Siemens, Siemens AG, Mr. O. W. von Amerongen (Federation of German Chambers of Commerce and Industry), Dr. J. Zahn (Daimler-Benz), Dr. K. G. Vogelsang (Fried. Krupp), Mr. T. Schmuecker (Rhein Stahl), Mr. H. Reiniges (Farbwerke Hoechst), Dr. G. Prinz (Volkswagen), Dr. P. A. Stein (Bosch), Cai, Count of Rantzau (Dresdner Bank), Mr. Robert Dhom (Commerce Bank), and Mr. H. E. Bachem (KfW).

In Bombay the delegation of industrialists is to confer with Mr. G. L. Mehta, Chairman of the Indian Investment Centre together with other officials of the Maharashtra Government, leading Indian bankers and industrialists. From Bombay the members of

the delegation will proceed on a study tour to Baroda, Poona, Bangalore, Madras, Jamshedpur, and Rourkela and will reach New Delhi on January 18 where they will have detailed discussions with Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, Central Ministers and economic experts of the Union Government.

It is interesting to note that while many companies represented in the delegation have already sizable investments in India, some, like Volkswagen and Rhein Stahl, will be showing interest in the Indian market for the first time. This holds the promise of fresh and additional investment. Of the over 400 Indo-German ventures now operating in India, the largest are : Siemens, MICO-Bosch, NGEF, BASF, Bayer,

Hoechst, Telefunken, and Uthal. Krupp, together with Demag and others, have also been instrumental in setting up the Rourkela Steel Plant and are currently engaged in the Gujarat aromatics project, the foundation stone of which will be laid by the Hon'ble Minister, Mr. Triguna Sen on January 24. Daimler-Benz is producing the Mercedes buses and trucks in India in collaboration with the Tatas in Jamshedpur. West Germany's net private investment in India amounts to Rs. 32 crores which may increase further now that the D-Mark has been revalued and the Federal Republic has a favourable balance of payments. Dr. H. J. Abs, the leader of the present economic delegation, is a staunch champion of this concept.

A BALANCED VIEW OF INDIA

INDIA— WHAT IS IT?

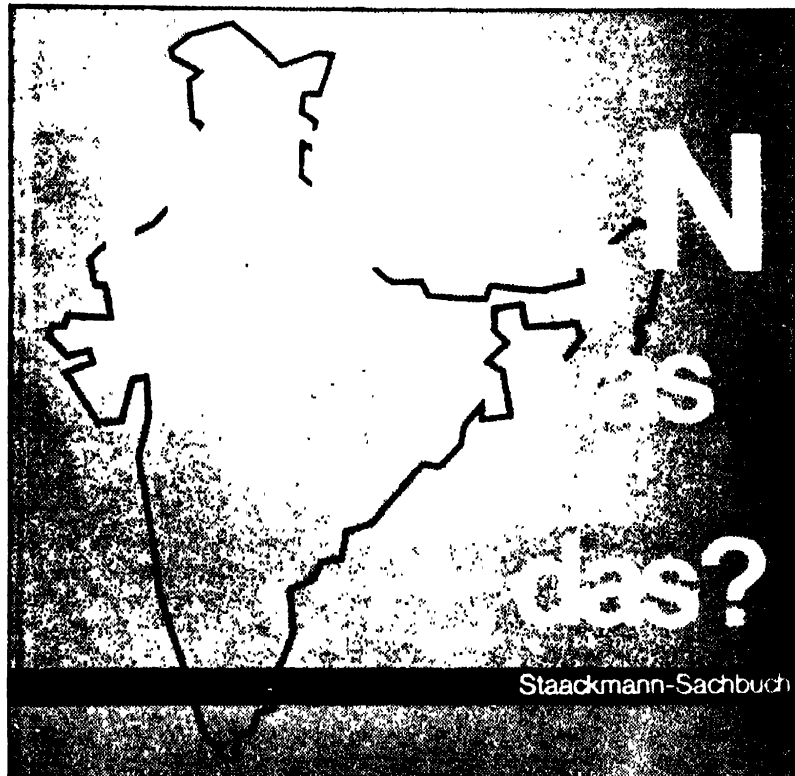
WHAT is India? In spite of the continuous repetition of this question from an average westerner and despite the various answers attempted so far, the question continues to nag irksomely. The reason is not far to seek. The diversity of Indian life has cast its spells on the foreigner in a varied though piecemeal fashion. As a result, like the blind men in the fable who interpreted the elephant in terms of the various parts of the animal they came in contact with, there has been a multiplicity of reports on this ancient land. In each case the findings have varied according to the approach made and the end result has been an increasing diversity in reportage depending on the fact whether the reporter was primarily interested in travel, business, sociology, economics, politics or philosophy. For those who are still eager for a complete reply, therefore, the question still begs for an answer.

Hans Steche's beautiful volume, "India—What Is It?" treats this evergreen question as a whole and attempts to provide a balanced and comprehensive answer to the query. In this endeavour, Steche's book not only deals with the specific questions raised by people from

different walks of life but also reconstructs the total image of India in all its rich grandeur. And to get at this total picture, Editor Steche casts a wide net to obtain a vast array of facts, figures and other information related to different aspects of Indian life. His informants are not one but many.

Also his viewpoint is not based on an individual assessment but on a consensus of observations made individually and collectively. His contributors Archibald Bajorat, Eberhard Le Coutre, Jan Friese, Peter P.J.F. Gordijn, Kurt Kirchhof, Manfred Kulesa, Diether Lauen-

(Continued on page 6)



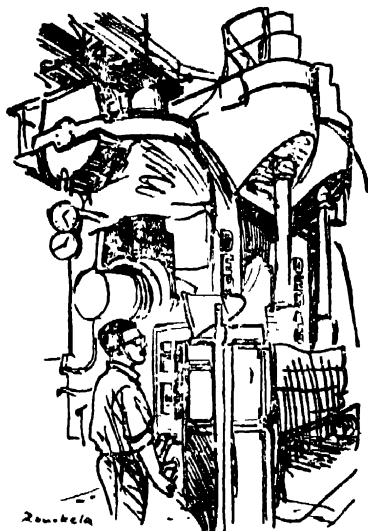
The title page of "India—What Is It?", a book edited by Hans Steche and published by Staackmann of Munich which deals comprehensively with the Indian way of life



Rourkela

A pen-sketch of the Rourkela steel plant, one of the greatest symbols of Indo-German friendship in India, done by the German artist Archibald Bajorat. The book is replete with illustrations and coloured plates depicting the Indian scene

stein, Heimo Rau, August Zartmann and Hermann Ziock to name a few—come from specialised fields. Each chapter, therefore, not only offers a



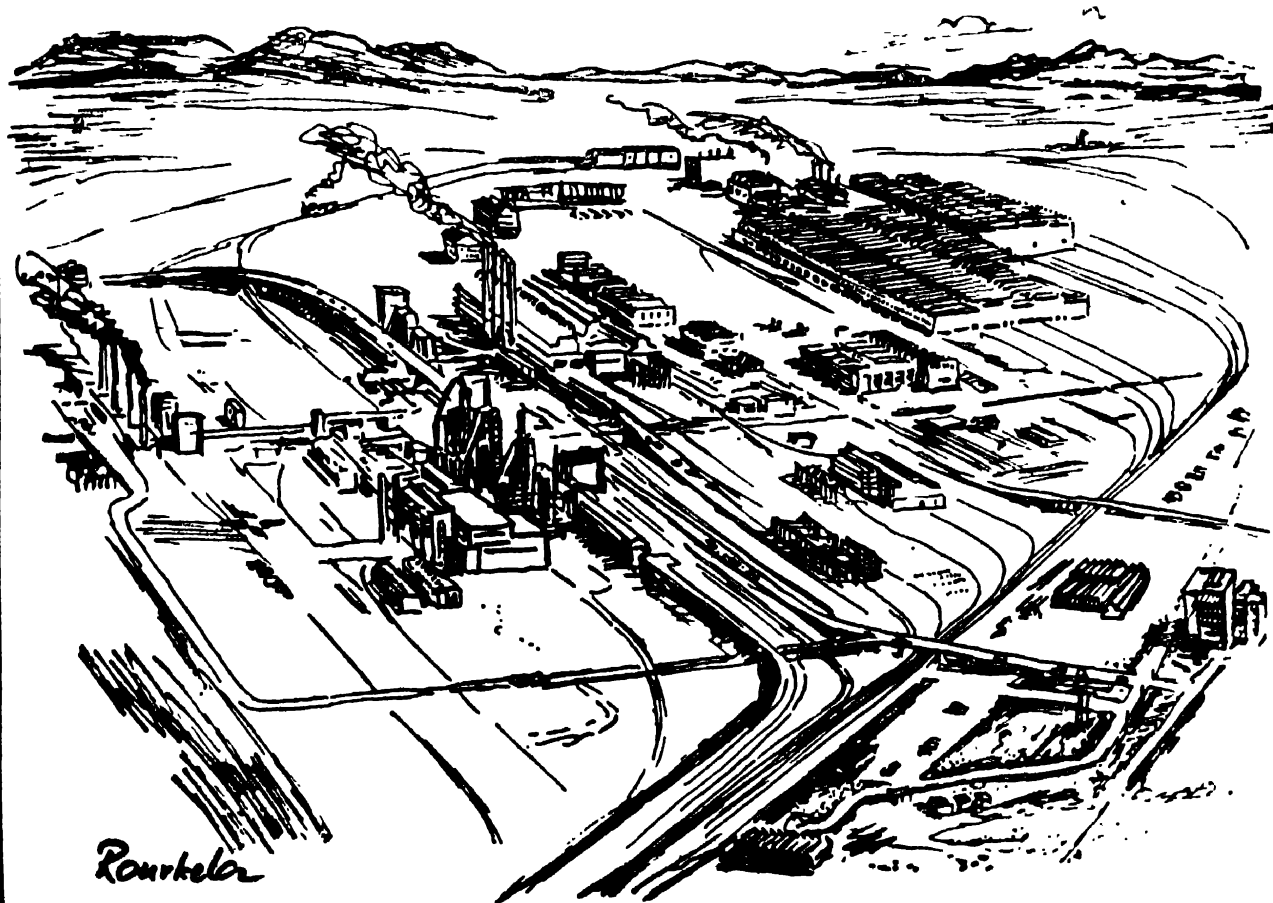
Above: Artist Bajorat's view of the sophisticated machinery installed at the Rourkela steel plant. Below: Another line-drawing giving a bird's eye-view of the steel township at Rourkela which embodies the hopes of Indo-German friendship.

detailed and authoritative study individually but also, when part of the total projection, gives to the main theme a spectrum-like quality insofar as it blends the social, cultural, economic and political life of India in one stream. The Indian way of life, with its rich traditions from the past, its current all round efforts to develop a viable socio-economic order and its desire to build a sound democratic edifice for the future form the main approach of Steche's book. India's fascinating landscape, its rich heritage and cultural traditions, its arts and crafts, its fast developing agricultural and industrial economy, its literature, philosophy and religions -- all get an equal treatment in the book in a concise and compact form. The past has been referred to in order to arrive at a critical appraisal of the present. And while dealing with the present, special emphasis has been laid to bring out clearly the basic forces responsible for the rapid modernisation of India. Again, India's image in the Federal Republic of Germany gives to this viewpoint on India a multilateral character so that it can be viewed as a member of the family of nations rather than in isolation.

"India's Image in Germany" by Hermann Ziock, deals with the deep impact Indian philosophy has had on German thought and from this starting point delineates the two-way dialogue between the German Indologists and other eminent Indians. "Journey Through India" is a study of the Indian landscape, the rich association of its seasons with the Indian classical music and the role of the monsoons in the country's economy. "India's Pressing Problems" examines some of the issues that confront its future development. "From Man To Man", a chapter on Indo-German relations by Heimo Rau, traces the growing bonds between the two countries while August Zartmann opens a cultural window on the multifarious activities of the Indo-German societies in the Federal Republic of Germany.

The book includes a number of fascinating illustrations by Archibald Bajorat. As many as 36 coloured pictures on India's varied and rich landscapes, all printed in India, make the book another venture in Indo-German collaboration.

Publisher : L. Staackmann Verlag KG, Munich.



MANDI EXPERT IN GERMANY

More Nutritional Output Through Animal Breeding

MR. Shanti Gupta, an animal breeding expert from Mandi in Himachal Pradesh, has spent more than a year in West Germany studying the artificial insemination of cattle. The main aim of his research studies is to learn the application of modern animal breeding methods to cattle and domestic animals that play an important role in raising agricultural output and human nutrition. Increased production of animal and vegetable proteins is a vital source of nutrition for the growing world population and therefore he is concerned that a hen, for example, should lay a maximum of 250 eggs a year or a cow should yield 3,500 to 4,000 litres of milk a year.

Back home, in Mandi, the Indo-German Agricultural Team is now busy cross-breeding brindled highland cattle from Bavaria and the Indian zebu - an experiment that should result in hybrids with increased capacity to yield milk. In Mr. Gupta's lexicon, 'hybridization' is a magic word that transfers the positive qualities of the parent animal to the hybrid. In the case of the Mandi experiments, for example, the aim is to increase the milk yield of the cow, which has already been raised from 1,000 to 1,500 litres to an ultimate target of 3,000 litres by the fourth generation of the hybrids.

At Ansbach, Mr. Shanti Gupta, like a modern breeder, leaves nothing to chance. He sets the breeding goals and accepts sires whose excellent inherited qualities will guarantee the desired milk increase or increase the pulling strength of the draft animal. He has, therefore, studied the offsprings of many bulls at

the Neustadt-Aisch insemination centre in South Germany where some bulls have sired more than 30,000 times through artificial insemination methods which do not necessitate the transportation of the cow to the bull. In the case of poultry farming, to take another example, these methods have increased fertility among chicken by 97 per cent. In Mandi, the home district of Mr. Gupta, modern animal breeding methods initiated by the Indo-German Agricultural Team have already helped the farmer to raise the annual milk yield from 1.19 lakh litres in 1964 to 5.40 lakh litres in 1968-69. However, it is possible that when Mr. Gupta returns from West Germany and applies the new techniques in his home district the results will push up many times more not only in the field of milk yield but also in other branches such as poultry farming and sheep breeding as well.



At the Ansbach insemination laboratory Mr. Shanti Gupta observes ampoules of tested semen ready to be sent anywhere where cattle offspring is to be improved.



At the Ansbach centre, "Insemination Cooperative" means an endeavour for all animal breeders to improve pedigree herds



The Mandi expert (left) examines the physical characteristics of "Moll"—a bull prized for breeding purposes.

FILM PRODUCER PAUL ZILS

THE GERMAN WHO PROJECTS INDIA'S IMAGE ABROAD

AMONG the film celebrities the Fourth Film Festival of India attracted in New Delhi recently the charismatic personality of Paul Zils exercised a magic spell over most film-makers—particularly those in the documentary field. Soft-spoken and unassuming, the German-born film veteran drew admiring filmites everywhere mainly because his old associates in the Indian filmworld regard him as the "Father of Documentary Films."

Paul Zils' intimate relations with this country and the Indian film-makers date back to the 'forties. He was perhaps the first person to introduce documentary films in India. In 1945 he was associated with the Information Films of India—a forerunner of the present Films Division which has taken up documentary film-work after Independence. "Hindustan Hamara," a film based on Jawaharlal Nehru's "Discovery of India," and "Zalzala," based on Rabindranath Tagore's "Four Chapters", were some of the documentaries that brought him into the limelight of the Indian film world.

His outstanding skill as a film producer prompted the late Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru to ask him to stay in India. From then on India became a second home for Paul Zils. Thereafter the German documentary-maker has enjoyed an enviable position in the realm of Indian films. Today he is an outstanding documentary producer and a founder-member of the Indian Documentary Producers Association and the Children's Film Society as well. He also edits "Film Documentaries," the only journal of its kind on Asian soil.

On the Indo-German horizon, perhaps no single individual has contributed as much to promote mutual understanding between the two countries as Paul Zils. At least ten of his films on various aspects of Indian life have been screened on the West German TV network and have won the admiration of millions of appreciative Germans and Europeans for India. "The Face of A Developing Country," a photographic exhibition on India organised by him, has



Film producer Paul Zils, who has consistently projected India's image abroad, is regarded as "Father of Documentary Films", in India

already gone round more than 50 West German towns and cities and during the last five years has attracted 6 million visitors. This has enabled Paul Zils to find a niche in the hearts of many people in this country who regard him as an Indian citizen, though an honorary one.

A measure of the high esteem in which Paul Zils is held by the Indian film industry is available from an interesting comment film star Dev Anand made about him. Welcoming the German film veteran to the Film Festival of India recently—which he did as a representative

from Ceylon—the matinee idol quipped with a beaming smile: "Welcome home, Paul Zils." The sentiment was naturally shared widely by other film celebrities. This Indianisation of Zils has gone to an extent that few would really regard him as a foreigner. It was in fact P. A. Menon, the former Indian Ambassador at Bonn, who once endearingly called him "India's Ambassador to the World". Considering the work he has done to project India's image abroad, particularly in West Germany, the epithet appears to be one which is well earned.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Dear Editor,

May I take this opportunity to convey through the columns of the "German News" the immense joy with which the members of the Indo-German Cultural Society here received the news of Mr. Willy Brandt's election to the Chancellorship of the Federal Republic of Germany. We in India hold him in the highest esteem and wish him every success in office. While offering him our felicitations on his success we cannot forget his memorable visit to our society when he was in Bombay last and the brief address he gave to us on that occasion. We do hope he will visit our country again in future and give us another occasion to greet him.

Veer Nariman Road,
Bombay-1

H H. Ismail
Chairman,
Indo-German Cultural
Society

Dear Editor,

The Federal Republic of Germany has celebrated successfully the centenary celebrations of Mahatma Gandhi. In fact the year-long activities of the Gandhi Centenary Celebrations in West Germany are a measure of the deep faith the German people have in the Gandhian philosophy.

R. N. Palayam,
Tranquebar, Tamil Nadu

R. Jayaraman

Dear Editor,

We have the privilege to receive and read the "German News" regularly. And so we would like to say that it is one of the very interesting and extremely well produced publications amongst the ones we receive and read.

3, Cuff Parade,
Bombay-5

Sohrab K. Khan
Justice of Peace
Alice Khan
Hon Consul for Austria



Heinrich Mann Scene

AS soon as Lea heard that her lover was engaged to be married she hurried to his room. Finding that Victor was not at home she began to pace the room. The approach of evening reminded her that she had to play in a premiere and had not asked to be excused from appearing. Then immediately her thoughts reverted to her lover's betrayal. "I lose him and I love him!" Her heart missed a beat. She saw in the mirror that she was as pale as death. Inconsolable in her misery, she scrutinized her whole figure. "If I were to die now," she thought, "people would talk of a lovely, elegant actress now all the rage, who had had everything to offer a man—love, prestige, satisfied vanity—and who was deserted and took her own life."

Feverishly she rummaged in her handbag, then gave up and resumed her pacing. Suddenly she felt him behind her. "I've startled you", said Victor. And although she feared what was coming, she retorted in anger "I take it that all this is mere talk." He shrugged his shoulders. "No, you don't.

You knew about it. I gave you a hint."

"I didn't believe you."

"After all I couldn't very well ask your permission to marry." Changing her tone she asked: "What have I done to you?" And she sank into an armchair. He crossed to her and stroked her fair hair, his hand more seductive than ever. "I love only you, Lea. That's why I haven't had the courage to be frank with you. I've had to take this painful step because I'm dependent and ambitious. That's the only reason. I wish I could still back out."

They looked at each other in the mirror. He saw her face light up. "Come back!", she said in her most alluring voice, leaning on him to be kissed. He kissed her and said: "We have parted and come together again more than once. Now I've got to marry. My marriage won't make any difference as far as we two are concerned." She tore herself away and jumped up.

Unseeing, she stared into his face. "You wanted to marry and to keep me?" As if to ward off the disaster he

saw coming, he held out his hand. But she rushed to the corner and in a flash had taken something out of her handbag and put it to her lips. Victor caught her hand just in time. "None of that!" he said harshly.

"It might damage your career." A shrill laugh escaped her before the tears came. She cowered weeping on the floor. Now it was his turn to pace the room, with knit brows. He was startled to hear her speaking in a child's voice: "I don't want to ruin you," she said abjectly from the floor. "Perhaps I've been your evil star. I give my consent to everything, you are free." The deserted child lying on the floor wept.

"Now watch!" the man said to himself. "The tearful scene in the third act. If you let yourself be moved, you are lost." He folded his arms.

No reply coming from him, she got up. Smoothing down her dress she said: "I see I was wrong to want to take poison here in your room. A well-known actress, dead on the carpet;

(Continued on page 10)

it would have harmed you. Forgive me!" Catching the irony in spite of the soft appeal in her glance, he looked still more upset.

"It wouldn't be pleasant for me no matter where it was, darling. Neither on the carpet nor anywhere else."

"That I can understand," she said. The irony became clearer, the tone most dramatic. "But I'm not quite sure if you would get out of reporting to the police." She was ready to go.

He rushed after her and gripped her by both wrists. "You have to act tonight. Promise me that you'll appear on the stage!"

"Are you so worried about the management?" she asked.

"It will give you something else to think about," he said, betraying his thoughts. "At any rate it will gain time. Promise!"

"I've already promised to be obedient," she said gently, now all compliance. But she was too desolate to look him in the face.

No longer able to contain his uneasiness he burst out: "You could never be depended on."

"I thought I could say that of you today," she replied in a soft, baffling voice.

"Don't you love me any more?" he cried in despair.

"If you would only let me prove it to you!" A tragic look. "I'm accompanying you," Victor determined. "I'll go with you to the dressing-room. I'll not let you out of my sight for a minute." "Then it could only happen on the stage," Lea murmured.

II

He was late in getting to his seat in the pit. He had not left her alone till she was due to go on the stage. He kept wondering



"But it's true. Whoever I love throws me aside!"

whether she would be able to triumph tonight. For he knew that she had to be triumphant in the play and say, "You surely don't imagine you could do without me?" She had rehearsed her triumph to him several times. It was probably a happy play, then. How would she deal with it tonight?

The play turned out to be frivolous rather than happy. Unfortunately it was another bawdy play. The opening was frivolous and a trifle melancholy, and the heroine immediately took leave of lover No. 1. He had loved, tormented and deceived her and repeated the sequence. She had suffered, avenged herself, taken him back and abandoned him more than once. And this was really the end. She was left alone, her spirit crushed, submerged in bitter despair. Steps. She wanted to get away and death was her only means of escape.

In place of death, lover No. 2 appeared, a mild young gallant who intended to make love to her. His emotions stirred to the depths, he was looking for something special at this rendezvous of gay young sparks. After drawing a few blanks, as was to be expected, he now found what he was looking for. In spite of everything she was ready to put off her last journey for a little; ready, her unfaithful lover in the pit realized, because she was tired and because it was all the same to her.

How then did the sophisticated demi-mondaine deal with the wooing of No. 2? Seated on the edge of the couch where she was lying, he unburdened his heart to her, while his comrades were having supper at the back. There she lay, her long, slender body sheathed in the gay, glittering dress, her knees slightly drawn up, her head leaning back over the bolster, listlessness personified. Her bare shoulder gleamed against an empty background, her strong, bare



Seated on the edge of the couch, he unburdened his heart to her

arm hanging down limply. Why not, then? She could certainly satisfy the whim of a gallant who expected fidelity and promised to be gentle.

Having taken the decision she kissed him. The intricate cluster of peroxide curls perched on her head on the cushion shook, the aigrettes trembled as she lifted her face to meet his lips in a stage kiss, her black eyelashes pressed on white cheeks. Were the lips shamming a betrothal, the kisses promises of life?

It was like a death mask hardening on the face of one about to die. The beginning of a new love was celebrated. The party at the back broke up. Springing up from the couch, arms stretched ahead to brush away all obstacles, confidence incarnate "You surely don't imagine you could do without me?" she cried shrilly. Was this triumph? There was a shrill scream as the curtain fell. Was the heroine not lying alone? Had she not collapsed on the disordered table behind the curtain? The curtain was raised again and she and the rest of the cast bowed to the audience. The unfaithful lover in the pit addressed his thoughts to her on the other side of the curtain: "Now then, child, we've grown older, that's all. When I got to know you first you had the beginner's naive charm. Oh, our youth! Now you are older, and so am I and we part, though we would understand each other better now and could make life easier for each other. In youth we make it harder. We have gone the way of lover No. 1 in the play: loved, tormented, deceived and repeated the process. Are we to part now? When your beauty and talent are at their best?"

He sighed, so absorbed by his emotions that he had forgotten he had to keep an eye on his beloved to prevent her from taking her life. The lights went out in the auditorium and it all came back to him. He was seized by a dreadful panic. Would she appear on the stage alive? Or would she be lying there when the curtain went up? Would it drop again immediately and somebody come out to tell the audience of a temporary weakness?

The curtain rose. Thank God she was living! He was still trembling. Her role was now that of a happy woman. Even Victor had never seen her as happy as she was on the stage with lover No. 2. He was absolutely satisfied, she was not quite sure of herself. This too might end with the same nervous

(Continued on page 11)

HEINRICH MANN: SCENE

exhaustion as the first affair—if she allowed herself to love this wooer too. She was afraid to love—and then to be deserted. Anticipating his action, she deceives him with lover No. 1—and lets herself be caught. Dramatic scene No. 2 realizes for the first time that he loves her and gives way to an outburst of passion. No. 1 offers him satisfaction and departs. She herself insists that she still loves No. 1 and has never loved No. 2; she becomes cold and dumb. No. 2 doesn't believe her, he is only too convinced of the opposite, because he knows it from experience. It becomes serious for him; she, too, should be frank.

So she admits that she loves nobody, not even the man with whom she had deliberately deceived him. He "too ought to realise that she was now cold, all passion spent. "The first may imagine he possesses me, the second too, and even a third. Who really possesses me? Once upon a time it was true!" Does that make him shudder? It moves him, he would forgive her. "So that it will be all the easier for you to turn me off later? Later, when I have no defence." And to his denial she answers: "But it's true. Whoever I love throws me aside!"

She confronts her partner with outspoken insolence, tearing her self-respect to shreds. Pure horror is all she wants to arouse, her only aim to be spared suffering again. He is unwilling to spare her anything. She tears herself away, runs backstage and stands as if caught in a curtain.

There she shows what suffering is, what she has suffered in the past and what she will suffer in the future, what suffering always meant. Her limp arms grope upwards in a hopelessly imploring gesture, and drop down again. Her eyes see no one, rapt and lonely she makes her plans. But her figure, her beautiful body in its sumptuous

dress is destitute, exposed, transparent to every eye, the flame within burning for all to see. The complaints she utters are inaudible, only the flame consuming and transfiguring her is visible. "Good God!" her unfaithful lover in the auditorium said. "She mounts higher and higher. And I? I'll sink in consequence of my bourgeois marriage. No other woman can bring me happiness.

My career! To fail as a human being? While she shines up there. While she keeps her soul in training with other men and acquires all the more radiance. That must not happen."

Meantime the actress was preparing her exit. The man was at the end of his tether, she had vanquished him at last. Unaccustomed to such emotional storms, he felt quite ill as he sat there, inwardly cursing her. But she grew in nobility. They parted in dignity, the passion of her last great scene on the wane. Would he shake hands for the last time? He refused shrugging his shoulders in hurt

silence. She just nodded and commented: "No handshake, then." All her wisdom was expressed in her nod, the finality in the comment. Her speech of triumph hadn't been convincing tonight, but her "No handshake, then" rang true.

Here and there the applause was enthusiastic, but on the whole it was moderate. The last revelations offended healthy common sense. The appeal to the heart seemed to have been dropped; the first act had been played almost in a brothel. The ladies were greatly impressed by the heroine's dresses.

III

The actress's lover was outside before all the others. He was in her dressing-room even while she was still acknowledging the applause. She fell exhausted on to a chair and said: "You were right, it does help."

The Author

Heinrich Mann was born at Lübeck in 1871 four years before his younger brother Thomas Mann. He was almost eighty when he died in California in 1950. His life-



work fills forty volumes (novels, dramas, essays). Among his great successes are "Im Schlaraffenland," "Professor Unrat" (filmed as "The Blue Angel", starring Marlene Dietrich and Emil Jannings), "Die kleine Stadt" and "Der Untertan." In his epic works he reveals himself as a forward-looking critic and a satirist on an international level.

He gulped "Lea," he said, "I'm not going to marry."

"That's my greatest success," she cried. "But you must marry, darling. I'm now I've got you out of my system. How glad I am!", she said sadly, but only as if remembering her pain. He was chilled.

"What's that you are saying? I told you that I'm sacrificing everything for you!"

"Enough!" she said decidedly. "And next time? Next time you betray me, shall I have to play again as I did tonight and perhaps not manage to keep you? And not be able to free myself from you? Today I've won my freedom. I'm all right. It's your turn to suffer, darling."

He was staggered and while he was still pleading with dejected hands, she cried: "Change for the third act! You must leave."

Translated by: Margaret D. Howie.
Courtesy: "Scala International" and
"Novellen" Heinrich Mann,
Claassen Verlag, Hamburg

TO OUR READERS

INDEX TO "GERMAN NEWS"

An index to the "German News" (Volume X—1968), is now available. All those interested in it are requested to ask for a copy without obligation.



With the addition of a Volkswagen ambulance bus to its existing fleet of ambulance vehicles, the Delhi Red Cross Society recently got a shot in the arm that would give a fillip to its various social welfare and health promotion activities in the Capital. The new ambulance unit, a gift from the German Catholic Aid Agency, "Misereor," was formally handed over by Lt. Governor A. N. Jha (left) and Father F. N. Loesch, the "Misereor" representative in Delhi (extreme right) to Mr. S.N. Sapru, Honorary Secretary, Delhi Red Cross Society (second from left). The ambulance gift, the fourth to be handed over in the last 12 years, is a token of the German interest in the Capital's social welfare programmes. "Misereor," it may be recalled, is running 600 different projects in India in an all out programme against hunger and disease. Most of its projects are connected with the provision of educational facilities and improvement of agriculture, public health, medical aid and of occupational opportunities.

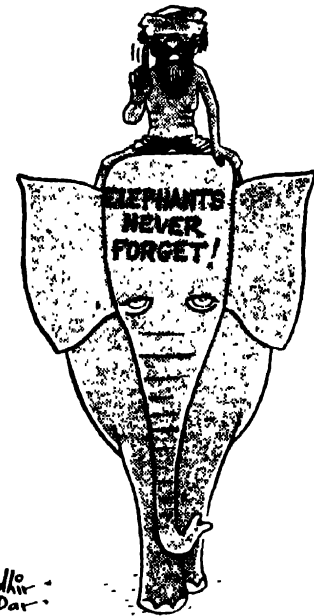
German Volunteer Service Chief in Madras



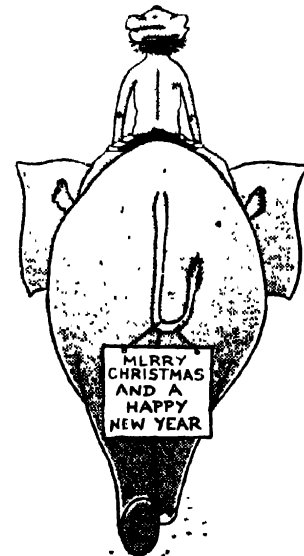
PROF. Dr. Carl Friedrich von Weizsaecker, Director of the Max Planck Institute, Munich, and a reputed physicist and political philosopher, who recently visited India, had a few happy encounters with the Tamil Nadu intellectual community at a couple of public meetings. Among such functions,

the one that drew wide public attention was at the Max Mueller Bhavan, Madras, where the German Peace Prize-winner spoke on "Conditions of World Peace." Prof. von Weizsaecker, who is also Director of the German Volunteer Service, is currently on a study tour of India.

New Year Greetings



The New Year, this time, has brought to the "German News" and the German Embassy an elephant-load of good wishes from their numerous readers and friends from all parts of India. While we are grateful and happy about these friendly greetings, we are afraid that much against our wishes it will not be possible to answer them individually. We, however, take this opportunity to thank everyone for these greetings and extend to all our readers and well wishers a happy and prosperous New Year.



音楽の園

WEST GERMAN PAVILION AT EXPO-70

“GARDENS OF MUSIC”

WHEN the Japanese world exhibition, Expo-70, devoted to “Progress And Harmony For Mankind” makes its debut in the international arena this spring in Osaka, exhilarating music will conduct the visitor to the West German pavilion that has been named “Gardens of Music.” For West Germany, which has consistently pursued the constructive road to cooperation, progress and peace, it is natural to put on view a convincing proof of how, technological and industrial advancement can be geared to the happiness of man and lead to a symphonic harmony in a strife-torn world.

The Berlin architect, Fritz Bornemann, has used his talents to give a befitting architectural form to the West German central theme, “Cooperation, Progress and Peace” at the Osaka Fair. Four cylindrical theatres, encircling each other in front of a giant cupola, the “Music Auditorium,” all landscaped into the German flora and fauna, comprise



The “Music Auditorium” which forms the centre piece of the German pavilion

the main structural beauty of the West German pavilion. Together with visual information, carefully blended with a running musical theme, the “Gardens of Music” convey in lively term their thematic significance.

On March 15, when the Expo-70 opens its gates to an expected 45 million spectators, the visitor to the German pavilion will be greeted with a fanfare of music and pictorial treat. The first circular theatre will take him to a cinema where on a cylindrical screen he will be introduced to the German way of life. As many as 25 electronically synthesised films will give him an idea of the Federal Republic, its landscape, its people, their economic and industrial achievements. The second exhibition hall will concentrate on technology in the service of music while the third will deal with chemical research in the service of man. Finally, the last one will be devoted to sound pictures. The main emphasis will be on the audio-visual forms of information and the empty spaces in the halls will be utilised to display the finest pro-

A panoramic view of the West German pavilion at Expo-70, called the “Gardens of Music”



Mr. Alfred E. Schulz, the West German Commissioner General for Expo-70 Osaka

ducts of German industry. Behind these exhibition halls will lie the “Music Auditorium” with its fluorescent aquamarine blue dome rising in the sky in a magic spaciousness. Here in the grandeur of classical music will reverberate the finer aspects of German culture.

The little Germany at the Osaka Fair, however, will not be confined to the German pavilion alone. West German participants will also contribute to the other functions connected with Expo-70. The Berlin Deutsche Oper, for example, will give a performance at the opening function. A batch of motorcyclists from the famous Berlin Police Force will form a contingent in the opening parade. This promises to vest the West German contribution to Expo-70 with a significance that adds materially to its goal, namely, “Progress And Harmony For Mankind.”





A view of the press conference that was addressed by the visiting delegation of the West German Youth Legislators in New Delhi. Facing the Capital's press corps are: Mr. Rudolf Seiters (centre), a Christian Democrat MP, and Mr. Juergen Echtenach, a State legislator from the Lower House of the Free City of Hamburg. Dr. G.F. Werner, Minister in the German Embassy, is on their right.

GERMAN YOUTH DESIRES CLOSER TIES WITH INDIA

THE younger generation of West Germany has a greater political awareness as compared to the older generation. The young are more conscious of their rights and have been able to bring about such changes in the educational system that give them a greater say in the university administration. The old system, wherein professors alone determined the university programmes and elected presidents, is now giving way to a tripartite partnership between the students, professors and assistants. This had not only reduced the intensity of the student unrest but has also enabled this community to participate indirectly in the election of the University Council and the Vice-Chancellor.

This view of the constructive role the younger generation plays in the Federal Republic of Germany was put forward by a delegation of West German parliamentarians at a recent press conference during their stopover in Delhi while on their way back from a study tour of the Far Eastern and South-East Asian countries. The delegation, comprising two Christian Democrat youth leaders, Mr. Rudolf Seiters, MP, and Mr. Juergen Echtenach, Federal Chairman of the "Junge Union," the youth organisation of the CDU/CSU parties and an MLA of the The Free

City of Hamburg, revealed that more than 40 per cent of West German youth were interested in politics which has led the West German authorities to bring about legislation to lower the age of voting from 21 to 18 years.

The two MPs of the German youth movement announced that the West

German youth organisations were eager to establish closer ties with similar youth associations in India. A larger delegation of West German parliamentarians, they said, will be visiting India this year to discuss with Indian leaders and officials, problems connected with youth welfare among other things.

THE WINSOME BRANDT FAMILY

LIKE her eminent husband Federal Chancellor Willy Brandt, Mrs. Rut Brandt is endowed with captivating social appeal and winning charms. Married to the dynamic Willy Brandt, the fourth and youngest Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany, for 22 years, Rut has all the qualities expected of a woman in her position. The Norwegian-born lady has no political ambitions of her own which, however, does not mean that she is indifferent to her husband's political career. She takes public life in her stride with the composure of a woman who does not need

the spectacular world of political power to be noticed socially. A smooth family life and amiability with friends are as important to her as parties, receptions and balls. Her exquisite taste and elegant dress make her one of the best dressed women of Germany and the focal point of attraction of the social world around the Chancellor which includes his political opponents and their wives.



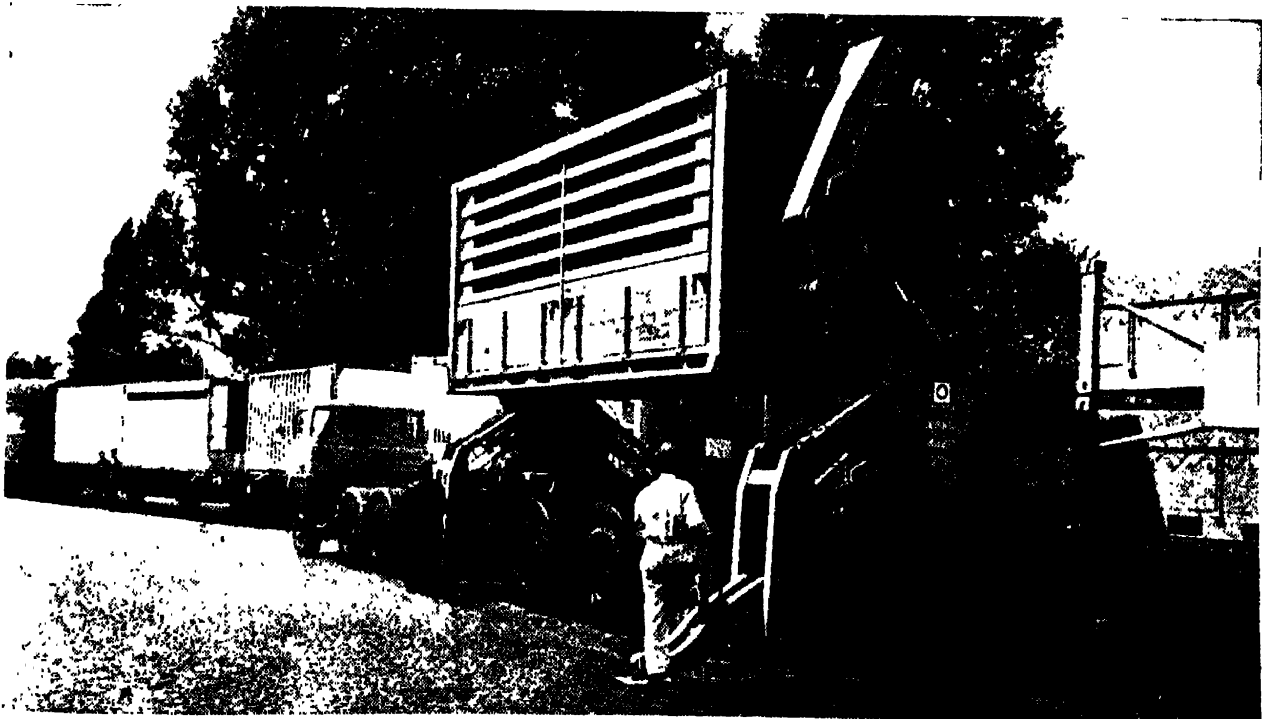
Above, the Brandts, with three sons "brought up democratically", make a winsome family group that has endeared itself to people from all walks of life.



MARK THE CONTRAST

"FASTER and Safer Transshipments" are the key-words that motivate innovations in the spheres of trade and shipping all over West Germany. The Container Service, which comprises packing facilities for goods-in-transit in huge, box-like, durable shielddings, therefore, is a device to overcome all types of bottle-necks in transportation whether the cargo entails movement by means of railways, road haulage, inland waterways or through ocean-going freighters. To-

gether with other facilities like quicker loading and unloading devices, better storage facilities at the point of embarkation and transportation, extended pier facilities, etc., they ensure quicker and safer export deliveries and add to the international reputation of the German manufacturers and exporters in international trade. The picture above depicts truck-to-truck transfers of the container cargo in Cologne while the one below incorporates 15 changes. Can you find them?



IN SHORT

According to a French opinion poll, West Germans top the list of optimists. Nearly 47 per cent of them take a cheerful view of the world of 1970.

By an agreement signed in Bonn recently, the Federal Republic has formally committed Rs. 53 crores of credit assistance to India. The longterm low interest loans are earmarked for capital goods and commodity imports, ship-building, repayments, and a new aromatic complex in Gujarat.

On new year's eve, an East German couple with six children braved mortal danger and biting cold and walked across the frozen river Elbe to find refuge in West Germany.

Ten child artists from the Federal Republic of Germany are the proud winners of the Shankar's Children's Competition held last year. Among them, a girl, Ingrid Hahn, won the Nehru award.

A cell to work out the development policy has recently been set up within the Study Group for Research in Peace and Conflict in Bonn. The new cell will probe into the causes of tension, particularly in the developing countries, and will try to evolve possible solutions to overcome them.

A delegation from the West German Reconstruction Loan Corporation, currently in India, is examining the economic and tech-

nical aspects of the coal-based fertiliser industry in India.

The Carl Duisberg Association of West Germany, which has been offering practical training to more than 12,000 craftsmen from developing countries in different trade vocations over the last two decades celebrated its 20th anniversary this month.

A federal commission, set up to revise criminal law in West Germany, has unanimously recommended that prisoners should be paid for their work as in a free economy provided it does not go against the terms of the punishment.

The Berlin Wall, set up by the East German regime to prevent people from crossing over, after all is not so invincible. During the last year alone, 172 people, including six soldiers, surmounted it and fled to West Germany.

At a function held to mark the quinqucentenary celebrations of Guru Nanak, Dr. Adalbert Seifriz, President of the Indo-German Society, described the Sikh saint as "another great son of India who preached tolerance, love and brotherhood." Indo-German friendship, he said, could be a stabilizing factor in the troubled world of today.

Over 25 foreign and 500 German firms are participating in the 10th International Boat Show in Hamburg this year. The show will display more than 900

exhibits, primarily boats, yachts, out-board motors and accessories.

German films, full length features and documentaries, were screened at 40 international festivals during the last year; among them at the events held in Edinburgh, Cannes, Karlovy Vary, New York, and New Delhi.

The Mysore Chief Minister, Mr. Veerendra Patil, inaugurated the latest unit of the Alloy Steel Plant at Bhadravati. Set up with the help of German credit and Demag equipment, the new plant will produce alloy steel to capacity and become a main supplier of high grade steel for India.

Siemens (India), an Indo-German venture, has become a major exporter of power cables to West Germany, U.K., Spain, U.A.R. and Australia. It now expects a 50 per cent increase in orders for its switchgear factory at Andheri and a 100 per cent increase for its electric motor factory at Kalwa.

Thirty-two towns in West Germany are equipped with sports stadia, each accommodating 30,000 to 90,000 spectators. They provide sports facilities to seven million students or roughly 10% of the total population.

Prof. Max Born, the Noble Prize-winner for Physics, died at the Göttingen University clinic last week after a protracted

GERMAN NEWS

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illness. The eminent physicist was the co-founder of the Göttingen School of Nuclear Physics.

Europe's busiest airport at Frankfurt in West Germany handles nearly 2 million letters every day weighing nearly 37 tons.

According to the State Trading Corporation, Indian roses are in great demand in West Germany. A Frankfurt florist alone recently placed an order for the supply of 3,000 cut roses daily as long as this winter lasts.

The German team is doing fine at the International Hockey Tournament in Bombay. After a draw against India they so far have an unbroken series of successes, in their matches against Belgium, Japan and Argentina.

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GERMAN =NEWS=



MRS. INDIRA GANDHI AND DR. HERMANN J. ABS
(See Page 3)



CEYLON, the dream island of the tropics, has always been a land of mystery to most outsiders. It has exercised a magic spell over the foreigner and has stirred his curiosity in a number of ways. In India too most people are so sentimentally bound with this island, with which it has had age-old ties, that they hardly regard it as a country other than their own. Yet a great deal of Ceylon has remained so much hidden in its palm groves and ancient temples that it calls for an expert to lift the curtain over it. Max Mohl's "Under The Spell Of Buddha" just unveils this "pearl on the face of India" and provides a close-up on its social, cultural, economic and political life in a lively narrative.

Author Max Mohl is a widely travelled man and has a few travelogues to his credit already. His expert handling of this tropical island, therefore, is not only penetrating but comprehensive as well. The geographical features of the land, the ethnic traits of its people, the role of Buddhism in its social, cultural and religious attitudes, the part played by the tea and rubber plantations and its agricultural exports in its economy—all these occupy a prominent place in the socio-economic survey of this palm groved island. Politically, Max Mohl believes that Ceylon is more exposed to communist influences and needs to be brought closer into the folds of democracy. One of the ways this can be brought about, he feels, is to introduce planned development to its economy coupled with a well thought-out programme of economic assistance. Max Mohl's book, therefore, is more than a travelogue for it puts the tropical island in a clearcut perspective.

Publisher : Verlagsgruppe Bertelsmann.
Gutersloh.

REPORT ON "THE STATE OF THE NATION"

Federal Chancellor Willy Brandt delivered his first "State of the Nation" address to the Parliament in Bonn. The 25-page report details all major aspects of the political, economic and social spheres in Germany. In keeping with the Chancellor's priorities, the efforts towards a relaxation of tension, towards an improvement in intra-German relations and thus towards the establishment of a secure framework for peace in Europe and the world, take precedence over all other issues. Here are some excerpts:

Twenty-five years after the unconditional surrender of the Hitler Reich the concept of the nation is a bond around divided Germany. The nation combines historical reality and political will. It embraces and implies more than a state and social structure. A nation rests on a people's enduring sense of solidarity. Nobody can deny that in this sense there is and will be one German nation as far as we can think ahead.



Willy Brandt

Patriotism demands the awareness of what is and it attempts to find out what is possible. Patriotism demands the courage to see the reality. This is not synonymous with regarding this reality as desirable or giving up the hope of changing it in the course of time. The unity of the Germans is a chance—no more but also no less. That this chance is not gambled away is the responsibility of all of us in the Federal Republic. In the face of this situation the question arises: What are the objectives towards which German policy should strive and how can these objectives be achieved today by German policy?

I shall soon make a corresponding proposal to the Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the GDR. The Federal Government will be guided in this by the following principles: Both States have the obligation to preserve the unity of the German Nation. They are not foreign countries for one another. Furthermore, the generally recognised principles of international law must apply, especially exclusion of any discrimination, respect of territorial integrity, obligation to settle all disputes peacefully, and respect of each other's borders. The two Governments and their pleni-potentiaries should aim at neighbourly co-operation especially in the technical field; understandings to facilitate such co-operation could become the object of the governmental arrangements. The Four Powers' endeavours to bring about arrangements for an improvement of the situation in and around Berlin shall be supported.

One can understand that the Government in East Berlin is bent on political equality and also on certain abstract formalities. But one must also understand that the Federal Government can be flexible on many problems only if this results in simultaneous facilities and reliefs for the people in divided Germany. The welfare of the State counts little if it is not identical with the welfare of its citizens.



At a happy encounter with Prime Minister Indira Gandhi the visiting West German delegation had a frank exchange of views. Facing the camera are: (from left) Mr. H.E. Bachem, Dr. Paul A. Stein, Dr. Joachim Zahn, Kai Count of Rantzau, Mr. Toni Schmuecker, Dr. Hermann J. Abs (leader of the delegation), and Dr. Peter von Siemens

WEST GERMAN INDUSTRIALISTS TEAM

DR. H. J. ABS: "VERY POSITIVE IMPRESSIONS"

THE delegation of West German industrialists and bankers under the leadership of Mr. Abs which visited India for two weeks was the highest-level group of representatives of German private enterprise which has ever visited any foreign country since the war. They visited the industrial centres of Poona, Baroda, Bangalore, Madras, Vishakhapatnam, Jamshedpur and Rourkela. They had a round of talks with Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and top financial and business experts in Bombay, Bangalore, Jamshedpur and New Delhi. Dr. H.J. Abs, the leader of the German delegation, told press men in the Capital that the visiting team had formed "very positive impressions" about the prospects of continued and expanded Indo-German cooperation in the industrial sphere. He described the scope for future investments as good because India offered a huge market and had a democratic set-up. Foreign investors should have the feeling that agreements made with the approval of the Government of India would be allowed to run their course. He also said that the scope for exports of Indian engineering goods to Germany and other industrialised countries could be considerably expanded

provided that Indian export goods were competitive in the world market in quality, time of delivery and price.

He stated that on their return home the mission will report to the Federation of German Industries and added: "We will do our best to increase German cooperation with India." He would suggest to the Federation that a standing committee should be set up together with the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry to review periodically the progress of investment. Dr. H.J. Abs, who rounded

off his talks in New Delhi with a 40-minute private meeting with Mrs. Indira Gandhi, said that he was "very privileged" to have met the Indian Prime Minister.

At present there are nearly 480 Indo-German joint ventures in the country. The largest among these are: Siemens, MICO-Bosch, NGFE, BASF, Bayer, Hoechst, Telefunken and Uthal. The products of some of these industrial ventures are already being exported to a number of countries including the Federal Republic of Germany.

Mr. K. P. Mathrani (second from left); Dr. H. J. Abs (leader of the delegation); Minister of State K. C. Pant; and Mr. H. E. Bachem, who attended a reception at the German Embassy. Ambassador Baron von Mirbach is on extreme left.





COLOURFUL and aesthetically pleasing these textile designs are as much a source of artistic pleasure to the young lady examining her handiwork as to the onlooker who may come across it finally over a textile print in a shop or an eye-catching batik sarong that makes the wearer a cynosure of all eyes. Yet there is much between these creative designs and the final product. More than anything, it calls for a trained artiste who takes to a career that mainly capitalises on aesthetic beauty and the art of salesmanship. The short-term textile designing courses initiated by the New Delhi Max Mueller Bhavan primarily aim at training people in this art. The lady in the picture above is one of the 41 students undergoing training who evolves her own designs and is well on the way to a rewarding career.

Started more than a year ago, the textile designing courses at the Max Mueller Bhavan impart proficiency to its trainees in 6 or 7 different techniques—the lino-block printing, crylin painting, the tie and dye and the batik techniques—so that with further practice they acquire a professional expertise in their hands. In the short span of a year the trainees of the textile designing course have held exhibitions of their work which have attracted a good deal of attention outside. At the same time they are reviving an extinct art whose fruits were once reserved for the aristocracy but after its revival are available to all.

President Heinemann's Republic Day Message

ON the eve of the 21st Republic Day of India, the Federal President Dr. Gustav Heinemann has sent warm greetings to Mr. V.V. Giri, the President of India. In a telegraphic message Dr. Heinemann has taken the opportunity to re-emphasise the abiding friendship Germans have for Indians and says: "In the spirit of confident friendship and warmest congratulations, the German people join the great Indian nation in their celebration of the Republic Day. May I, Your Excellency, also add to these my best personal felicitations as well. Let me, Your Excellency, again emphasise the paramount importance the Federal Republic of Germany attaches to the further deepening of the friendly cooperation between our two countries."



Three MRA Visitors Call On The Ambassador



THE German Ambassador Baron Dietrich von Mirbach recently received in New Delhi three young Germans with a new outlook on life. Dedicated to the Moral Re-armament Movement, they aim to put an end to hunger, poverty, corruption and misery on the physical and the spiritual level by bringing about a change in men and their motives during their own lifetime.

The threesome, making a lively part of the MRA team (a 60-member cast drawn from five continents and 17 countries), had come to New Delhi to participate in a musical revue, "Anything To Declare?", that cast a spell over theatre audiences in the Capital. Participating in the lively discussion in the picture are: (from left) Ambassador Baron D. von Mirbach; Annette Wiethuechter, Hubert Eggemann, Matthias Schmelzer (all from MRA); and Press Counsellor Mr. Hermann Ziack.

Jaipur Indo-German Society's Anniversary

DECEMBER 5 was a red letter day in the annals of Jaipur's Indo-German Society and it celebrated the event with a gusto that becomes a society commemorating its sixth anniversary. The occasion provided an opportunity for a get-together of Germans and the members of the society. A cultural programme presented by the students of the German Department of the University of Rajasthan formed the main attraction of the celebrations which was followed by a dance performance by Mrs. Mahirishi. Prominent among those who made a happy group round the birthday cake at the university guest house were: Mrs. P. Surana, secretary (third from left); Mrs. von Mentzingen (cutting the cake); The Nawab of Loharu, Minister of Public Works and president of the society; and Mr. G. Kunz, Cultural Counsellor at the German Consulate in Bombay.





Among the VIPs at the dedication ceremony of the SOS Village were: Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, Dr. Hermann Gmeiner, Mrs. Chakravarty, Baroness von Mirbach and German Minister Dr. G. F. Werner

SOS Village Inaugurated

WITH the lighting of a lamp at the SOS Village at Greenfield, near Faridabad, Prime Minister Indira Gandhi dedicated the "futuristic village" to the cause of child-welfare and opened thereby bright avenues for children whom misfortune had deprived of the warmth of a real home. The children's village, Mrs. Gandhi said, represented a "bridge of friendship" between India, Austria and West Germany—the last two countries whose generosity had made the international children's home come to life. Referring to the SOS Village in Delhi, which has been carved out of a rocky terrain, Mrs. Gandhi compared its 100 children to human flowers and said that they represented the hopes of tomorrow. She hoped that they will develop the firmness of rocks and become useful members of the Indian society.

A distinguished gathering attended the dedication ceremony. Among those present at the Greenfield function were: Dr. Hermann Gmeiner, the godfather of the project, Dr. Johanna Nestor, the Austrian Ambassador, Dr. G. F. Werner, Minister, German Embassy, Mr. B.N. Chakravarty, the Haryana Governor, Mr. Bansilal, Chief Minister, Haryana, and Mrs. E. Pohl, the moving spirit behind the Village.

Dr. Hermann Gmeiner, the founder of the SOS Village movement, who had specially come to India to attend the function, described the project as a "revolution in goodness and kindness" and said that the movement wanted to "realise the child's rights, the rights so

many of us have proclaimed so many times." Dr. G.F. Werner, Minister in the German Embassy, described the village as a symbol of Indo-German friendship and wished it all success.



Dr. G.F. Werner, Minister in the German Embassy, addressing the distinguished gathering

Dr. Johanna Nestor, the Austrian Ambassador, observed that it will stand as a symbol of worldwide movement to provide a happy future to needy children. For Mr. J.N. Kaul, Executive Director, the village was "a dream come true." Mrs. Tara Ali Beg stated that another SOS Village will soon come up in Delhi.

The "SOS Children's Villages International" is currently running 70 villages in 30 countries. The Delhi children's village is sponsored and financed by the Hermann Gmeiner Fonds of Munich. Comprising four blocks, the Greenfield children's village has 20 homes, each housing 8 children of different age groups under a specially trained "mother." Its main aim is to provide homeless children with an atmosphere of love and kindness so that they develop a right attitude to work and society. The village has its own kindergarten and a workshop where children are trained in various trades.



Mrs. Indira Gandhi, assisted by two children, lights a lamp to dedicate the SOS Village to child welfare. Mr. J. N. Kaul and Dr. H. Gmeiner are on either side of Mrs. Gandhi



Dr. Johanna Nestor, the Austrian Ambassador, who described the SOS Children's Village as a symbol of hope for needy children



The Hamburg business magnate, Dr. K. A. Koerber (centre), explaining a feature of the world famous filter cigarette machine produced at his firm

DR. KURT A. KOERBER

BUSINESSMAN WITH KANT'S ETHICS

DR. KURT A. Koerber, the president of the Hauni-Werke in Hamburg, is a much acclaimed man in the world press. The multifarious activities of this painter, patron, inventor and initiator of new ventures, who has already donated some 75 million DM to non-profit foundations, have often figured in newspapers ranging from *Pravda* to the *New York Times*.

Each of his brainchildren is a unique piece insofar as freshness of ideas is concerned. For example, in the Council Hall of the 700-year-old Bergedorf castle near Hamburg, scientists, politicians, businessmen and industrialists from all over the world meet four times a year to hold private discussions on the manifestations of existence. The main guiding force behind this forum, which is politically and financially independent, is no else than Dr. Koerber himself. Again the credit for rebuilding the Thalia Theatre and the State Opera House in Hamburg largely goes to him. In the field of inventions, the Hamburg business magnate has the distinction of building the world's largest automatic drum for the German Television lottery which helps to raise funds for charity. Again, in 1954 he set up a factory that manufactures filter cigarette machines.

Its popularity can be judged by the fact that more than 100 factories in Germany and abroad have exclusively installed his machines each of which turns out 2,000 cigarettes per minute.

A great deal of Dr. Koerber's unique ventures, however, arise from attempts to rationalise his affluence and lie in the field of social services and business management. More than six years ago he started a foundation with a 6.6 million DM capital which mainly aims at promoting educational and vocational training in West Germany to enable young people to face the growing "intellectual and commercial competition with other countries and to foster among them understanding for other peoples." To this institution he intends to donate his fortune which is placed at an estimated 15 million dollars. Today, there is all the more reason for him to do so for he sees greater opportunities in these spheres. Also, he is particularly keen to show his gratitude to his employees who have helped him build up his wealth. The 2,000 Hauni-Werke workers, under him, stand to share 1.5 million DM in cash apart from the insurance benefits they enjoy.

Another novel feature that Dr. Koerber has given to his business ven-



The initiator of ideas as Haunikus—the tobacco industry's reporter

tures is what he calls "the approval procedure" a system of voting that secretly gives to all his employees the right to choose their superiors. According to this arrangement, Dr. Koerber points out, the very founder of the Hauni-Werke, that is himself, can be removed from office if those below can muster a 75 per cent vote. In the matter of selecting his employees the main criteria before the boss, besides technical expertise, is the human quality. This leads him to the secret of his success. "Speed up the decision-making process with people who have maximum identification with the firm," he says, "and the rest will follow." Again, Dr. Koerber attributes the success of his business ventures to the country's free economic and social system. This is a compelling reason for him to return a part of his profits back to the community in the form of schools and old age homes. In short, he practises the dictum laid down by Kant who says: "The more you think, the more you have worked, and the longer you have lived."

What Germans Read and See

*The Germans have a wide choice of communication media:
There are*

450 daily newspapers

17 nationally distributed weekly papers

250 magazines

2 news magazines covering economics and politics

1444 specialized magazines

9 radio stations

3 national television networks

THE constitution gives the best information on how the Germans inform themselves: "Everybody has the right to state his opinion freely and to communicate it in word, writing or picture, and to inform himself from publicly available sources without hindrance. Freedom of the press and of reporting are guaranteed. There is no censorship." Thus reads the constitution of the Federal Republic, and for twenty years now, a supermarket of information has developed on this legal basis.

The backbone of an efficient information system is the daily newspaper. The Germans can choose among 450 different news sheets, 20 million copies of which are sold daily. Most of the dailies are published only for limited areas, such as in one of the twelve States of the Federal Republic, or in the individual cities. Some extra-regional daily newspapers are sold and read throughout the country.

The most important national newspapers are the "Welt", the "Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung" (FAZ), and "Bild." "Welt" and "FAZ" both have a circulation of some 250,000 copies. The "Welt" is recognized as a national-conservative

newspaper while the "FAZ" represents the aspirations of the liberals.

The German reader can choose between 17 weeklies with a nation-wide distribution. With a total circulation of 1.5 million copies per week, these journals provide more in-depth information. News is interpreted and commentaries and analyses deal with the most important political, economical, and cultural topics. Since their articles are thoroughly considered and laid out without cheap effects, the news-weeklies are preferred by the opinion-making stratum of the population: teachers, lawyers, doctors, and the clergy.

Illustrated magazines have a somewhat larger distribution than the weeklies. Some of them appear every fortnight, some once a month. Women's magazines and fashion journals sell a total of 13 million copies per issue, a figure only slightly higher than the total circulation of cultural and political magazines. Added to this are about 250 audience-magazines (that is, for TV, radio, and entertainment), with a cumulative circulation of 60 million copies per issue. The most important ones are four large weekly illustrated magazines,



A West German newsstand has a great deal to offer to an avid reader

which sell about 2 million copies each per issue, for a total of 8 million. These four rivals are the last of the 30 weekly illustrated magazines that were founded after the second world war.

"Der Spiegel" ("The Mirror"), a political news magazine, has established itself as an important factor in Germany's post-war history. Its editor-in-chief and publisher Rudolf Augstein is as gifted in business as in journalism.

Private firms inform the public about their products by buying advertisement space in newspapers and magazines. But there are also other magazines of considerable circulation, which are professionally edited and are distributed freely to potential customers. The small market of trade magazines is especially important. There are many different varieties (for hi-fi enthusiasts, ornithologists, mathematicians, stamp and coin collectors, etc.) but most of them only have a circulation of about 10,000 copies.

This kind of specialized information is gaining more and more importance on the West German bookseller's lists as well. It constitutes an important part of the 30,000 new books appearing on the market each year. This wave of books on special subjects satisfies the layman's demand for generally intelligible, objective information on science, politics, psychology, and other topics.

Naturally, the German supermarket of information also contains foreign press-products. The supply includes all

(Continued on page 8)

WHAT GERMANS READ...

important international daily newspapers, especially the English and French ones. Some international papers reach a considerable circulation in Germany. Here are some examples :

"Pravda"	1,000
"The Times"	3,500
"Paris Match"	8,000
"Life International"	30,000
"Playboy"	59,000

The official paper of the GDR *Neues Deutschland* ("New Germany") can also be bought at the newsstand. Its circulation is small—only 3,000 copies per issue. Moscow's "*Pravda*" sells even less in West Germany: 1,000 copies per day.

Radio and television complete the extensive supply of information. There are 19 million radios in the Federal Republic today, one in every household. There is hardly anyone who does not own a radio. Twenty-three radio stations are available to the listener and twenty per cent of the programmes follow a format of news and information. Like television, the radio networks are neither public nor private. They have the status of independent public corporations. The director, who is in charge of the respective network, is responsible to a committee of radio (or television) councils. Independent persons in public life sit on these councils, and they control and maintain the freedom of the press within the regulations binding the networks (for instance, television is not allowed to disturb religious peace). This special status of the radio and TV networks serves the principle of unbiased and truthful information, for opinion cannot be manipulated within the system prevailing in West Germany.

The 15 million television sets in Germany today run on an average of two to three hours per day. There are two national and 13 regional TV programmes—the first programme contains 40 per cent information items, the second 47 per cent. Political broadcasts and commentaries, some of them often violently attacked, are watched by 20 to 22 million Germans which forms half the adult population of West Germany.

Thirty-five million Germans watch television regularly. The newspapers, too, reach 35 million readers per week. There are 45 million adults, and more than four-fifths of them use all the three important means of communication on a regular basis. Thirty-five million Germans who inform themselves meticulously—that is the German public.

"Die Welt" ("The World") is one of Germany's most widely read dailies. Founded only after the War, it soon became one of the leading newspapers of the Federal Republic. The headline (left top) reads: "East Berlin Representation in Netherlands Used as Propaganda-Centre." The article deals with the defection to the Federal Republic of the economist and trade expert Fritz Guhre, who was only recently appointed to the East German Trade Mission in Amsterdam. Before leaving for the Federal Republic, he disclosed that the East German Trade Mission in the Netherlands was primarily engaged in propaganda activities aimed at securing the recognition of the GDR. Another article on the front-page (columns 5 & 6 centre) reports on the creation of a social security fund for the employees of the Axel-Springer publishing firm, which owns the "Welt" newspaper. In the course of a reorganisation of the publishing firm, from a private to a joint stock company, a fund of 80 million D-Marks (Rupees 16 crores) is being set aside to provide the employees of the newspaper with social security benefits in addition to the statutory provident fund, unemployment and health insurance enjoyed by every employee in the Federal Republic of Germany.



YOUNGER generation in Germany: the oldest, just about experienced the Second World War as children, while the youngest only know this time from school books. What these two post-war generations have in common is protest against war and oppression wherever they occur, rejection of racial discrimination, and a longing for peaceful encounters with young people from other countries. Rejection of authoritarian ways is part of their style. Like young people elsewhere, young Germans have developed their own forms of social existence, social criticism, and group consciousness. Kinetic art and pin-ball machines, car-racing and football matches, and, not least, pleasure in clothes as a

form of self-transformation characterize the very pronounced sense of play of this younger generation, whose working day is often determined by the assembly line. Young people come together in flats for parties, in cities for the opening of exhibitions of modern art, at the "in" pubs or cafés where they are with their compeers, or better still they just congregate in the open with a refreshing absence of formality.

These young people do not know enough about themselves to be able to articulate all their views and wishes. But their efforts to replace out-of-date thought processes with new, democratic ways of thinking and ways of living deserve the world's support and sympathy.





USCHI Glas and Roy Black, the two film stars, who make a comely pair on the German screen, now ride the high wave of popularity. Since their first cast the partnership has covered a dozen films and has made box office hits every time. Equally good with thrillers and cowboy films, they have now acquired international fame in Spill's latest film "Come To The Point Darling."



FOR motoring without tears a proper tool kit is a must. In case of road breakdowns it is an asset that converts tears into smiles as in the case of the lady above. With dependable tools and accessories, the young motorist faces possible road mishaps smilingly. Stricter observance of the Federal Republic's road regulations promises to make the German roads a driver's pleasure.

THE "jumbo age" is now emerging for the West German industry. The latest "to go big," is Dortmund's "Hoesch" which manufactures "jumbo" pipes so wide that a Volkswagen can pass through them as in a tunnel. The super pipes are in great demand by the oil refineries. But, in particular they answer the needs of the natural gas pipeline that is to extend from Siberia to West Germany.



TEENAGER Bernd Meyer from Bremen is already a name in amateur rocketry. His first toy rocket shot off from a home ramp 3 years ago. Later his hybrid power unit won him the admiration of U.S. Space scientists. His latest radio-controlled rocket glides back to earth and has many commercial potentialities.



THIS magnetometer is a vital instrument for measuring the earth's magnetic field—a device that will record the data sent down by the first German space satellite "Azur" which will orbit round the earth till the fall of 1970. Above, a young physics student, from the Braunschweig Institute of Geophysics, tests the magnetometer which operates under difficult space conditions.



AN apartment building four times taller than the Eifel Tower! This glimpse into the future living conditions is what a Berlin architect has to offer to overcome housing shortage at the end of this century due to population explosion. The 1250-metre tall mini-city, with 356 floors, will house 25,000 people.



HAMBURG'S television tower, the "Telemichel," has now a winter dress. Comprising nylon nets, it is intended to protect the 271.5-metre-high tower against ice formation. The new covering will protect costly technical equipment which beams 65 radio and three TV transmissions all over Germany and Europe and makes it a vital international communication centre.



PHYSICAL fitness through dance is an idea that is steadily gaining acceptance in West Germany. Hamburg's young ballet teacher, Karin, is out to prove this point. The ballet school she has started admits those who are eager to keep in shape through "jazz and beat." Karin's husband, a computer mechanic, also plays the piano.

Kasimir Edschmid

The winner at Holmen- kollen



SOMEWHERE in the countryside beyond Bergen two skiers started out through the hills, each on the opposite side of a small forest. They reached the same corner of a triangular patch of bushes at about the same time and stopped. They whirled around, took off their goggles and nose protectors and looked at each other. Two pairs of alert, young eyes studied each other very closely. Then one of the skiers glanced down at some deer tracks which he had been following, nodded and prepared to continue on his way.

"Are you Egil Torgersen?"

"Yes."

"The new forest ranger?"

The young lad in the blue sweater nodded.

"I'm Fin Mazeng. How many miles do you cover a day?"

"In my district—about twenty. Do you want to know anything else?"

"I cover about twenty-five".

"You're the postman, aren't you?" Egil Torgersen asked.

"Carrying a lot of little papers about certainly isn't much work."

The two young men stared at each other; their eyes were hard and cold.

"Are you from Bergen?"

"No, I'm from the Lofoten Islands," the forest ranger answered.

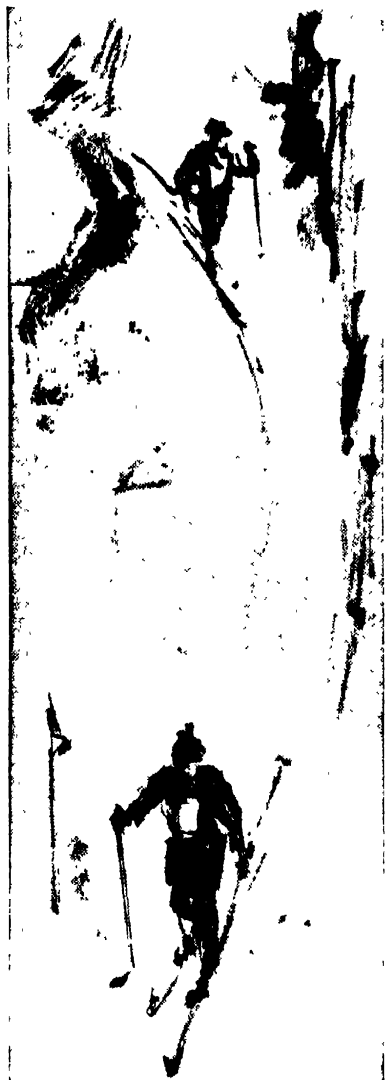
"Oh, one of those codfish catchers", said Fin Mazeng and laughed. Then he swung around to his left and skied away, completely satisfied with himself. He's from these fishermen-islands and

yet he's trying to make fun of me about my letters! Perhaps he can smoke fish heads, cast out sinkers and smell like cod-liver oil, but he can't come anywhere near covering twenty-five miles!

Egil Torgersen just stood there and blushed. That postman had made fun of him about the codfish. Was there any insult worse than that! Why did these people on snowshoes look down on fishermen anyway? Because the Lofoten Islands were warm? Because the sheep could stay outside and graze all year long? Because the cod came to spawn in the 150-foot-deep fishing grounds surrounding the islands and could be caught from January to April in the waters off the coasts of Flakstado, Moskenes and

(Continued on page 12)

THE WINNER AT HOLMENKOLLEN



Vestvaagø? What a wretched job carrying letters to the villages in the mountains was compared to that! Once Egil Torgersen had seen tens of thousands of fishermen surprised by a raging gale out of the west when they were out beyond the thousand-foot-high cliffs of some small islands in the strait, and he had watched them struggle across the sound against the wind and the waves in the midnight light of a grey moon to reach the safety of the mainland.

A lot of strange fellows here in the south. They simply do not believe that a man from the fishermen-islands can be any good at their sports. An old man named Olsen, who used to go to the Lofoten Islands on fishing trips, had persuaded Egil, when he was a young boy, to go back with him to his home in the south, and, just for the fun of it, he had set him to work in his huge forests,

like one would release young trout into a big lake. One day Olsen said, "Egil, I saw you go down the ski-jump in the forest not long ago. If you want to take a few days off and go to Holmenkollen, then go."

That was in January. Fin Mazeng, the postman, was quite surprised when he saw Egil Torgersen boarding the same boat. The "codfish" was going to Oslo! He was not only stupid, he was crazy.

The Norwegian "Derby" on skis is a major event of national importance, like the English one on horses or the world series in baseball in America. Among the hundreds of young people who go before their nation at Holmenkollen there are always about two dozen relatively unknown contestants every year who come from somewhere, and one of them, to the amazement of the spectators always manages to run away with the prize for the ladies or the men.

Among the young people who went to Holmenkollen to draw lots to determine the starting sequence was Egil Torgersen, the one who more than anyone else considered Oslo to be a southern city. He had come from sixty-eight degrees north latitude down to only sixty degrees. He was standing in the sun and waiting for the cross-country race to start.

"Have you ever participated in such a race before?" asked an official who was checking a list.

"No, I was sent by Magnus Olsen."

"Well, good Lord!" the official said, "what a sportsman!" Torgersen drew a very high number: 208. Fin Mazeng was lucky. Torgersen heard Fin's name called out and saw him wearing number 16 as he passed the starting point: a yellow flag stretched between two tree trunks.

The postman was at an advantage. He would not have to make a track, and he could be back before the snow got soft and before he would have to apply more wax. That alone would give Mazeng an advantage of a good two or three minutes, and Torgersen was in no mood to wish good luck to that block-head, a postman who delivered papers to the farmers. This was not a very decent thought. But it was even worse to call a man from the Lofoten Islands a codfish.

He observed Fin Mazeng's start very closely. Mazeng galloped off like a horse, he did not ski like a man, and he jabbed his ski pole into the snow left and right like drumsticks. "He should have

The Author



Kasimir Edschmid was born in Darmstadt in 1890. His first work, "Verse, Hymnen, Gesaenge," was published in 1911, when he was only twenty-one

years old. Four years later a collection of short stories, "Die sechs Muendungen," attracted a great deal of attention and made him one of the better-known spokesmen for the expressionists. He continued to follow the same trend in later books; for example, in "Timur," "Die Fuerstin" and "Die achatenen Kugeln." But in the twenties he unexpectedly acquired a reputation as an author of travel literature: "Das grosse Reisebuch" in 1926 and "Stiere, Basken, Araber" became best sellers. He also wrote books about Africa and South America. For 15 long years he worked as both author and scholar on a five-volume set of books on Italy. At the same time he wrote a number of other significant works, including the stirring and most beautiful book of this series: "Der Liebesengel." Among his last works were three very comprehensive biographies on the lives of Bolivar, Buechner and Friedrich II. He died in Switzerland on August 31, 1966 of a heart attack.

become a fisherman," Egil thought, "he's harpooning the snow."

He stood near the starting flag for an hour and a half, wearing his number over his chest. Everything seemed so exciting and glittering, so many people, so many women and cars and trees. At home they were always searching for the great draughts of fish which the Atlantic spewed out of its dark depths. For a long time it smelled like pulverized codfish heads. And then millions of cod, cut open and stiff, were hung on wires along all the cliffs and rock-walls, and they clattered out some atrocious music that reverberated across the sound whenever a thunderstorm crept in under the midnight sun.

"Get set," the official said.

"190" was called out. When Torgersen's name and number 208 finally came up, he started out. He did not race,

(Continued on page 13)

THE WINNER AT HOLMENKOLLEN

he just flexed his knees and glided forward. His muscles tightened, he gathered speed very quickly, faster and faster, and his body scarcely moved as he shot ahead. He made slow, circular movements with his ski poles to maintain his balance.

"Strange technique," the official said to a bareheaded, towheaded man in a windbreaker. "And he's a beginner, Rysdeal!" "I've heard of such things before," said the towhead, who was wearing a small airplane-emblem on his sleeve. "I've seen people who could fly a plane better than me as soon as they had caught on to how to handle the motor and a few other things."

"I don't believe they could fly better than you, Rysdeal."

"They were just unsuccessful," the pilot said and shrugged his shoulders. In the meantime, Fin Mazeng was making good time. He had passed quite a few skiers that he had waved off the track. He saw one flag after another in the snow in front of him, and had already passed number three. He saw number six on a small hill and overtook him on the downgrade. In the forest he left the others trailing far behind him. Two must have got lost, although there was nothing easier than following a track through a forest. One flag after another disappeared in the distance behind him. The only contestant ahead of him that he had not passed was number one. Mazeng shot past the finishing flag, exhausted and soaking wet, one minute after number one. He had raced like a machine being given a test run.

However, Egil Torgersen was having bad luck. The sun was uncomfortably hot and he had not been able to pick up any speed on the soft snow for quite a while; whereas in the morning he had made good time on the cold, granular snow as it crunched under the edges of his skis. By waxing them, everything had turned out reasonably well, however, and he finished the race without having to take off his skis. It seemed strange to be running after people in almost the same way as one would chase after foxes or a buck. A fine hunting-party! Sometimes he saw as many as thirty people climbing up the broad slope of a white mountain. They ran exactly like animals, in a sort of gallop. They looked desperate from down below as they bent over, kicked their skis forward and stabbed their poles into the snow. The forest ranger shoved himself up the mountainside



Mr. Walter Scheel, Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister of the new Federal Cabinet at Bonn will be coming to India on a three-day official visit to this country on February 13. Mr. Scheel, a former Minister of Economic Cooperation and leader of the FDP, is already familiar with the problems of developing countries and has visited India on a number of occasions before. His forthcoming visit will be looked at by many Indians with great interest.

almost as fast as he went over the level stretches: a slow, rhythmic step that looked comfortable and easygoing, but covered a tremendous amount of space.

He skied the last three miles with only one pole, because the snow ring on the left pole had suddenly broken. Well, anyway, taking everything into consideration, he looked quite good as he darted past the last flag. His time was posted on the board. He had no idea whether he had made good time or not.

"You're completely dry, young man!" said the spectator with the air plane-emblem on his sleeve who was standing with the official next to the starting flag.

"Well, quite dry. What was Fin Mazeng's time?"

"He did a good job of it. Two minutes 48.9 more than you."

"Good enough," Egil Torgersen said. It was not until evening that he heard

some people say that a codfish had turned in the best time. He was the codfish himself. The best time—he blushed. The way they used that word codfish annoyed him tremendously.

On the following day he was at the top of the ski jump in Holmenkollen, his knees shaking with fright, like every one else's, even the best, like Thorleif Haug, Niels Hansen and Marius Eriksen. This time he was to be one of the first in the numerical order.

"Sixteen," a megaphone bellowed. A starting flag was lowered near the take-off platform. Far below him Egil saw forests of fir trees, Oslo, the deep-blue fjord with Bygdø, Nackholmen and Hovedø, and even some small white ships. Music began to blare out from all sides. He started off, bent low on his knees and whizzed down the approach. Then the take-off. Egil Torgersen was going faster



Dr. Barbara Schuetz-Sevin, the eminent German journalist and political commentator who was in New Delhi after a tour of South India, had to encounter a spate of lecture talks in the Capital. Being a distinguished figure in the field of youth and university women Dr. Schuetz-Sevin was mostly invited by a number of local youth and women associations to speak on problems

connected with youth welfare. She also found time to meet the representatives of the press at a journalists meet. Dr. Schuetz-Sevin (left: facing the camera) made out a strong case for a greater partnership between the Western youth and the younger generation in the developing countries. Mr. Hermann Zlock, Press Counsellor, German Embassy, is seen on her left.

THE WINNER AT HOLMENKOLLEN

than an express train when he started to soar off the end of the approach. The narrow, white strip of earth far below him suddenly disappeared. He shot over the forest and the fjord and high into the air, gradually straightened his knees, catapulted himself even higher and, with his arms stretched out in front of him and his face pointed towards the earth, he looked like a bullet arching high above the crowds below.

Fifty thousand people roared when he hit the steep landing-run, gradually stood up with his arms flat against his hips and swished to a stop on the run-out. "Where did you pick up that technique?" asked the man with the air-plane-emblem on his sleeve.

"My name is Rysdeal," he said as he shook hands with Egil.

"Well, sir, I don't know."

"Have you jumped very much?"

"Only at Olsen's."

"In the forest? With that forward lean?" Rysdeal asked. "Boy, I've never seen anyone jump with a forward lean like that. Be careful."

"Oh, it's not so bad," Egil said, "I'm from the Lofoten Islands."

"How nice. Well, good luck."

Egil Torgersen was very happy when he reached the top of the ski jump the second time. Rysdeal had not made fun of him. Now he was going to show that postman something!

"Good morning," he said to number twelve. "Is that Rysdeal, the famous

pilot?" Number twelve nodded.

"Amundsen and Rysdeal," Egil said to himself, "they have certainly accomplished a lot!"

The King was also down in the grandstand. Rysdeal had praised the Lofoten Islands and shaken hands with him!

He jumped again. This time he leaned so far forward that he could have slept on his skis. No one thought he could complete the jump without a few broken bones. But he was able to straighten up perfectly when he landed. He had held his skis steady in the air; they had not wobbled or fluttered at all. He had flown like a statue, like a falling statue.

"Where did he learn to do that?" asked the official.

"It came naturally," Rysdeal said, "his technique, too."

"And talent."

"No," Rysdeal said with a laugh, "and character."

"Thirteen feet farther," shouted the official who was making the scoreboard.

"Good Lord!" Rysdeal exclaimed, "that means he'll be the champion."

Later that day the King and the Queen and a number of members of Parliament shook hands with Egil Torgersen. The next morning his name was in all the newspapers. He was the second-best ski jumper in Norway, just a little short of Thorleif Haug's record jump, but he had made the best time in the cross-country race, and the combination gave him the championship.

When he returned to the boat, he found Fin Mazeng already on board, on his way back to Bergen. They did not speak to each other.

The next morning the green trees of Bergen came into view, and the seven mountain peaks surrounding the fjord.

"Well, Egil Torgersen, may I congratulate you?" the postman said.

"Thank you very much."

"It was very good," said Fin Mazeng without a trace of envy. "I'll see you more often in the forests now?"

"I don't think so," Egil Torgersen answered and disembarked.

"Well now, you did a good job of that. You're the big man down in Oslo now," Olsen said when his forest ranger entered his house.

"Good morning, Magnus Olsen. Yes, I was lucky. Rysdeal shook hands with me, and the King and the Queen and half of Parliament. And my name was in all the papers."

"Yes, I'm surprised to see you back here in Bergen. Didn't they want to keep you down there in Oslo?"

"Of course, but I came back to put my skis away. I want to return to the islands, if you don't mind, sir."

"Well, well," Olsen said, "of course I've been up in those islands a number of times. Silly, stupid young man. Well, now!"

Translated by G. R. Selden.
Courtesy: "Scala International"



MARK THE CONTRAST

EVERY winter when the first snowfall spreads a white mantle over the hilly regions, the entire Bavarian Alps beckon an irresistible call to thousands of winter sports enthusiasts in the West German cities. It is then time to get to the numerous hilltop skiing centres and most people make it by rail, motor and ropeways. Apart from the specially developed skiing centres,

almost every village in the lower reaches of the Bavarian Alps is equipped with a ski hut and an instructor to cater to the needs of the visiting skiers. The picture above shows sportsmen trying out their skis before getting on to a flying start down the Alpine slopes while the one below incorporates 15 changes. Can you spot the changes?



IN SHORT

The German Foreign Office is celebrating its 100th Birthday. Established in 1870 by King William of Prussia on the lines of the British Foreign Office, it has seen many changes and survived many systems of government till the present day.

Two West German scientists of the Max Planck Institute at Heidelberg discovered a new mineral in the lunar rocks brought to earth by the Apollo-11 astronauts in July last. The new mineral, composed of copper and lead, has magnetic qualities and will be called "Tranquillity".

Although Bonn has failed to get East Berlin to agree on a mutual exchange of newspapers and other printed matter, East German newspapers will continue to be freely imported and sold in the Federal Republic.

Munich physician Dr. Karl Herligkoffer plans to lead a team of 14 men and one woman up the Diamir face of the 26,660 ft. Nanga Parbat this April.

A total of 1,000 German volunteers from different professions are working as members of the German Development Service in 26 developing countries throughout the world.

Dr. H.J. Abs, the leader of the West German industrialists delegation, expressed his satisfaction with the performance of Indo-German ventures in

India after completing a study tour of industrial centres in South India. He rated them among the best in the world as they offer good scope for re-exports to Germany.

At a function held at Calcutta's Raj Bhavan Dr. Kopf, the German Consul General, presented an album of the German Gandhi Centenary Commemorative stamps to the West Bengal Governor, Mr. S.S. Dhawan.

Rejection of references to official titles and designations and preference for simple names as modes of address is the new watchword for Cabinet members in the Government at Bonn. The rejection is based on the plea that titles play no part in a modern democracy.

The Federal Fisheries Bureau in West Germany will soon take to computerized fishing. It hopes to locate big schools of deep-water fish with the help of electronic data processing techniques.

"Otto Hahn," West Germany's first nuclear merchant ship, will soon head for the blue waters. Intended to ply on established trade routes on a commercial basis, it is scheduled to carry ore for the German industry on return from its first South Atlantic tour.

Christian Doermer, a West German documentary film-maker, recently screened two sociological documenta-

ries at a demonstration lecture in New Delhi. One of the films, a candid camera approach based on interviews, particularly interested the Indian audiences.

Between 4,000 to 5,000 political prisoners are still believed to be languishing behind prison bars in East Germany. Their most common offence: attempted flights from the "Democratic German Republic (GDR)."

Datteln's Town Council in the Federal Republic has decided to associate students from grammar and trade schools with its decision-making functions. In future students will sit with the city councillors in educational matters in an advisory capacity.

Volkswagen, the world-famous German small car manufacturers, are planning to set up an assembly plant in Finland.

The Rhineland State Museum at Bonn, just reconstructed at a cost of 16 million DM, has a rare collection of art exhibits which establish history from pre-historic times to the present day. An estimated 100,000 people have visited the State Museum so far.

For those who love statistics: 1% of German men play golf, 19% of the workers would prefer to be engineers, 34% of the citizens think they have friendly neighbours, and 76% of

GERMAN NEWS

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German husbands would marry the same wife again.

The first home for crippled students in Europe was recently inaugurated at Marburg University. The home comprises 77 rooms and offers television, telephone and other facilities to its residents.

German Government expenditure on the first all-German Space Satellite was 30 million marks. Private German expenditure on rocketry last year was 70 million marks—all fireworks lit to welcome the new year!

For the second time a team of surgeons at Bonn's University clinic performed a liver-transplant. The first patient, who received a new liver in June 1969, is alive and well.

Posted on February 2, 1970

GERMAN =NEWS=

Vol. XVI No. 3 New Delhi January 11, 1971



FEDERAL FOREIGN MINISTER WALTER SCHEEL IN DELHI



Buddhadasa Bhikkhu
**SIAMESISCHE
ILLUSTRATIONEN
DER
BUDDHALEHRE**
Erdmann

"THE Siamese Illustrations Of Buddhist Tenets" is a valuable picture-book that opens up a window on Buddhist art, culture and history. The 47 reproductions of Siamese miniatures that make up this handsome volume are accompanied by a scholarly commentary by Buddhadasa Bhikkhu. These two qualities of the book make it a literary gem which will lure any aesthete interested in ancient art and cultural history. The original miniatures were painstakingly done by the traditional Siamese artist-monks who were solely motivated by the desire to give a visual form to the teachings of Buddha. As such the illustrations are from the Chaiya manuscript and are illustrative, concise and logical. The tints used are local and the figures, animals, trees and the actions depicted are symbolical. The symbols used have stood the passage of time and therefore are expressive of the Buddhist approach to life. Some of the themes dealt with are: "Body And Mind," "The Wheel Of Life," "The Cycle Of Existence," "The Stages Of Knowledge," and "The Goal Of Nirvana." The miniature on the dust cover of the book is a typical example of the Buddhist view on life and affords an insight into the mind of the monk-artists. The ship, for instance, symbolises the inquisitive journey of man cutting through the turbulent sea of sufferings. The shore, on the other hand, is free from turmoils and offers the jewels of Nirvana. Buddhadasa Bhikkhu has done some painstaking research in making this Chaiya manuscript available to the modern reader in all its grandeur.

Publisher: Horst Erdmann Verlag, Tuebingen.

Mr. Walter Scheel, the German Federal Foreign Minister is visiting India. So naturally the limelight of the news media, both in Germany and in India is focussed on him. A woman being "man's better half," we thought the picture would be incomplete, if we were not to give our readers some glimpses of the Foreign Minister's wife. So here, especially for our lady readers, is a short pen portrait of Mrs. Mildred Scheel:

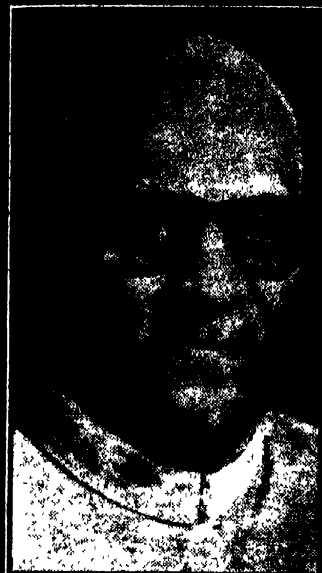
A few months ago she was unknown to the world at large, working within the dark lead-protected confines of a radiography room. Now, as the wife of Free Democratic Party leader and Foreign Minister Walter Scheel, the former 35-year-old Munich specialist Dr. Mildred Wirtz

is photographed wherever she shows up. Whether this is interesting or annoying to her she has not yet had time to decide. Mildred Scheel carries herself with the self-assurance of a professional woman in her own right, and with the detached, analytical approach which one would expect of her training. She owes her un-German first name to her American mother and her chosen profession to her father, also a medical doctor. The picture that emerges of Mildred Scheel is one of a highly intelligent woman who knows exactly what her goals are and achieves them by sheer ability and hard work. After completing her general medical education, she worked in the Munich University Clinic where she pursued specialised studies in internal medicine and radiography. The intention was that she should take over her father's practice, but he died before she qualified and the practice had to be sold. The changeover from being a doctor to a housewife was difficult but essential. She speaks rather amusedly of her first experience of arranging meals for her husband's guests, particularly during the post-election, pre-coalition Government talks. The results showed her practical training—simple but effective. She still does her own cooking but is teaching her new home-help to take over.



Mrs. Mildred Scheel

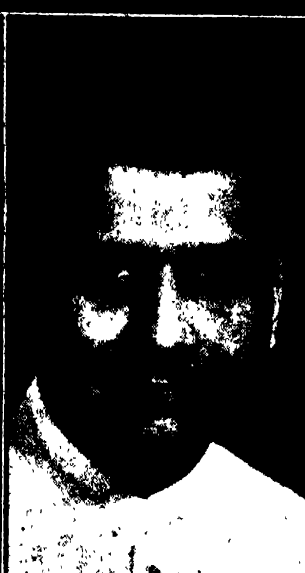
Politics she now finds—not unexpectedly—interesting, though it can be hardly said to set her ablaze. She declines to comment on matters which she feels lie beyond her competence. She is not a member of a political party nor will she join one. Mildred Scheel started public life with the handicap of inexperience but she has shown herself to be open-minded and willing to learn. This approach has earned her both sympathy and respect, two highly desirable assets in the grind and whirl of public life.



Mr. V. V. Giri



Mrs. Indira Gandhi



Mr. Dinesh Singh



Mr. Walter Scheel

MR. Walter Scheel, the Deputy Chancellor and Foreign Minister of the Federal Republic of Germany, will be arriving in New Delhi on February 13, 1970, on the first lap of a tour of India, Thailand and Singapore. During his three-day stay in India, the Federal Foreign Minister will call on President V. V. Giri, Vice-President G. S. Pathak, Speaker, G. S. Dhillon, Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, and Foreign Minister Dinesh Singh in an effort to strengthen and further Indo-German relations and to promote peace and universal cooperation in the world.

WALTER SCHEEL

FEDERAL FOREIGN MINISTER AND DEPUTY CHANCELLOR

WALTER Scheel joined the Free Democratic Party (FDP) as early as 1946. The initial stage in his political career was the municipal council of his home town of Solingen. In 1950, he became one of the youngest deputies in the Parliament of the Federal State of North Rhine-Westphalia and entered the Bundestag three years later. From 1954 to 1961, Scheel devoted his attention primarily to European policy. He was a member of the Common Assembly of the European Communities for coal and steel, a member of the European Parliament and Vice-Chairman of the Liberals in this body.

Walter Scheel has played a vital role in the formulation of German development policy right from the start. When in 1961 Federal Chancellor Adenauer established the first special portfolio for development aid, Scheel became Federal Minister of Economic Cooperation. During his five years in office, Walter Scheel

acquainted himself with the problems of developing countries in the course of his numerous trips abroad. At the same time he made the personal acquaintance of many important political personalities all over the world.

In 1966 when the Grand Coalition of Christian Democrats (CDU/CSU) and Social Democrats (SPD) was formed in Bonn, the Free Democrats (FDP) went into the opposition and chose Scheel as their Party Chairman. Scheel's Free Democrats had the decisive say in the election of the Social Democratic Federal President, Dr. Gustav Heinemann, in the spring of 1969.

Despite considerable loss of votes by the FDP, the election result of September 1969 permitted a coalition of Social Democrats and Free Democrats. For the first time in the 20-year history of the Federal Republic of Germany, a Social Democrat became



Mr. Walter Scheel trying his hand at planing in the carpentry shop of the IIT Madras which he visited as Minister of Economic Cooperation in 1963

WALTER SCHEEL

Federal Chancellor. This political event will go down in history associated with the name of Walter Scheel.

The F D P party leader, the man of balance, willingly became Foreign Minister because he is convinced that no efforts should be spared to come to better terms with Eastern Europe, especially with the Soviet Union, and to reach a regulated modus vivendi with the G.D.R. He also sees the necessity to find a solution to the problem of the Oder-Neisse line which opens the road to better relations between the Federal Republic and Poland.

Walter Scheel was born in Solingen, on July 8, 1919, the German town renowned for its razor-blades and cutting tools. His father was a craftsman. After passing his Abitur (high school leaving certificate), he learned banking.

Herr Scheel was called up during the War; he served as a night fighter pilot and officer in the German Air Force.

After the collapse of the German Reich, the young man set out to make a career for himself in the economy. He started his career as chief clerk in an industrial firm and soon became secretary of various economic associations prior to becoming independent as an economic adviser in Düsseldorf in 1953. As partner and manager of two well-known market research firms, Scheel established for himself a solid economic foundation. Today he is one of those who can afford to be a politician without having to depend on politics for livelihood.

Thomas Dehler, the late FDP Chairman who preceded Scheel and Mende, once said: "Scheel has a keen intellect,

FOREIGN MINISTER'S LECTURE AT SAPRU HOUSE

Mr. Walter Scheel, the German Federal Foreign Minister and Deputy Chancellor will speak on "The Basic Principles Of The Foreign Policy Of The Federal Republic of Germany" at a lecture under the auspices of the Indian Council of World Affairs. The function will be held at Sapru House on February 14, 1970 at 6 P.M.

great economic experience and an unusual gift for formulating his ideas. He has the talent of stating the truth without hurting, but nevertheless expressing it." At difficult talks and negotiations, which appear stalled, Walter Scheel can dispel tensions with a smile and a pleasant word. He enjoys life, likes French cuisine, modern art and fast cars.

When Scheel feels the need for rest from his unusually long hours of work, he retires to his country home in the Austrian Alps, nearly 500 miles from Bonn. Sometimes, he drives to his mountain retreat, himself at the wheel of his car. It takes him less than eight hours. At times, a breath of sporting life enters his formulations, when he says, for example, that he wants to take this or that problem "over the hurdles." Reminiscences of boxing spring to mind when Scheel says: "My reflexes are quite good. That means I take my head out of the way in certain cases when others don't take it out of the way."

Despite success in economic affairs and politics, Scheel has not been spared setbacks in private life. After many years of happy married life, his wife died in 1966. He remarried last year. His second wife is 35 and a radiologist. Almost overnight, she changed the dark room of the X-ray laboratory for the public limelight. Frau Mildred Scheel is interested in politics, but follows events from the "housewife's corner," as she puts it. She concentrates on her household duties and accepts the many representative duties which she has to fulfil as the wife of the Federal Foreign Minister calmly and with poise.

Contours Of A New World

"The free world has accepted the challenge of hunger. It knows that there are only two alternatives in this historic situation—to exist in an economically, socially and politically satisfied world or not to survive at all. The free world has chosen to move on to the way of partnership—the way of a worldwide partnership of tomorrow whose outlines can be seen even today.... The policy of assisting developing countries constitutes a very important element in the relationships between the developing countries and the industrialised nations."

—Walter Scheel

GERMAN DEVELOPMENT AID TO INDIA

BY GEORG SCHNEIDER

ECONOMIC collaboration between Germany and India in recent years has shown that India occupies a special position in German development aid-programmes. This was reconfirmed some time ago when a German delegation of Government officials signed an agreement under which West Germany will contribute 250 million DM (German Marks) in the first year of India's Fourth Five-Year Plan (1969-1974).

With this additional contribution India will have received 5 billion DM (Rs. 1,000 crores) worth of aid from the Federal Republic. Of the total aid, 4.4 billion DM were for capital goods, 140 million DM for technical services and the remaining amount was shared by the private sector and other donor

organisations. If one compares these figures with the entire aid programme of the Federal Republic for developing countries, it will be found that India has so far received about 35 per cent of the total German capital aid and about 10 per cent of all the funds given for technical assistance. Taking into account the fact that the Federal Republic, unlike France and Britain, has no traditional ties with special groups of developing countries and therefore extends her cooperation equitably to all of them, these figures indicate the special importance given to cooperation with India by the Federal Republic of Germany.

India's economic development has reached a decisive phase. After a period of consolidation which had be-

come essential for overcoming the consequences of the China and Kashmir conflicts and of two years of drought the Indian economy has shown in the preceding year promising results in all the major sectors. Industrial production, which in 1967 had declined by 0.5 per cent, rose by over 6 per cent in 1968. It is expected that an average growth of 7 per cent can be achieved by the end of the current financial year.

Agriculture, another decisive sector, has shown record results during the last year. According to recent estimates, the Indian harvest of 1968 excels even the peak record of the year 1967 with 95 million tons of foodgrains. The rise in exports shows a growth rate of

(Continued on page 6)

KONTUREN EINER NEUEN WELT

Walter Scheel

Schwierigkeiten, Ernüchterung und Chancen der Industrieländer

"Contours Of A New World," a book by Walter Scheel, delineates the policy of development aid which he helped to formulate as the Minister of Economic Cooperation in the Bonn cabinet four years ago. Scheel's analysis leads him to the conclusion that economic scarcity poses the world with two alternatives—either to perish or to live in a world of cooperation. Since his days as Minister of Economic Cooperation, Mr. Scheel has had the reputation of an outstanding champion of cooperation and a strong advocate of aid without strings.

GERMAN DEVELOPMENT AID

12.5 per cent as compared with the year 1967-68. Simultaneously, imports registered a falling trend, so that the gap in the balance of trade could be reduced. Finally, the Indian Government has also succeeded in stabilising the price level.

The new Five-Year Plan, spanning the years 1969-74, has just been finalised. The main objectives of the Plan are to ensure continued organic economic growth, linked with stability. The new Plan, it is hoped, will furnish the fundamental pre-requisites for the attainment of economic independence. The Indian Government has rightly realised that the process of development cannot be healthy and successful in the long run if it is based on continuous help from abroad. The Plan, therefore, aims at gradually cutting the quantum of foreign aid, including food supplies, and, finally discontinuing them altogether in the foreseeable future. This effort requires a higher savings rate, reduction of imports, and a rise in exports. In the agricultural sector it implies that by the end of the Plan food supplies should be guaranteed through intensified production and a phasing out of the foreign foodgrain imports.

The Federal Republic extends aid to India within the framework of the World Bank Consortium. Its members represent all important Western donor countries. With this institution, which has already proved its usefulness for more than a decade, a high degree of international coordination and intensified productivity has been attained.

German capital aid—in the past as well as in future—will remain the most significant part of German development aid, mainly because of its financial quantum. For a major part of the capital aid of 4.4 billion DM, earmarked for India, projects have already been completed and goods supplied. Names like the Rourkela steel plant, the lignite mines of Neyveli and the Bhadravati steel plant are well known in India.

In the framework of German capital aid a remarkable shift has taken place in India during recent years owing to India's rapid industrialisation. While initially the financing of projects was the major concern of German aid, credits for commodity imports and assistance in rescheduling debts is now accorded priority. Commodity credits will help Indian industry to maintain or



ROURKELA—SYMBOL OF NEW INDIA

Rourkela, the first Indian steel plant in the public sector set up with West German collaboration more than 15 years ago, was described by the late Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru as "the symbol of a new India." Being the biggest West German project in the developing world, it produces more than 1,240,000 tons of high quality steels through the latest LD process. Together with its 560,000-ton fertiliser plant, it plays "a leading part in increasing the industrial and agricultural production in the country" as President V. V. Giri described its role in the Indian economy some time ago.

reach full-capacity production. Assistance in rescheduling debts, on the other hand, makes it possible for India to repay her loans within suitable time limits and at suitable interest rates. By extending the repayment schedules and lowering the interest rates, this type of assistance averts the danger that the burden of debt servicing stifles further economic growth.

The focal points of German technical assistance to India lie in the spheres of technical training, agriculture and mass communication.

In the southern parts of India, German Professors and Lecturers are teaching at the Indian Institute of Technology in Madras. The Federal Republic has also supplied equipment for modern laboratories and workshops. Examples of German technical assistance in the

field of vocational training are the Prototype Production and Training Centre (PTC) in Okhla near New Delhi, as well as new projects for the improvement of post-school vocational training at Calcutta, and for advanced training in industry at Bangalore.

Over 30 per cent of the technical aid extended to India so far have benefited the projects aimed at raising agricultural production. At present, the Federal Government, in cooperation with India, has taken up three big ventures in the agricultural sector. With these projects attempts have been successfully made for the first time to introduce, simultaneously all feasible measures of raising production. The projects of Mandi-Kangra and the Nilgiris have already shown lasting results. Through

(Continued on page 7)



MANDI: SYMBOL OF THE GREEN REVOLUTION

Mandi-Kangra, Nilgiris and Almora, the three agricultural development projects under the Indo-German Technical Collaboration Programme, are now synonymous with the Green Revolution that currently sweeps the Indian sub-continent. Of these, particularly the

Mandi project has often been described as "a model for other countries." Deficient in foodgrains and milk till 1963-64, the Mandi district of Himachal Pradesh today is not only self-sufficient in these items but is also an exporter of foodgrains to neighbouring districts.

GERMAN DEVELOPMENT AID

collaboration of Indian and German experts, the output could be doubled; in several areas even tripled. In recent weeks a third project of this kind has been initiated in the Almora district of Uttar Pradesh.

A further important measure towards meeting existing food shortages of developing countries is food aid from the Federal Republic. Under this new programme India receives a supply of 64,000 tons of wheat from West Germany. This programme will also be continued in the coming year.

Supported by the Federal Republic, India was able to establish her first television studio in New Delhi in the summer of 1965. The German Government supplied the technical equipment for this project and also sent technical advisers. Television in India will acquire special importance in the future, as it is not only an effective instrument of communication and entertainment but it also contributes to the development of general knowledge and education. Another television project is now being started in Bombay and Poona with assistance of the West German Government.

In the field of family planning, so important for a balance between population growth and the economy, the

Federal Republic will participate more actively in the future. In cooperation with the Indian Government, a family planning project is to be inaugurated soon.

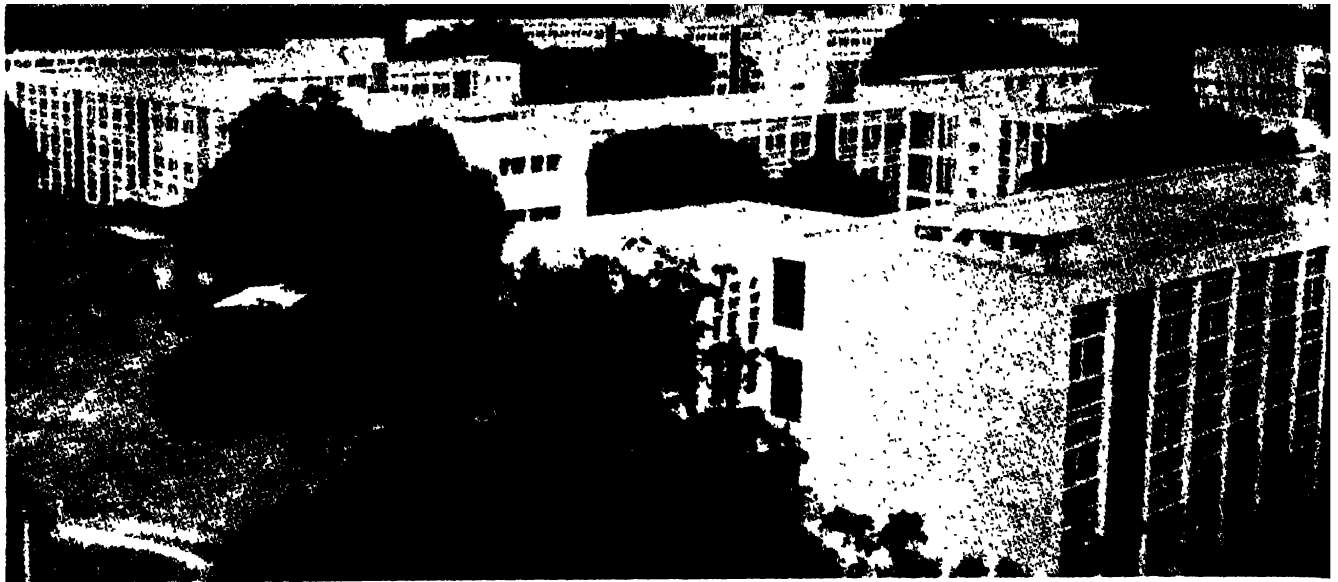
Another focal point of development aid from the Federal Republic is the promotion of exports from the develop-

ing countries. It is the aim of the Federal Republic to promote a structural balance in the foreign trade of developing countries. In India, which since years, has shown a huge deficit in her trade balance with the Federal

(Continued on page 8)



A demonstration plot of the Indo-German Agricultural Project in Mandi-Kangra conclusively shows the high yields of wheat obtained by chemical fertilisers



IIT MADRAS: EXAMPLE OF INDO-GERMAN COOPERATION

The Indian Institute of Technology in Madras is one of the glowing examples of Indo-German cooperation in India. Run in collaboration with West German technical universities, the IIT has been offering training facilities to 2,000 young men in different engineering trades every year ever since it started functioning. Its elaborate workshops, equipped with sophisticated apparatus and

supervised by a highly qualified Indo-German staff, take good care of the country's technological needs. The liaison it has been able to establish with industrial establishments in the State and outside by tackling their technological problems has helped it play a significant role in the advancement of industrial technology in the South if not in the whole of the country.

GERMAN DEVELOPMENT AID

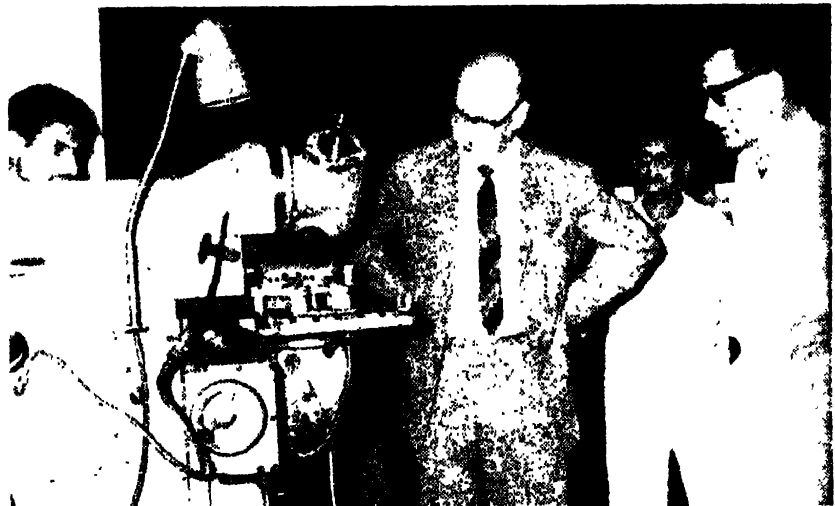
Republic, a project has been initiated within the framework of the German technical assistance programme to provide Indian exporters with essential know-how which will enable them to raise their exports to the sophisticated European market. This programme, which is being undertaken in collaboration with the Indian Engineering Export Promotion Council, should serve as a prototype for future efforts in this field and will provide an important test case. The initial phase of this programme has ended with a large number of Indian firms having received advice. Simultaneously, 30 Indian experts in foreign trade have received advanced training in German institutions. These experts have already established business contacts with German firms. These contacts have already resulted in appreciable increases in the exports of certain categories of goods. It is intended to continue this programme in the years to come.

The Federal Republic holds the view that German development aid should not be limited to public enterprises alone. Measures taken by the Government should be supplemented by a corresponding initiative from the private sector. Apart from the permanent successes in the field of development aid through private organisations the

Federal Government aims at stimulating its private sector so that it takes greater interest in developing countries.

India offers many incentives to foreign investors. These investors have contributed about 160 million DM (Rs. 32 crores) of German capital investments, since the beginning of the 'fifties. India has thus received 50 per cent of the total German capital investments in Asia. More than 450 Indo-German enterprises are already functioning in

various fields of Indian industry. Since independence, India has shown significant and lasting success in the development of her economy. There is every reason to hope that India, assisted by friendly countries, will reach her goal of a self-sustained economic growth in the decade to come. As in the past, in future too the Federal Republic of Germany will continue to lend her support to these efforts to the best of her ability.



Ambassador Baron von Mirbach examines a lathe produced by the PTC Okhla—a project set up under the German Technical Assistance Programme

The Germans in

%

After you have read these tables you'll certainly be confused. For you have noticed that the Germans are not so simple. They have amazing traits, and amazingly many. From this table (for example) you discover the Germans are a people of pudding-eaters. And most women still marry for love. A fine trend. When someone next asks you: What are the Germans?, then you will know.

1%	of the men plays golf	21%	of the families own a hi-fi set
2%	have red hair	22%	believe that the moon influences sleep
3%	buy books according to the bestseller list	23%	of the married women work
4%	of the women practice gymnastics	24%	have gray eyes
5%	would prefer to live in Sweden	25%	of the men own a top hat
6%	feel best in winter	26%	of the workers frequently work overtime
7%	keep pretzels at home	27%	buy peppermint
8%	have green eyes	28%	eat fish on Fridays
9%	of the men read in a book daily	29%	occasionally wear glasses
10%	of the households have a dog	30%	often drink champagne
11%	decorate no Christmas tree	31%	of the women like to ice-skate
12%	are active sport club members	32%	did not read a book last year
13%	eat eggs at breakfast	33%	are in favor of sex education films
14%	of the husbands are younger than their wives	34%	have only friendly neighbors
15%	admire politicians the most	35%	do not plan on celebrating a big wedding
16%	attended high school	36%	seldom drink liquor
17%	are disturbed by noise day and night	37%	of the women follow reports on political questions
18%	describe their health as "very good"	38%	eat jam
19%	of the workers would prefer being engineers	39%	believe that people live more happily in the country
20%	would never miss a soccer game on television	40%	of all skilled workers drink beer every day

41%	of the women do home sewing	61%	had a happy childhood	81%	believe in the saying "There is no free lunch"
42%	believe in life after death	62%	of the men use an umbrella	82%	were not bothered when adults
43%	have a cookbook	63%	drink fresh milk	83%	of the men like to dance
44%	are Catholic	64%	like to work with happy end up	84%	of the men drink beer
45%	approve of advertising	65%	drink black tea	85%	of the men like to wear a warm jacket
46%	eat canned vegetables	66%	of all farmers use a bicycle	86%	of the men like to make their own vegetable
47%	of German citizens are men	67%	subscribe to a daily newspaper	87%	of the men like to wear a warm jacket
48%	buy pocketbooks	68%	of all women use skin cream	88%	of the men like to wear a warm jacket
49%	have a garden	69%	have their own teeth	89%	of the women dislike German food
50%	of the men regularly follow political reports	70%	of the employees favor company outings	90%	of the households have their own kitchen
51%	are Protestant	71%	of the women wash their faces each morning with soap and water	91%	decorate their Christmas tree with tinsel
52%	belong neither to a club, association, or organization	72%	use powdered pudding mix	92%	of the women dance the waltz
53%	often suffer headaches	73%	of the men own bathing trunks	93%	of the women drink no vodka
54%	sometimes fall asleep in front of the television	74%	of all families have a savings account	94%	own upholstered furniture
55%	of the employees have a high opinion of the boss	75%	have one or more umbrellas	95%	eat butter
56%	rent their home or apartment	76%	of the husbands would marry the same wife again	96%	of the women have an umbrella
57%	get up easily in the morning	77%	can ride a bicycle	97%	have some form of health insurance
58%	of the students dislike electronic music	78%	of all men drink no whiskey	98%	of the men go to the barber
59%	of the households have a medicine cabinet	79%	of married couples belong to the same church	99%	of the households own their pet dog
60%	of the wives married for love	80%	said that West Germany is far greater	100%	have a married

THE HUMAN SIDE OF WALTER SCHEEL

CCHEER and wit live up the air wherever Walter Scheel goes. Charm and self-assurance are the main factors behind his personal popularity. A cheerful and well balanced approach to problems, an unusual gift for new ideas and the ability to say the truth without hurting feelings are some of the characteristics which have led him to the highest position in West German political life—Deputy Chancellor and Foreign Minister in the Bonn Cabinet and Chairman of the Free Democratic Party. An entertaining conversationalist and a linguist, Walter Scheel likes French cuisine and loves modern art and fast cars. Outdoor sports and an occasional retreat to his hill-top villa are his favourite pastimes after long spells of work. Mrs. Mildred Scheel, his wife, radiologist by profession, takes an active interest in his political affairs and warmly responds to the many social calls that come her way as the wife of the Federal Foreign Minister.



Walter Scheel joins daughter Cornelia in a game of nine-pins



Walter Scheel admires a UNICEF design.



Right: Scheel enjoys a sledge ride



Election Campaign 1969: FDP leader with a member of the Duesseldorf girls choir



The Scheel family on a leisurely stroll of the countryside around their vacation house

The Floating Cries

The floating cries
of anguish and suffering
in the abyss of life
of the Nation
are a constant reminder
of a leaf or a page
of history . . .
that He is one . . .

"Eshwar Ala Tere Nam"

The two sides
of the leaf
are inseparable
they are to be one
and united.

The leaf is like a rock
erect and adamant of its existence
in this great ocean of Humanity.

The sayings are inscribed
as the immortal sayings
of the sages
of the bygone days . . .

"He is one Truly one"

The constant flow of water
on the inscribed sayings
on this historical leaf
is like providing deserved
glowing tribute and a pointer
towards the ceaseless efforts
in perpetuating the IDEAL:
and further soothes
the cries of anguish
caused and inflicted floating below,
their vocal strength
reminding us to adhere truthfully
to the ideal above

The sculpture approx. ten feet high
is built and carved
in approx. 2000 kilos of concrete
and installed in a pool of water.

Amar Nath Sehgal



"Floating Cries," a sculpture by Amar Nath Sehgal, is a monument of solid concrete which is dedicated to communal harmony

AMAR NATH SEHGAL

One of Mr. Amar Nath Sehgal's latest creations is a monument dedicated to communal harmony. Surrounded by flowing water and rising from a base of anguished faces, the 10-foot stone "leaf" depicts the Hindu and Muslim names of god on either side and stands for the rock-like oneness of the two great cultures in the great ocean of humanity. The constant flow of water, according to the sculptor, points at the "ceaseless efforts necessary to perpetuate the ideal of unity." Widely known all over West Germany for his artistic creations, Mr. Sehgal's role in the domain of Indian fine arts was once described by Berlin's top circulation newspaper, "Die Welt," with these words: "... it may well be that art critics one day will come to the conclusion that with his art he stands for India as Henry More does with his sculptures for Great Britain." His works of art already occupy a prominent place in West Berlin's Museum of the Twentieth Century and the Dahlem Museum.

Curt Hohoff

Dangerous crossing

WHEN they had finished eating they went down and stood on the bank of the river. Below the weir the water is shallow. Bright pebbles cover the river-bed, and the white glare of the sun makes the stones shimmer like bleached bones. At this point the river is a sad dribble because its water runs through the canal and further along supplies power to factories and mills. In the original river-bed the water trickles listlessly between the pebbles, and it looks as if the sun had dried out the bed or as if the river had seeped into the ground. Here and there a few shallow pools of water are left, covered with fish fry and strands of water-weed while some of the stones are coated with green moss; but in summer even the moss dries and forms ugly scabs.

Petra put on her sun-glasses so that she could see more clearly. It was she who had suggested that they cross the river here and stroll through the park on the other side. There were secluded spots in the shade where they could sit, she said, and this had tempted him. She stepped from stone to stone. Sometimes they had to go downstream a little to avoid a pool, then they reached a gravel bank right in the middle of the river, continued on its narrow strip and saw that on the outer side of the bend, where the shrubs above were already throwing dark shadows, there was a deeper current, which they could neither jump over nor go round. "Let's take our shoes and stockings off," the woman said and held out her shoe for Renner to undo the buckle.

Renner did not know that she had once been married. This, like so many other things, he only learnt later. He was altogether rather shy and obviously unconscious of what it was that attracted him to her. There was something about her that would have made other men wary. She looked severe and charming at the same time. Other men, a bit more experienced than he, would have been warned by her provocative hair-style and the slant of her eyes. One could well understand that she fascinated him, but there was contempt or at least a feeling of superiority in the way she held out her foot to him.

She was not wearing stockings. She picked up her shoes and waited till he had finished baring his legs, always a lengthy procedure for men; and he had to roll up his trouser legs as well. Then, tucking up her skirt, she waded into the river. The water was icy and came up to their knees, flowing so fast that it swirled high against their legs. When he straightened his clothes he noticed that they had got wet.

They stood in the shade under the bushes and looked into the water; it was perfectly clear and it scoured the pebbly bed unceasingly. The sunlight on the stretch of gravel they had crossed was so blinding that Renner covered his eyes with his hand. Petra gave him her sun-glasses, and what a moment before had been one dazzling mass now disintegrated into a landscape of stones,



The water was icy and came up to their knees, flowing so fast that it swirled high against their legs

above which a leaden sky seemed to hang. "One can hardly look at it without glasses," she said. "Let's go up the bank, there's a shady path up there".

They walked on. It was very quiet and after a few minutes they came to a bridge. They saw a rushing, foaming brook which joined the Isar at that point. "The Eisbach," said Petra, "How stupid! It was the Eisbach we waded through. No wonder it was so cold, can you still feel it, Renner?" This was the first time she had used the familiar "Du." "I was sure the river was dry and now we had to get into the Eisbach. Look, up here the river-bed is dry." He was still wearing her glasses, and looking at the bed of the river he noticed flashes of light among the smooth grey pebbles. When he took the sun-glasses off, he realized that it was the glint of water trickling between the stones, a drowned river. On the other

(Continued on page 14)

CURT HOHOFF: DANGEROUS CROSSING

side he saw the bare structure of the weir. Up it a scaffolding had been erected rising straight out of the river bed, and men in white overalls moved about like dolls on ladders and planks. The weir was apparently being cleaned or repainted. Metallic bangs could be heard at regular intervals as the men chipped away rust and scaly deposit.

"These parched rivers," said Renner, "that's how the whole countryside is drying up. Did you read about the fossilized archeopteryx they found recently?"

"No, I didn't," replied Petra, evidently not interested, "was it in the papers?"

"At first they thought it was an unknown species of primitive bird. But then they found out that it must have been floating for weeks dead in the sea and during that time its head got lost and the wings and legs came out of their sockets."

"What would you like to be, Renner?" she asked. "Would you like to have lived in those days?"

"No," he said.

"When and where would you like to have lived?"

He thought for a moment, then he said he would like to have been a Knight Templar at Acre.

All that the strange wish conveyed to her was that he must be a Catholic. "So I am," said Renner.

"And you go to church? I understand that Catholics are obliged to go to church."

"Yes, that's right," he said.

"What do you want with me then?," she asked.

They came away from the river and passed a large meadow edged with a foam of white flowering weeds. The light poured down upon the green, and the gigantic trees, dotted about in groups, seemed to float in the air. It was a day of *Föhn* and because of the heat Renner wore his jacket hanging loosely over his shoulders. Petra said to him: "At the end of September this meadow is a carpet of poisonous flowers, millions of autumn crocus grow here."

He remarked that she must have come this way often. She tried to

describe to him the meadow and its autumn flowers.

On the following day the sky looked higher still and as if swept clean. Renner was surprised to see the river suddenly full of water. It must have rained heavily in the mountains. The sun sparkled on the rushing water, which seemed to swell up in the middle of the river. The men working on the scaffolding apparently did not mind at all. They tapped and scraped, brushed and painted the underside of the weir as if it were just an ordinary wall.

"We can't go through the river today, Petra." They wanted to walk over the weir, but because of the repairs the footbridge was closed, and Petra suggested they cross by way of the scaffolding. Further along there was the railway bridge, but the detour would have taken at least half an hour, although in the clear *Föhn* atmosphere every bar of the bridge railing could be distinguished. Down below the river foamed and swirled. Where at other times anglers sat with their rods over a few muddy waterholes there was now a bubbling mass of eddying waters rushing north-east. Petra went ahead.

When Renner realized that she really meant to go across the narrow boards of the scaffolding, it was too late for him. On the inside of the enormous steel gate, which normally one hardly ever saw, he noticed the depth-mark of forty-two feet. The catwalks were in fact secured by makeshift rails and anyone with a good head could safely pass. One of the workmen or supervisors was coming along the plank towards Petra. Astonished, he looked at her but said nothing and pressed himself against the rail to let her pass. "Hold tight, Miss! You shouldn't really do this, you know," he shouted after her.

Renner had followed hesitantly. The water right below him, the wall of the weir, the flimsy structure of the scaffolding, the oncoming man, all this made him suddenly realize that he could not go on another step. 'I can't stand heights, I am dizzy,' was all he could think, and at the same moment perspiration broke out like sparks from every pore. He backed cautiously up against the wall. Don't look down, keep your eyes on the filigree of the railway bridge! But the rage and roar of the water was too

The Author

Curt Hohoff was born at Emden in 1913 and studied literature and philology at Muenster, Munich, Cambridge and Berlin. Since 1937 he has been living in Munich as



a free-lance writer. His Russian diary "Wolna-Wolna," published in 1951, secured him a wide circle of readers. His first novel "Die Maerzhäsen" appeared in 1966 after publication of various essays and tales by him. He has also edited an anthology of German verse from 1900 to 1960 entitled "Flügel der Zeit." A new edition of Soergel's history of literature in two volumes, "Dichtung und Dichter der Zeit," too goes to his credit. Hohoff is a member of the Berlin Academy of Arts and of the Bavarian Academy of Fine Arts in Munich.

loud, the spray rose right up to him, and he felt with terror that he was engulfed in a cloud of mist suspended above the water. He was furious that Petra had lured him on to the scaffolding and had gone ahead without looking back.

"Are you feeling bad?" the man said. "Turn back, this is no place for you. Come on." Renner was thankful that the man edged past and slowly walked in front of him. He summoned all his strength and followed him on to the bank. "Don't bother about the lady," he tried to reassure Renner, "she is used to it, she goes across almost every day."

He was just trying to puzzle this out when the man, suddenly talkative, went on: "She is my sister. It doesn't worry us to walk in places like this. You should see us, Petra and me, when we are on the north face."

While Renner stared at him in silence, the man pulled a bottle out of his pocket and offered it to him. Renner took it reluctantly and put it to his lips. He had hardly swallowed when the fiery rum scorched his throat and chest. 'Hell, what terrible stuff...,' he wanted to complain, but could not utter the words as he was coughing so much.

(Continued on page 16)



TWO VIEWS OF GERMANY - TWO CONTRASTS

THE STATESMAN's chief photographer, Raghu Rai, shot these two still-lives of the Federal Republic. The quiet pastoral charm of a Bavarian village (above) is contrasted here with the

starkness of a Berlin street scene, where the relics of the bombing raids of World War II stand like somber warnings in front of the newly emerging skyline of ultra modern buildings.





By then the man with walrus moustaches was lost in the roar and the rising spray

DANGEROUS CROSSING

"Ah yes, it's Austrian, eighty per cent proof, you know." With obvious pleasure he took a great gulp himself and put the bottle back in his pocket. Then the man bent his face very close to Renner's and there was something sinister about the way his walrus moustaches kept moving up and down as he spoke. "What about the bracelet, Mister, that you were going to bring along? Then I'll lead you across."

"What bracelet?" asked Renner, but suddenly he remembered something that had impressed him so vaguely that he had failed to grasp its meaning. He did seem to know, though, that Petra was given bracelets. When the fellow noticed how his question embarrassed Renner, he said: "Never mind, we'll get our share. Goodbye, Mister," and then he walked with a slow, swinging stride back to the scaffolding as if he had just been pausing for a chat. On his way down he called out to Renner: "Walk over the top, across the weir. The 'closed' sign was only put up because we find it a nuisance to have people walking up there and the lads spit over the side." But by then he was well into the roar and the rising spray and his last words were lost. His figure disappeared as he climbed further and further down.

Renner hurried to get across the weir. But it was late and dusk had begun to fall when he came to the meadow of

the poisonous flowers. Petra was nowhere to be seen and he only came to himself again when he was at home and in bed.

When he saw her next morning at the drawing class she scarcely looked in his direction. Later, during the interval, he went up to her and said: "Why didn't you tell me it was your brother?"

"What brother?"

He didn't answer. She looked at him sarcastically, even spitefully, but he did not notice it.

At that moment it seemed to him that it had all been a dream: the vertigo, the raging torrent, the walk over the scaffolding, and he thought I must go and see whether the river is in flood. (The weather had not changed, it was still fine and dry.) He felt the terror as he had stood high above the foaming waters, and thought he could still feel the burning in his throat from the strong liquor that had taken his breath away. "What are you talking about? Who is this supposed brother of mine?" she asked. "I did have a brother, he's been dead for years. He was drowned."

Translated by : Margaret D. Howie
Courtesy : "Scala International"

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Dear Editor,

We hail the coalition government formed after the general elections in the Federal Republic of Germany. Please accept our good wishes for the successful and smooth working of the SPD-FDP Coalition. India knows Mr. Willy Brandt, the leader of the Social Democratic Party and Mr. Walter Scheel, leader of the Free Democratic Party as her friends and well-wishers. I hope during their tenure of office, friendship, cooperation and understanding between India and Federal Republic of Germany will further strengthen.

F-23, Lajpat Nagar III, Surinder Singh Bhatia
New Delhi-24

Dear Editor,

The Indo-German Cultural Association, Rajapalaiyam (Tamil Nadu) is very happy to offer its heartfelt felicitations to Mr. Willy Brandt, the newly elected Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany. While wishing him a happy tenure of

office, the Association is sure that under his wise guidance the German nation will make great progress and bring peace and prosperity to the country. It hopes that during his Chancellorship Indo-German friendship will take to new dimensions and strike solid roots for the benefit of both the countries.

Bupathy Raju Bank St
Rajapalaiyam
Tamil Nadu

V. Balasubramania Raja
President, Indo-German
Cultural Association

Dear Editor,

I found Ilse Aichinger's short story, "The Lake Spirits," German News (December 15) very interesting and absorbing. Like Keats' poetry, it had the effect of transporting me into a dreamland of mystery. It seems to me that the "German News" is much more than an official bulletin. It is a self-contained and a pleasure-giving fortnightly. I hope you will continue publishing such stories.

Vazhappathy West,
Changanacherry-3
Kerala

K. Madhavan Nair



Manche mögen uns nicht.

Die Berliner sind zu laut
 Die Berlinerinnen zu kess
 Die Studenten zu radikal
 Die Akademiker zu aufsässig
 Das Tempo zu schnell
 Die Häuser zu modern
 Der Kudamm zu schnecke
 Die U-Bahn schon fertig
 Die Künstler zu popig
 Die Sprechende zu kriebig
 Die Nächte zu kurz
 Die Moral zu liberal
 Das Programm zu bunt
 Das Publikum zu gemischt
 Die Steuern zu günstig
 Die Lage zu unübersichtlich
 Die Goren zu frech
 und die jungs zu helle

Nein, mit uns ist wirklich kein Staat zu machen
 Aber warum zum Teufel kommen so viele so gern
 so oft zu uns nach Berlin?
 Können Sie das verstehen?
 Na dann komm'se doch mal auf einen Sprung 'rüber

... so sind wir in Berlin!

Some do not like us.

The Berliners are too noisy
 The Berlin girls too pert
 The students too radical
 The academicians too rebellious
 The tempo too fast
 The houses too modern
 The "Kudamm" too chic
 The subway already ready
 The artists too earthy
 The lingo too salty
 The nights too short
 The morals too liberal
 The programme too colourful
 The people too mixed
 The taxes too favourable
 The situation too obscure
 The lasses too fresh
 and the lads too bright

No, you really can't boast about us.
 But why the devil do so many come so often to us in Berlin?
 Do you understand it?
 Well why don't you hop over and see for yourself?

... That's how we are in Berlin!



THIS new Munich local gives to the Federal Railways a world status so far as suburban traffic is concerned. With a 3,300 h.p. traction, the new 3-car train steers electronically and picks up speeds of 60 and 120 kms in two stages in the very first minute of take off. By 1972, more such trains will be in operation that will carry sports enthusiasts to and fro the Olympic city.



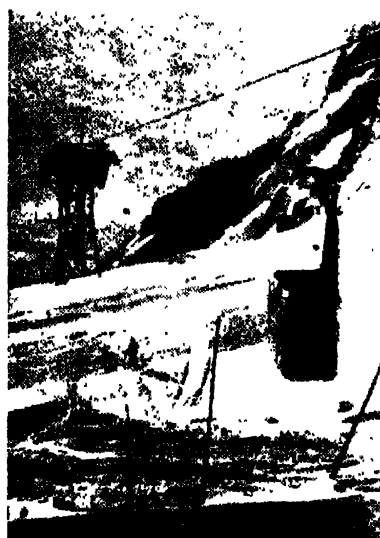
IN the weeks that precede "Ash Wednesday," the Rhineland becomes a fun-maker's paradise. Hilarity is the order of the day and the carnival spirit of Cologne, Duesseldorf and Mainz gives to the caricaturist ample scope to exercise his comic talents. Bonn's new Government is a favourite target this year. Above, a cartoonist displays her design for a carnival parade.



WITH 8 nuclear power stations, West Germany is well placed in the nuclear race as far as power for industry is concerned. In time to come, these stations will further multiply so that they meet 80 per cent of industry's total requirements. Lingen's atomic turbine, above, is one of the fore-runners that has already revolutionised German industry.



THAT creative talents among children can any day match the work of maturer artists was amply proved recently when an art instructor in Hamburg gave free play to her students in making a "funny hat." The turn-out revealed an amazing array of artistic work on the subject. The striking collage above is the artistic creation of a 11-year old fifth grader.



EVERY year some ten million West German sports enthusiasts make a bee-line to the mountain tops and avail the services of numerous trains, rail and cable cars that continuously scale the Alpine heights. Their popularity can be measured by the fact that 100 such services are available to the people today. Above, a cable lift on the Nebelhorn ropeway makes for a winter sports centre on the peak.



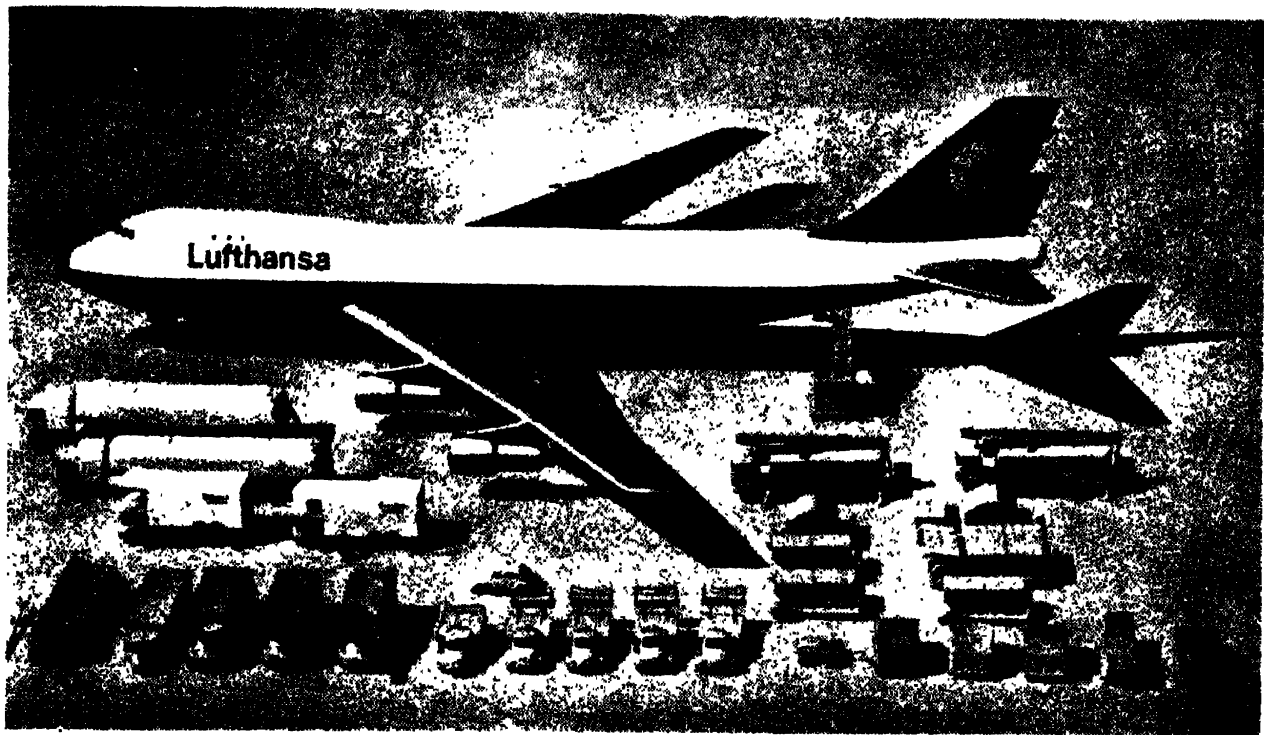
"RHEINGOLD," the trans-European Express of the Federal Railways, has a reputation to live by in speed and luxury travel. Fully air-conditioned and equipped, inter alia, with a glass domed observation lounge, it runs between Amsterdam in Holland and Basle in Switzerland. It passes along one of the most scenic routes in Europe, following the Rhine throughout Germany. Special on-board services include steno-typists and wireless telephone.



BOOKS that will catch them young were recently displayed at Munich's 20th International Children's Book Fair. The occasion provided an opportunity of a get-together for those connected with children's literature and brought into lime light the city's International Youth Library which has set aside an entire floor where tiny tots acquaint themselves with nursery books.



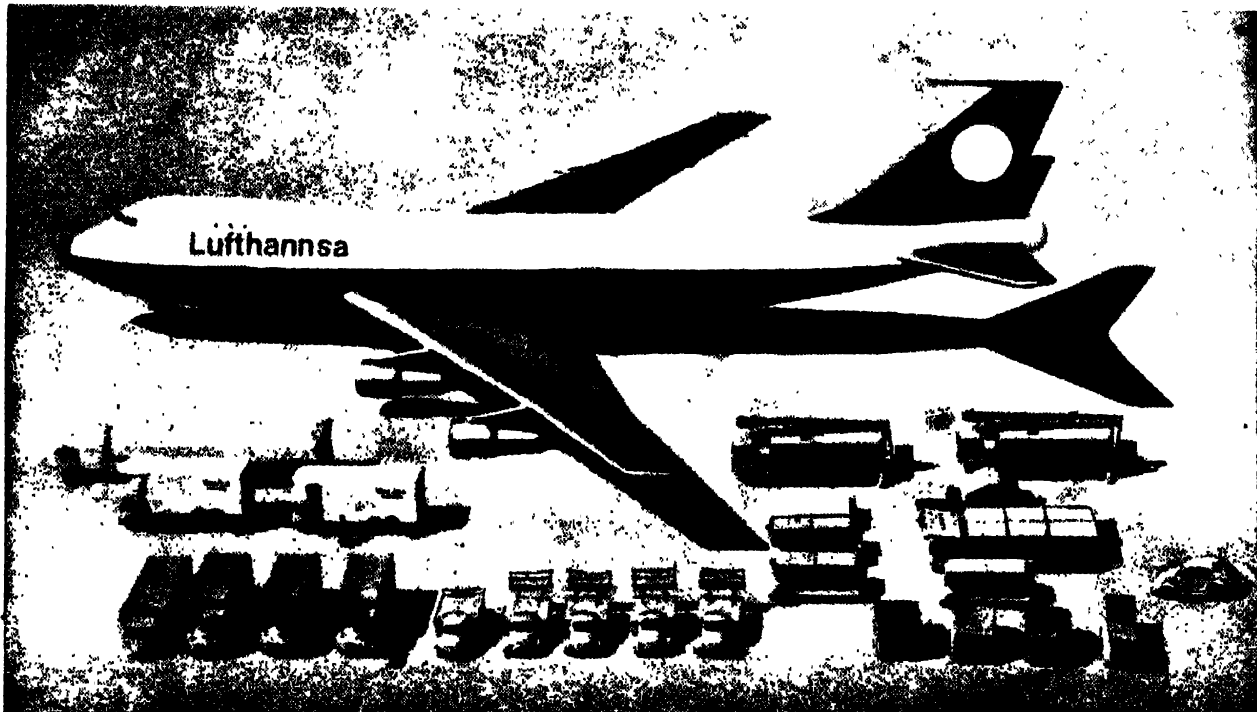
THE dish-shaped antenna of the International communications centre at Raisting, near Munich, is the most eloquent proof of the importance the Federal Republic of Germany attaches to space communications. The Raisting centre not only transmits radio and TV programmes to other countries but is also a vital relay station for America and South-East Asia.



MARK THE CONTRAST

TODAY civil aviation is poised for a historic leap in air travel. The Boeing-747s or the "jumbo-jets" are the harbingers of a new flying era. Lufthansa, the German airlines, too, will be among the first carriers to introduce this latest plane. Already it is all set to receive the Boeing-747 this spring when the first "flying elephant" joins its fleet at Frankfurt. Carrying 500 passengers in its lounges and saloons, each pampered by personal-

ised services and wide-screen film shows, the double-decker plane will set new norms of speed and luxury travel. For Lufthansa, this will be another boost to its existing air traffic—some 5.8 million passengers and 27,600 tons of air cargo. The picture above gives an artist's impression of the plane with its attendant service fleet while the one below comprises 15 changes. How good are you in marking them out?



IN SHORT

Federal Foreign Minister Walter Scheel was chosen as the "Tie Man of the Year" for 1969 by the German Tie Institute. But due attention was paid to protocol. Willy Brandt received the award in 1967.

Peter Schreiner, a student of Muenster University, has won a one-month trip to India for writing an essay on "Gandhi And The Emancipation Of Man" organised by the National Gandhi Centenary Committee. Well informed on India and Indian philosophy, he is staying for another month in India to complete post-graduate studies for Ph. D. in Hindi literature.

An earthquake, rather a rare occurrence in West Germany, sent shock waves through Munich, Frankfurt, Stuttgart and other parts of Southern Germany. One of its victims: A tower of famous Hohenzollern Castle, seat of the erstwhile imperial family.

Federal President Dr. Gustav Heinemann will resume his foreign tours this spring, following invitations by the kings of Denmark, Norway and Sweden for State visits to the Scandinavian countries.

Air-travellers arriving at Frankfurt will soon have a pleasant surprise: An electric railway, under construction at present, will soon whisk them to the cen-

tral station in the heart of the city in only 9 minutes. Similar direct air-rail connections are planned for the Berlin, Hamburg and Cologne airports.

By 1974 some 14 atomic power plants, with a total capacity of 4,200 million thermal units, will be in operation in the Federal Republic.

The biggest breakthrough for the revolutionary German Wankel automobile engine has been the decision by world-renowned Mercedes-Benz company to produce a 250 miles an hour research car with a 3-chamber rotary Wankel motor.

Nepal is planning to set up a fish-breeding project with the assistance from the FAO and the German Development Service.

More than 600 youth hostels welcome the young traveller in Germany. Mainly built to accommodate hikers, they are distributed so closely over the map of Germany that at least one hostel can be reached from the other one in a day's walk.

A four-screen television receiver has been developed by a German firm to avoid family arguments as to which channel to watch. The main programme can be viewed on the 63-cm colour screen while three additional programmes can be watched simultaneously on the adjoining smaller screens. Sound is avail-

able through separate earphone connections. Problem: which programme to show on the main screen!

The Soviet television is seeking interviews with Federal Chancellor Willy Brandt and the CSU-leader Franz Josef Strauss, reports the daily "Die Welt"

Art treasures worth nearly 8 crores of rupees were bought by 4 German museums with proceeds from popular State-lotteries.

From spring 1970 onwards the world's largest passenger liner, the 66,000 ton "France," will call at the port of Bremerhaven for some of its New York runs.

With price rises between 2 and 3% and a real growth of the national product of more than 4%, the Federal Republic last year achieved its proclaimed aim of "stability and growth," becoming in fact one of the world's leading countries in terms of price stability.

Federal Minister of Economics, Professor Schiller, will visit Belgrade at the beginning of March at the invitation of the Yugoslav Government.

A novel type of X-ray, using ultra-sonic waves, has been developed by a German firm. The new system, which can produce X-ray-type radiographs without using potentially harm-

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ful X-rays, is to be used primarily in gynaecology and obstetrics.

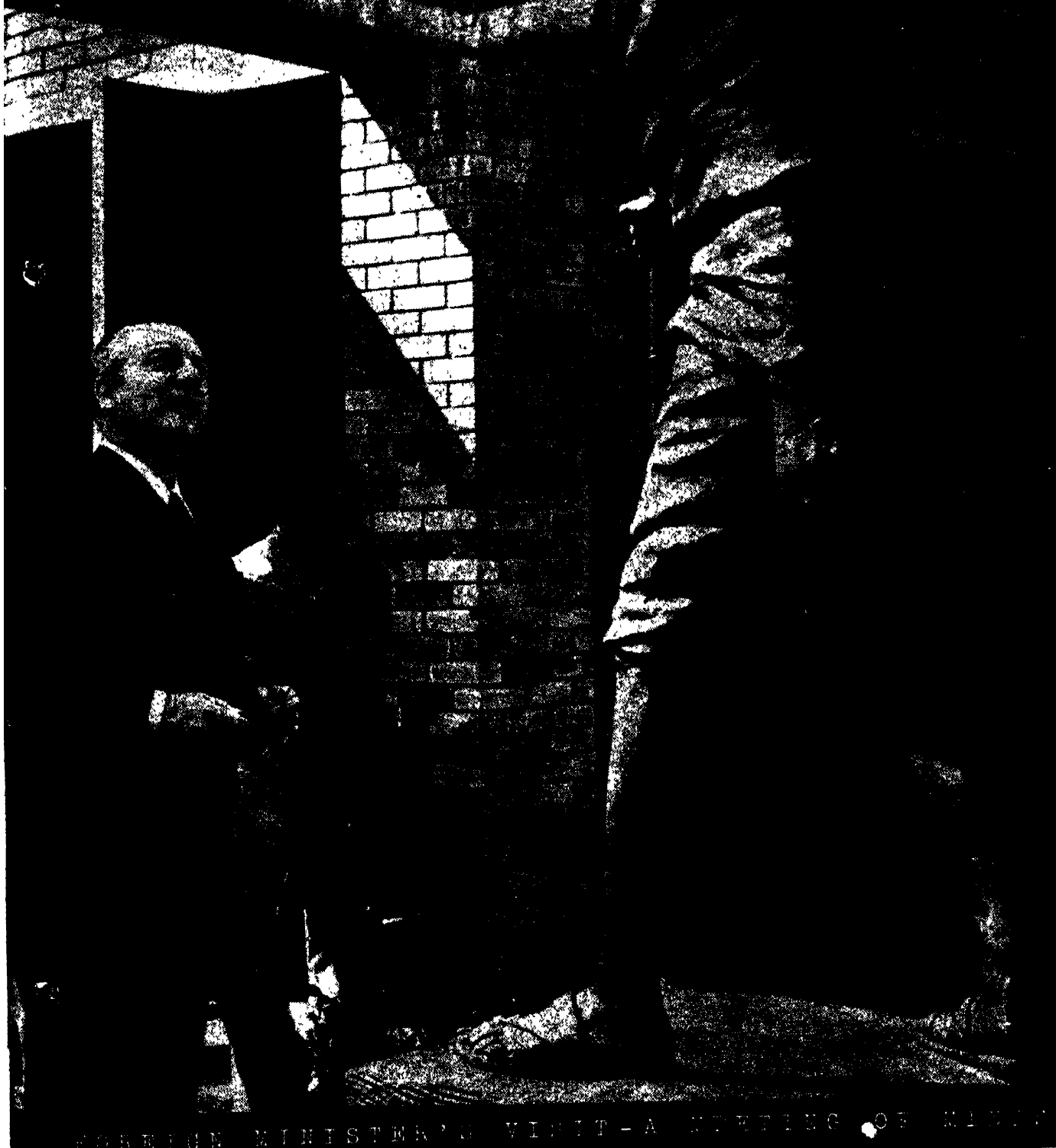
The successful result of a pioneering medical feat was announced by Munich University's neurological clinic last week: A team of surgeons were able to transplant the conserved nerves of a dead patient onto a young worker, successfully restoring the use of his right arm and hand.

Bonn's Minister for Economic Cooperation, Dr. Erhard Eppler, has been appointed an advisory member of the newly-formed UN Committee on World Population.

India again was one of the prominent exhibitors of food items and delicacies at Berlin's annual agricultural exhibition called "The Green Week."

Page: No. 0-105
Posted on February 16, 1970

GERMAN =NEWS=



FOREIGN MINISTER'S VISIT - A MEETING OF MINDS

Klaus Mehnert Der deutsche Standort

HOW do the Germans look at their future? A single answer to this question is bound to be lost in the maze of diverse opinions emerging from the country's body politic which has a sound democratic base. But the most convincing answer can perhaps come from one who has a thorough grasp of national and international political currents and is able to evolve a dispassionate thesis. Klaus Mehnert's book, "The German Point of View," is not only the product of such a thorough understanding and a non-partisan attitude but also offers a cogent and forceful thesis which can as well be a challenge to German politics.

As a professor of political science and as an outstanding author, TV and radio commentator of world politics, Mehnert needs no introduction. His first-hand knowledge of the U.S.A., U.S.S.R. and Red China vests him with a rare insight into West Germany's political affairs vis-a-vis the West, the East and the Third World. Each generation, Mehnert believes, must come to terms with its own history afresh. He argues that it is not only enough for the Germans to build schools or to formulate the foreign policy, they must also have the future in mind. In "The German Point of View," his most important book so far, Mehnert investigates the current political situation without reservations and outlines the future with a comprehensive study of the country's past and present. The aims he brings out are fascinating and reveal an exceptional understanding of the West German approach towards the future.

Publisher : Deutsche Verlags-Anstalt, Stuttgart
(See also page 9)

IDENTITY OF VIEWS BETWEEN INDIA AND GERMANY

The German Federal Foreign Minister, Mr. Walter Scheel, paid a three-day official visit to India from February 13-16th, 1970. During his visit, Mr. Walter Scheel was received by President V.V. Giri, Vice-President G.S. Pathak, Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, and the Lok Sabha Speaker Mr. G.S. Dhillon. In the talks between the two Foreign Ministers, the Indian side was also represented by Foreign Secretary T. N. Kaul, Mr. Kewal Singh, Secretary and other officials of the Ministry of External Affairs. On the German side, Ambassador Baron D. von Mirbach, Dr. Walter Gehlhoff, Deputy Chief of the Political Department, Mr. Gerhard Fischer, Head of the Asia Division and other officials of the Bonn Foreign Office participated in the consultations.

The talks covered a wide range of bilateral and international subjects of common interest and were conducted in an atmosphere of sincere friendship which reflected the cordial relations between India and the Federal Republic of Germany. The talks revealed a similarity of views on many of the problems discussed and added considerably to mutual understanding.

The Federal Foreign Minister paid tribute to the rapid progress made by India in all fields under Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi. He also detailed the efforts being made by the Federal Government towards detente and preservation of peace in Europe and to facilitate a solution of the German question by settling intra-German relations. The Indian Foreign Minister welcomed the Federal Republic's current initiatives directed towards easing of tensions in Europe, and expressed the hope that fruitful results will be achieved towards a peaceful settlement of the difficulties involved. He also explained the Indian Government's firm adherence to the policy of promotion of international peace and cooperation, renunciation of force, and settlement of international disputes through peaceful negotiations. He referred to the efforts India was making to forge economic cooperation among Asian countries as well as among all the developing countries. Mr. Walter Scheel, the Federal Foreign Minister, expressed his Government's high appreciation of the contribution India was making to the cause of international peace and for cooperation among nations. The two Foreign Ministers noted with satisfaction that cooperation between the two countries in the political, economic, cultural and scientific spheres had been enhanced both in intensity and scope in recent years. They expressed their conviction that cooperation in these and other fields was capable of further development.



*With Prime Minister Indira Gandhi
... common aspirations*

GERMAN FOREIGN MINISTER IN DELHI

It was a crowded programme that awaited German Federal Foreign Minister Walter Scheel and his delegation for their three-day official visit to the Indian capital. But the friendly spring sunshine that greeted them upon their arrival at Delhi airport was symbolic of the warm and cordial atmosphere that characterised the rounds of meetings and consultations with Indian political leaders and officials. Apart from the official talks between the Foreign Ministers of India and Germany, Mr. Scheel's programme included meetings with President V. V. Giri, Vice President G. S. Pathak, the Speaker of Parliament Mr. G. S. Dhillon and Prime Minister Indira Gandhi. At Rajghat the German Foreign Minister paid his respects to the Mahatma and two days later, he took time off for an extensive round of the Gandhi Darshan. At the invitation of the Indian Council of World Affairs, the Foreign Minister gave a lecture on the basic issues of German Foreign Policy (see following pages). Indian and Foreign journalists had the opportunity to probe the Minister's mind on a whole range of issues during a press conference held at Vigyan Bhawan.



*With President V.V. Giri
... common democratic traditions*



*With Foreign Minister Dinesh Singh
... a common outlook on world politics*



Mr. Walter Scheel, the Foreign Minister and Deputy Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany, laying a wreath at Mahatma Gandhi's memorial in Raj Ghat on his arrival in New Delhi

German Foreign Policy

BY WALTER SCHEEL

"In this continent nations are living and developing who one day will count among the great powers. A country like mine, therefore, a medium-size power, must pursue an intensive policy towards Asia..." Mr. Walter Scheel, the German

Foreign Minister, made this observation in an address to the Indian Council of World Affairs during his recent stay in New Delhi. The full text of the speech, outlining the aims and main features of the German foreign policy, is reproduced below.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Indian public opinion has always followed the big issues of German foreign policy with keen interest because their nucleus, the problem of the division of Germany, has for years retained its topicality in a very special sense. In this country, too, there has been so much discussion about this problem that it might be useful to give a clarifying outline of our intentions in Germany, in Europe, and in the world at large.

If in our present foreign policy German and European affairs play a central role it is because the Federal Republic of Germany, not being a super power, has its place in a specific geographical region. This does not mean, however, that we blindly orientate our foreign

policy to Eastern and Western Europe and the United States of America. One could speak with much pathos about relations between a medium-size European power and the Third World, including the question of development aid, but instead I shall try to speak objectively about our relations with Asia.

In Asia we find both the great possibilities for the future and the dangers of conflicts. In this continent nations are living and developing who one day will count among the great powers. Your country is one of them. The present order of economic magnitudes will readjust itself. This process is necessary to ensure an equitable distribution of the goods in the world and it will have to be speeded up to prevent conflicts. An Asian country, Japan, has

already ousted the Federal Republic of Germany from its position as the third largest industrial nation, a fact which has hurt the pride of some of my countrymen. A country like mine, therefore, a medium-size power, must pursue an intensive policy towards Asia to prepare for the time when the Europeans will have lost their economic lead as well. Naturally, this cannot mean that dwindling economic superiority should be compensated by greater political superiority. Nobody in Germany would entertain such an adventurous thought. No, Ladies and Gentlemen, that really cannot be the object of future diplomacy. It must rather be to prevent conflicts of interests between partners of equal strength from arising, and to activate

(Continued on page 5)



During his stay in the Indian Capital the German Foreign Minister also visited the "Gandhi Darshan", an exhibition organised to mark the Gandhi Centenary Year. Above, Mr. Walter Scheel is seen with some of the organisers and guides.

WALTER SCHEEL: GERMAN FOREIGN POLICY

their manifold interests so as to engender good cooperation. This is the purpose of my present visit to your continent.

In the twenty years since it came into existence, the Federal Republic of Germany has followed a course that has brought to it considerable success. The path that led with such unusual speed to these results was that of a consistent process of integration into the West. We did the right thing in embarking on this course, and history will prove that, too. Our integration within the Western alliance has not always been properly understood by public opinion in India. On the other hand, during the 'fifties the Germans sometimes failed to appreciate fully India's policy of non-alignment.

The fact is that our two countries are in a completely different geographical and political situation. Europe's crucial question, the division of Germany, directly affects the interests of the Soviet Union. India, on the other hand, has been spared any conflicts of interests with the Soviet Union. But this should no longer be a reason for misunderstandings between our two countries. On the contrary, we should congratulate India on that fact. To the Federal Republic every good contact is important which any of its friends maintains with any of the super powers.

From the national point of view our foreign policy has been only partially

successful. Only one part of Germany has benefited from that success whilst the other part of our divided country, Eastern Germany or the GDR, went the way of integration in the Eastern Bloc, integration in a system of power that is ideologically and politically quite different from ours. The GDR, too, has achieved successes, genuine successes which we recognize, and others which are only considered as such by its rulers.

The wellknown German TV-journalist Mr. Rudolf Crisolti, who covered the German Foreign Minister's visit to New Delhi two weeks ago, was one of the nine Germans who died in the crash of a SWISSAIR-jet en route from Zurich to Tel Aviv. Swiss police are currently investigating whether the crash was the result of an anti-Israel guerilla plot like similar incidents recently.

in the light of their ideology. The division of the nation has deepened and aggravated from year to year. It is the responsibility of any democratically elected German Government to oppose this process.

In this age of power blocs there can be no isolated bilateral solutions. Genuine progress towards a secure peace system in the whole of Europe cannot

be achieved by single partners from the two camps. It must be wanted and sought by the alliance systems as a whole. The Federal Government has set itself the task of exploring these possibilities patiently and resolutely. We realize that this will be a long drawn-out and difficult process and that there may be disappointments. Anyone who wishes to conduct foreign policy only on the basis of certainties and tries to preclude every risk has much too narrow an approach to these matters and will hardly serve the cause of understanding and peace. Aware of this, the Federal Government sent State Secretary Egon Bahr to Moscow, and State Secretary Georg Ferdinand Duckwitz, who is well known here as our former Ambassador in Delhi, to Warsaw for talks on the exchange of declarations on the renunciation of force. And we hope that in the foreseeable future similar contacts for political talks will be possible with the Government in East Berlin.

The Federal Government has a homogeneous concept of foreign policy. We see it as the German contribution to an all European policy of conciliation, rapprochement and the safeguarding of peace. There is a functional relationship between our policy towards the East and our policy towards the West. The more coordination, co-operation and agreement we achieve

(Continued on page 6)

WALTER SCHFEL:
GERMAN FOREIGN POLICY

in the West, the more scope we have for manoeuvre vis-a-vis the East; and it also means that there is less danger of our Eastern initiatives being misinterpreted as the single-handed action of a nation state.

But whatever we do, it is always related to the unresolved German problem which can only be settled within the framework of a European peace order. The Federal Government's efforts, which are commonly referred to as German Eastern policy, are aimed at doing all that is tenable in the forefield of a European peace order to improve relations with the countries with whom such an order will have to be built, so as to help terminate the division of Europe and enable Europe as a whole to come closer to a more reasonable and equitable settlement of the German problem.

We agreed with the Soviet Union that our negotiations would be treated as strictly confidential. This fact and the time taken up by the undertaking of course give rise to much speculation. For obvious reasons, I do not wish to say anything about this at the present time except that, be it vis-a-vis the Soviet Union or anybody else, we cannot renounce the German right of self-determination, the right to strive in peace for national unity. Any such renunciation would be a contradiction of history even in terms of Marxist ideology, and no one can expect a democratically elected German Government to make a formal declaration to that effect. The Soviet Government knows this. It also knows that all the risks involved in the German problem would be covered by a renunciation of force and that, after such a renunciation of force became effective, the two parts of Germany could still only come together with the agreement of all concerned, or not at all.

In the meantime, a political dialogue has also been opened with the People's Republic of Poland. Both countries are prepared to discuss all matters that require mutual settlement. They are agreed that the normalization of German-Polish relations will only be possible as part of a prolonged process. The months of negotiations on the extension of economic relations, which have referred also to industrial and technical co-operation and the granting of loans, are a part of that process.

In these extremely important political



At a crowded press conference in New Delhi's Vigyan Bhavan the German Foreign Minister answered the probing questions of Indian and international journalists

talks, many questions will have to be discussed but none of them will be separable from the central issue of Poland's western frontier. From the outset we shall have to discuss this point with the Poles frankly and with the will for compromise. We are determined to express our goodwill unambiguously. We hope that the Poles, too, will show the goodwill that is necessary to understand our problems. The negotiations will be lengthy, and they could produce a historic opening leading to comprehensive understanding with the East. They might one day raise Polish-German reconciliation to the same historic level as Franco-German reconciliation, which would mean the transformation of a power conflict boosted by national sentiments into sensible cooperation, a process which, in the case of France, has led even to cordial agreement. We have done a lot to show our goodwill and our readiness to reach an understanding with the other part of Germany. We start from the factual existence of the GDR as a second state within the one German Nation. To deny this fact would be absurd. But to take note of it and to respect it does not imply agreement with the political and social system of that state.

We have renewed our offer to the GDR to start negotiations on an equal basis which we should like ultimately to lead to binding arrangements. We have made only one qualification, which is that the GDR could not be regarded as a foreign country in relation to the Federal Republic any more than the Federal Republic could be regarded as a foreign country in relation to the GDR.

The two states together constitute the German Nation and should not relinquish their long-term option on national unity and the exercise of the right of self-determination in a Europe with an appropriate peace system. Relations between them cannot fall within the meaning of international law.

We shall now have to wait and see whether the GDR Government wants to talk with us and really desires to serve the cause of detente in the whole of Europe by seeking with us ways and means of easing intra-German relations. We must expect delays, but this will not matter so much because we are not short of patience and, moreover, we can rely on the world to recognize who is actually obstructing genuine possibilities for peaceful rapprochement by its intransigence.

I mentioned already that there is a functional relationship between our Western and our Eastern policies. An important task of the Federal Government, therefore, is to strengthen the solidarity and coherence of the Western camp. Stagnation in European affairs was finally overcome at the Summit Conference in The Hague and at the meetings of the Council of the European Community in Brussels. The six members have unanimously set the points for the enlargement and development of the community. They are now making definite and speedy preparations for negotiations with Britain and the Scandinavian countries, so that they will be able to start early this year.

It seems indicated at this point to solicit understanding for European integration. We Europeans are so deeply

(Continued on page 7)

**WALTER SCHEEL:
GERMAN FOREIGN POLICY**

involved in this question that we sometimes forget that outside Europe it is usually seen merely as an association for mutual economic benefit. But it is much more than that. We need European integration if we are to make an appropriate European contribution to international developments. This is not a new kind of big-power philosophy. In a world in which all men and all nations should have equal opportunities, the old orders of magnitude will disappear and Europe will automatically be moved into the right perspective vis-a-vis the rising nations of the Third World. European integration may raise temporary economic problems for countries like India, but we are prepared to help overcome them. I am sure your Government knows that in the past it has had in us an active advocate in these matters.

We have also played our part within NATO in order to achieve a large measure of political solidarity. This solidarity also applies to the East European proposal for a European Security Conference. It would be pointless to go into such a conference without the slightest progress having been made in bilateral relations, and its failure would only make matters worse. It will, therefore, have to be carefully prepared and, of course, be attended by the U.S. and Canada. Its principal aim should be to remove the senseless confrontation of the two alliance systems instead of



The German Foreign Minister examining the operations of hand spinning at the Khadi stall



Mr. Walter Scheel having a close look at a pair of bullocks in the rural industries stall at the "Gandhi Darshan" exhibition

simply solidifying the status quo. Here, ladies and gentlemen, I should like to digress for a moment and say a word or two about peace research. The International Peace Research Institute, founded in Stockholm in 1966 and financed by the Swedish Government, recently published a "Year-Book on World Armament and Disarmament, 1968-69." This book contains some most interesting facts. We are told, for instance, that the world spent 159.3 billion dollars on armaments in 1968—that is 30 per cent more than in 1965—of which the NATO and Warsaw Pact countries accounted for 85 per cent. Incidentally, the reader also learns that between 1965 and 1968 the Federal Republic's defence expenditure fell by 4 per cent a year as compared with a 27 per cent annual rise in the GDR. The obvious question, and one that has also often been asked in this country, is, would it not be more sensible to use the billions of dollars spent on armaments for development aid? But there is more to this than just material aid, which your country, in view of the economic progress it is making, will one day no longer need. Generally, what needs to be done is to release energies for a more outward-looking world policy, and for a world domestic policy of the future. This, too, is part of the background to our foreign policy, which is orientated to the future and has nothing to do with what might seem to be egotistical aspirations. Anyone who suggests our motives are self-centred is under a misapprehension.

Shortly before I left Germany, well-known Indian newspapers wrote that I was only coming to Delhi in the hope

of preventing India from recognizing the GDR. Perhaps this is also why some newspapers have again played up the ridiculous tale about the Federal Government planning to supply tanks to Pakistan. If that negative aspect had been all I had had in view for my talks with your esteemed Prime Minister and Foreign Minister, then India would hardly have been on the itinerary for my first journey outside Western Europe.

As a matter of fact, the main purpose of my visit is to have an intensive exchange of views with the leaders of the largest country in the non-aligned world on all major problems affecting Asia and Europe, and in so doing to strengthen the close contacts we already have. I want to hear their views on the bilateral problems between our two countries. Even if the answers are not immediately forthcoming, I still think such contacts are important. In a wider sense, I hope we shall be able to harmonize our fundamental political standpoints. For should not India whose religious founders translated that concept into practical moral teaching, whose political philosophers, especially Gandhi and Nehru, transformed that moral teaching into a new and efficient doctrine of political action, should not she, more than any other country, be able to appreciate a policy aimed at conciliation and at removing the tensions between two power blocs with fixed ideologies?

This is a good basis for friendship and cooperation. It is the basis of our common responsibility which obliges us to make our contribution, so that the world may everywhere be better, more peaceful and more secure.



NO. It isn't an eagle in the midst of a glide with wings outstretched into the air though it looks like one. It is, in fact, a gymnast showing in mid-air a perfect body poise which calls for courage, maximum self-control, muscle coordination and plenty of training before one can accomplish such a feat of trampoline tumbling. The lady gymnast above has apparently reached the top form for she lends to this feat of air leaps a rare touch of weightlessness, grace and rhythm. Trampoline jumping, synonymous with high diving, is only a decade-old sport in the Federal Republic. Yet it boasts of some 4,000 trampolines and 20,000 youthful jumpers. In a span of ten years they have achieved such perfection that their only peers are to be found in the U.S.A. The secret behind trampoline jumping becoming a top sport in West Germany is to be found in the wide public recognition all sports get as a means of health promotion. Nearly 40 per cent of the German youth belong to one sports association or the other. This largely speaks for the fact that the German Gymnastics Association alone commands a membership of 1.9 million young people from both the sexes.

German Industrialists and Bankers at TELCO

THE top-level delegation of West German industrialists and banking experts which visited India to study fresh prospects of continued Indo-German cooperation in the industrial field visited Jamshedpur recently. During their brief stopover in the biggest industrial centre of India, the members of the German delegation had a stimulating encounter with the leading Indian businessmen and industrialists when they went round the TELCO works which produces the wellknown Mercedes trucks in collaboration with Daimler Benz, the renowned manufacturers of the Mercedes cars in West Germany. At left, Dr. S. Moolgaokar, the TELCO Vice-Chairman, is seen taking Dr. Hermann J. Abs, the leader of the German delegation, round the company's test track. Mr. J.R.D. Tata, Chairman of TELCO, and Dr. Joachim Zahn of Daimler Benz (third and fourth from right) occupy the rear seat of the jeep.

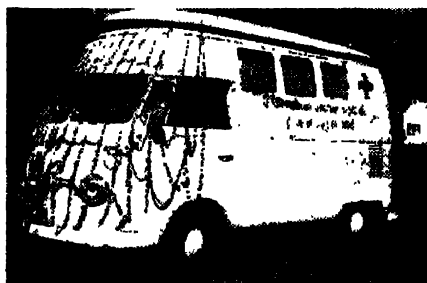


Youthful Promoters of Indo-German Friendship

THREE prominent members of the Bharat Majlis, a students organisation in Stuttgart which aims at promoting Indo-German friendship, were recently in New Delhi on a rather uncommon mission. Currently on a tour of this country, they aim at introducing the Indian way of life to their accompanying German guests and to help them have a better image of India. The Majlis, which has sponsored the present tour of 156 youths of the two nations to this country, has already done valuable work abroad in promoting Indo-German understanding through talks, films and stage plays in the two languages at periodical get-togethers. Forming a happy trio in New Delhi at left are: A.K. Ghosh, President of the Majlis, Margarete Hecklinger, Social Secretary, and R. Chattopadhyay, Vice President. Miss Hecklinger, a young German artist, has already exhibited her sketches at the Academy of Fine Arts in Calcutta during her present visit.



A Clinomobile for the Indian Health Trust



The new clinomobile, fully equipped with surgical and diagnostic instruments that have been gifted by the German people, will enable the Indian Health Trust to carry the domiciliary treatment of tuberculosis and the BCG campaigns not only into the hinterland of north Gujarat but also to the very door of the people who are or may be the victims of this terrible disease.

THE common aspirations between the West German and Indian people once again found expression in a desire to come to mutual assistance when Dr. R. Kunisch, the German Consul General in Bombay presented a clinomobile to the Bharatiya Arogya Nidhi, a charitable trust in Patan which runs a number of hospitals, eye clinics, TB sanatoria and community welfare centres in Gujarat.

COMING TO DELHI:

KLAUS MEHNERT

PROF. Dr. Klaus Mehnert, one of Germany's seniormost experts on China and the Soviet Union, outstanding journalist and professor of political science at the Aachen Institute of Technology, is coming to New Delhi for a few days on March 11th.

Born in 1906 Mr. Mehnert took his education from the Universities of Tuebingen, Munich, Berlin and Berkeley (California). Before the War he became Director of the German Society for the Study of Eastern Europe and Editor of the journal "East Europe." The years 1934-36 saw him as a newspaper correspondent in Moscow. A call from the University of California took him to the Pacific area, where he was to remain until the end of the War, teaching at Berkeley, Hawaii and Shanghai. He came back to battered Germany in 1947 to take charge of the Russian section of the German Office for Peace Questions. In 1948 he assumed the editorship of the well-known political weekly "Christ und Welt" in which post he remained until 1954. In 1955 he accompanied Chancellor Adenauer on his historic mission to Moscow. Since the '50s he is again editor of the widely acclaimed political magazine "Osteuropa" (East Europe).

Being fluent in both Russian and Chinese, having lived in both countries for a total of 10 years and with some 40 years of involved experience as a Kremlin expert and Sinologist, Klaus Mehnert comes as close to grassroot contact with the Russian and the Chinese as only few foreigners can ever hope to. His books on the subjects of Russia, China and the relations with each other and with the outside world already cover the span of a generation from his "Youth in Soviet Russia" to his "Peking and Moscow," which appeared in 1962. In New Delhi Mr. Mehnert will give a lecture at the

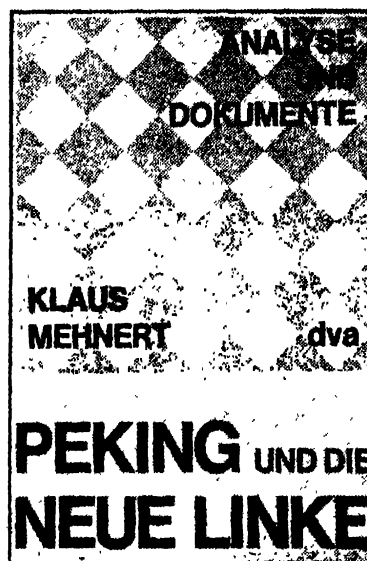


Professor Dr. Klaus Mehnert

India International Centre on the subject of "German Policy Towards Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union".



"Asia, Moscow And We"



"Peking And The New Left"



"The Soviet Man"



As part of a world tour during their 20th anniversary-year the Munich Chamber Orchestra gave a sparkling performance of classical European music at New Delhi's Mavalankar Auditorium. (Photo: Courtesy The Statesman)

"The concert by the Munich Chamber Orchestra will long be remembered as one of the finest ever heard in Delhi."

—Times of India

"The performance was certainly out of the ordinary run and fully lived up to expectations."

—The Statesman

THESE two comments in the music columns of India's two mass circulation newspapers aptly summarise the big ovation the Munich Chamber Orchestra evoked from lovers of Western classical music in New Delhi when it chose the Indian capital for its programme in connection with the twentieth anniversary celebrations that cover a number of countries in the world. The tremendous reception the orchestra got in the Mavalankar Auditorium therefore was a well-merited tribute to the fine traditions of European music that the ensemble embodies.

The New Delhi programme, jointly sponsored by the Delhi Music Society and the Max Mueller Bhavan, presented a rich repertoire of selections from such celebrated composers as Mozart, Beethoven and Haydn. The ensemble of ten strings and four wind instruments comprises young and talented musicians whose

poise, command, and confidence speak of exceptional skill and maturity. Under the guidance of Hans Stadlmair, an internationally reputed conductor who is credited with the Linz and Stuttgart City Prizes, the team shows remarkable discipline in executing his directions

FATHER AND SON AT A CONCERT

A hurried conversation between a father and son, overheard between the first and second movement of Mozart's Symphony in G-Major KV-199 during the concert of the Munich Chamber Orchestra in Delhi:

Father: "When Mozart wrote this symphony he was hardly 17 years old, just a little older than your sister Cornelia."

11-year-old: "A clever boy. Perhaps he was bad in school—but he sure knew how to make music."

with prompt swiftness and great faithfulness. The New Delhi performance expectedly glittered with outstanding visual choreography—every gesture from the conductor eliciting a quick and sensitive response from the orchestra. Every musical phrase came out in rich tonal values and was perfectly controlled. Yet the overall impression created an

enthraling emotion of joyful abandon. Mozart's Symphony in G Major, the opening piece of the performance, revealed a high degree of precision and vigour and evoked a wide applause for its attention to detail and spontaneity.

Beethoven's Concerto For Piano Forte and Orchestra in E Flat Major, an ebullient piece, had at the piano an equally youthful and talented artiste, Gernot Sieber. This exquisite musical piece was an exhilarating experience distinguished by entertaining dialogues between the pianist and the flutist.

The rendering of the Grosse Fuge in E Flat Major, a maturer work of Beethoven, proved to be the richest fare lovers of contrapuntal music could ever expect. Skilfully rendered in all its technical virtuosity it drew a continuous ovation.

Haydn's "Philosopher" symphony, the concluding piece of the evening, was rendered in flawless detail, especially the Andantino which was interpreted with loving care and presented very delicately. In bringing out the full import of this musical piece, endowed with great variety, Conductor Hans Stadlmair acquitted himself with great distinction. In the process of its rendition he not only showed great vision and imagination but also a rare capacity to conduct music in all its richness and nuances.



The flute in the harbour

Georg von der Vring

MY very first recollections go quite far back, back to Lombaque, a port in Mexico where my father always used to dock his brig, the Kunigunde-Adele, to take on raw tobacco.

On one of those endless summer evenings, in fact the last one before we were to set out on our homeward voyage, we had cast anchor in the middle of the harbour basin. In the twilight sky above us, pierced by a forest of countless masts and spars, hung a limp and listless customs-union flag, like an inverted, cone-shaped paper hat. In the distance, where long fingers of land clutched onto a silent sea, the sun, as bright as a huge camellia, was slowly gliding beneath the horizon.

I was standing on a barrel, resting my chin on the rail—in those days I had brown, wavy hair—and my nose couldn't begin to get enough of that harbour air. And next to me all that time stood the pilot, his cap richly decorated with silver braid and his uniform emblazoned with silver stripes that ran along his shoulders and sleeves and down his trousers to his bare, clay-coloured feet. I had been enjoying the pilot's company for about an hour, although he hadn't said a word; and even the seamen were quiet, they didn't have anything to do; we were ready to clear the port and we were just waiting for an off-shore wind.

My keen senses were so extremely responsive to the unusual scent in the air that tears came to my eyes, so young and little was I, and far away from my mother on the other side of the planet. The fragrance was perhaps that of almonds. Something I did not recognize was in full bloom in the sunken gardens over in the lowlands beyond Lombaque; the pleasant smell had drifted over to the ship, but the same gentle breeze had also brought along with it some rotten odour emanating from the sewers of that dirty city. My eyes were completely open to the reality of the world about me for the first time in my life, and I was thoroughly happy, quietly observing everything. I was smelling life for the first time, conscious of every detail; my senses had suddenly begun to unfold as I stood there on that barrel and observed my new world. I was eight years old at the time, and that's how my real life began.

And now to continue: everyone was looking at the shimmering harbour-mirror, not only the handsome pilot, but also our seamen. We were watching some green-backed sharks swirling and crowding around the ship's pipes at the edge of the shore. At the stern of the brig was a harpoon and line ready to use at a moment's notice, and the bait was drifting about somewhere under the rudder. The water in the bay was as clear as glass and one could see all sorts of rubbish strewn along the rocky bottom of the harbour. In the meantime, a seaman kept playing the same six or seven notes on a flute which was as long as a telescope. It was once believed that the same sequence of notes would attract sharks.

(Continued on page 12)

**GEORG VON DER VRING:
THE FLUTE IN THE HARBOUR**

Whenever the captain went on land, the crew grabbed at the opportunity to convert some of their favourite ideas into reality. However, the sharks were not to be coaxed away from the city's anus so easily; sometimes they leaped over each other as though their greediness had shot them up out of the water. But I, unable to get enough of all the smells, all at once noticed a soldier standing down at the very edge of the harbour basin, near the outskirts of the city, just opposite our ship. He had on a pair of red trousers. The sound of the flute had attracted his attention, and he was looking in our direction, at the brig, which probably seemed to him like a useless floating forest of foolishly erected trees standing motionless and meaningless in the middle of the bright, shimmering bay.

I had noticed him only a split second before it happened. One of the green-backed sharks suddenly left the maelstrom of gluttons near the sewer pipes—obviously not drawn out to sea by the soft notes of the flute—and darted towards the water gauge near the shore, then made a sudden turn and grabbed the soldier by his trousers and pulled him down into the water. The seamen did not see the incident. But I had seen everything, and my heart skipped a few beats, and my nose simply forgot to smell what I had been enjoying. I saw water splashing and then a blue cap come to the surface—I probably screamed. The pilot saw it too. He did not move, but then I heard him speak for the first time. He shouted out one word and repeated it again and again: "Brasse! Brasse! Brasse!"

I realized that a fierce struggle had just taken place before my very eyes and that Death was the victor, that the soldier had gone under and was never to smell the sweet air on earth again, never to return, and I also knew that he continued to live under the water, in a different way of course, but yet not all the threads of life had been severed. Brasse was the name of the soldier who had slipped so quickly from this life into another. Who can say whether or not some other magic event might cross my path in life and blur or even erase my memories of this one! By the way, in reference to Brasse the pilot said only, "Cross his name out" and "That's the end of him." But I didn't

really understand what he meant. As far as I was concerned, Brasse was a dead soldier, a red-trousered soldier; that simple explanation helped me because I was still a small boy.

In the evening a light breeze came up, our flag fluttered to life again, we weighed anchor and started to move. My father was on board. He was a tall, fast-moving man with a thin, pointed nose. Night came, I was lying in my bunk, I had kicked off my blanket. I could see the moon through the porthole.

"Brasse! Brasse himself! Is it so hard to believe, Adrian?" He let go of my hand and it fell on the edge of my bunk and hurt. He sat down again on my father's bed, completely hidden in the shadows this time. "Maybe it's really you", I said. God heavens, after all he didn't really exist any more. My Brasse was dead, and I, a little boy, was thinking of him in the middle of the night. Listen, water was already gurgling next to the porthole and my bunk tilted a little. There was no soldier there, I thought, neither before nor now — Brasse, I called out.

He immediately began to sob, and I said quickly, "You're Brasse, and I'm probably dreaming. But talk to me!" And because he started to cry even more — "Say something, let me listen to you otherwise I might really wake up soon."

"The seaman has some work to do," my visitor whispered, "he won't have time to play his flute."

"Here it is!" I said in a happy tone as I reached behind my pillow pretending to get it for him.

But the soldier, sitting there with his white hands resting on his bright trousers, started talking again: "When I heard the flute, I realized that I hadn't lived in vain, and I died willingly. I'm being truthful about it: I died a happy man! As the sun was setting, I suddenly fell to the opposite side of the world, where once more a new day was dawning. And there I am now."

"And you were torn to pieces?" The question slipped past my tongue. "I remained just as you see me here now."

"Remained!—The fish brought you some bad luck; didn't it bite you?" "Not really bad luck, not like sailors have," Brasse said.

Why was I talking so frankly with a soldier I didn't know?—I liked him,

The Author

Georg von der Vring was born in Oldenburg province in 1889. Before devoting himself exclusively to writing, he was a drawing teacher. He is regarded as a



lyrical poet averse to all ephemeral experiments who often succeeds in attaining the simplicity and the deep music of the folk-song. His many volumes of verse have won him a steady following of readers. In 1956 he published a collection of the poems he had written in the previous half-century ("Die Lieder von 1906-1956"). As a novelist he secured his first success in 1927 with "Soldat Suhren," a war book with an artist as a hero. This novel was also translated into English and French. It was followed two years later by "Camp Lafayette," a story of life in a POW camp. His novel, "Schwarzer Jäger Johanna" (Johanna, The Black Hunter) was also filmed. Von der Vring is a member of the German Academy of Language and Poetry, Darmstadt and of the Federal PEN club.

that's why! Besides, I was sound asleep. And then he started talking like my father used to talk when he was drunk. He was certainly able to fill his son's ears with tales about women. Such small ears should really be kissed. I enjoyed listening to Brasse just as much then as I had earlier, even though he was talking about women. His words were as enjoyable and as monotonous as an ocean without a storm. He said, "I was born over there in the interior, in an area that's famous for its beautiful women. They don't wither so fast there because of the more severe climate. But that's of no concern to us now—"

"Why isn't it....?"

"I've loved a lot of them. Do you know anything about love, Adrian?" Now what was this all about?—Girls again! Then I said: "I'd like to hear more about your death."

The power of sleep was forcing its way into my arms, my hands seemed to be sliding away. I heard the pilot's harsh, trilling voice up on the deck. I

(Continued on page 14)

PROFILE OF AN INDIAN ARTIST

MEERA MUKHERJEE

Meera Mukherjee, the wellknown sculptor from Calcutta recently displayed an exciting collection of her metal sculptures at an exhibition sponsored by the Max Mueller Bhavan in New Delhi. A student of the Munich Academy of Fine Arts and a Master Craftsman Award-winner of India, Meera Mukherjee in her work, combines the techniques of folk art traditions with the concepts of modern art. Her first exhibition in the Capital attracted more than 1,200 visitors and all-round appreciation from art critics.

I FIRST met Meera Mukherjee in 1956.

She had just returned to Calcutta from Munich, where she had studied the art of sculpturing with Professor Toni Stadler. I remember her in the house of a mutual friend, torn with passions, not having got over the shock of coming home which hits the over-sensitive: What to do? What scope for her? Who would understand? Yet nothing dearer than being back in her beloved Bengal. "I want to make great figures" she said, her creative hands more telling than words. "I want to work like the Bastar tribe, using their technique, but blow it up in size!"

Traditional metal work fascinated her by its directness and vitality of expression. Now she combined the indigenous forms with her own powerful imagination and depth of feeling. She learnt how to master the problem of building up large figures by a techni-



"Teacher," a large figure, embodies the folk-technique and a modern concept

que so far only used for small ones. The intricacies of the clay-cum-welding method demanded patience and physical strength. On some of her figures she spent more than six months, or more, if she didn't have the money to finish. Letters from Bengal

informed me about Meera's doings: now she was in Madhya Pradesh with the Bastar tribes, now she acquired her first workshop, now she could not work for want of money, now she held her first exhibition...now she won the "National Award for Master Craftsmen," in 1967! Suddenly I found myself in Delhi. The Max Mueller Bhavan announced Meera Mukherjee's first exhibition outside Calcutta. There she was, in the midst of the 'Bastar' brass figures of her heart's desire! For fourteen years, in the midst of difficulties and adversities, she had held on to her aim steadfastly.

No figure of Meera Mukherjee's is like another. They are full of energy and life, they stand on heavy over-sized feet and have expressions of ecstatic hilarity on their faces. They are universal and they are Indian and they are full of action and will. I could visualize some of this sculpture in front of official buildings in New Delhi: the tall, thin effigy-like "He Saw" or "Woman with a Water-Pot", herself shaped like so many waterpots brimming with life. Or the green "Rama" stringing his bow in a movement which lets you hear the arrow brushing past, or "Vamana

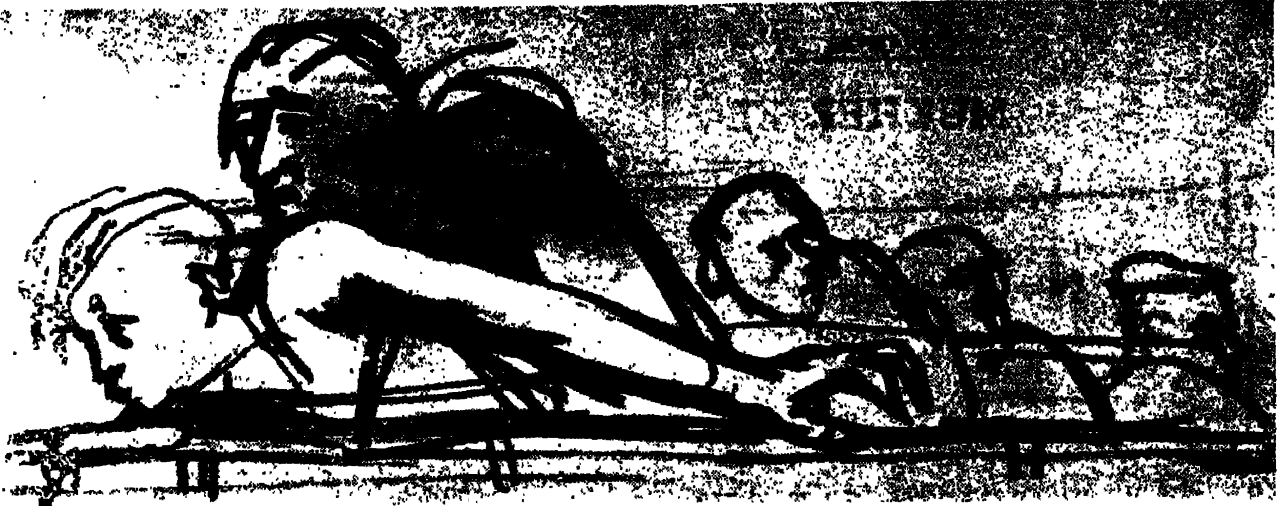


"Troika," a striking group, combines the vitality of indigenous metal crafts with concepts of modern art

Avatar" the dwarf incarnation of Krishna. Dr. Hermann Abs, President of Deutsche Bank, Lufthansa and Daimler Benz and an art connoisseur with a museum of his own, took time to go to Mrs. Mukherjee's exhibition while he was in Delhi on economic errands. He bought one of her large pieces "Dandakeshwar" on the spot! Dr. Lechner of the Max Mueller Bhavan was lucky enough to obtain "Thought-streams" and some smaller pieces were also sold. Meera Mukherjee could have international fame if she could exhibit outside India.

Ajit Mookerjee was the first Indian to buy a work of hers: "Lord Chaitanya about to throw himself into the sea in ecstasy, seeing his beloved Krishna in deep blue colour" which he lent to this exhibition; a masterpiece. Meera shares the problem of all Indian sculptors: if they sell too much abroad they will have nothing left to show in India. And it takes many years to complete a new exhibition of this kind. But at least another year of obstinate and penetrating search for her artistic truth is guaranteed to Meera Mukherjee now.

Sigrid Kahle



THE FLUTE IN THE HARBOUR

didn't fall asleep very quickly because a cloud of smoke from my father's pipe was still hovering over me. Brasse wouldn't come in because of this detestable smell, I thought, and I wanted him to visit me, to fill my sleeping hours with his words. The ocean is often too big and boring. Is dying different from living? There had been a struggle. The shark had taken a bite out of him, a huge one probably, and caused his death.

My forehead seemed to be wrinkling and shrinking, because the ends of my hair were tickling my eyes. And so I managed to see him because I wanted to. I didn't hear a sound, but I saw him come into my cabin, right through the cloud of smoke—a colourfully dressed man. I was not frightened; I lay in my bunk very still and held my breath.

Fear was not meant to be my lot—but I rubbed my eyes and closed them tight. There wasn't a sound! After a short while I opened them a little and saw him sitting on my father's bunk, and I watched him raise one of his huge hands, slowly and meaninglessly, and I noticed his white, shiny teeth, and....

"I'm the soldier, Adrian", he said to me quietly, "stay in your bunk. It's only a short visit."

I covered my eyes and thought to myself: what a lot of nonsense! He replied: "Not at all! I'm really here and not just a dream. Let me sit here a while and talk to you. You probably enjoy talking to soldiers back home, although usually not in the middle of the night, of course. My name's Brasse."

"I know", I said. "Oh, mother I'm having such a terrible dream!"

Brasse got up then and took hold of my hand and said firmly: "This is Brasse standing here and no dream. Stay awake, Adrian! Later you'll be able to sleep for a long time, young man"

"Didn't you drown?" I asked him.

"Of course, and you were the only one to see it!"

"I and the pilot"

"Yes, and the sharks ate me"

"Are you dead now?"

Brasse was standing next to me; he put my hand on his heart and said:

"Here, feel it!"

"It's beating."

"You see!"

"It's beating. You are another soldier."

"No, you don't know about love yet, young man! But don't let that bother you, love's not worth much anyway. When you do learn about it, it doesn't make you any smarter, in fact it makes you a whole lot dumber."

"Probably not dumber", I dared to contradict as I thought of my father who always liked to go on land to meet some girls.

"Dumber than before!" the soldier insisted as he gestured with his hands. "I can tell you this as an expert. But you shouldn't think that I have a low opinion of beautiful women!"

"Oh, no", I yawned.

"I admit everything, Adrian! But listen, have you ever been in a war? There's a lot of shooting, you know—boom! boom! And you're shot. The result: a soldier's death."

"But you didn't die in a war! That wasn't the cause of your death today; there were no shots fired—an animal bit you; father said a hyena..." "Look at my forehead!" Brasse shouted, filled

with delight. He had taken off his cap. "Can you see this bird fluttering about here? I always say to myself: you damned Brasse, what's behind your forehead? What a stupid bird fluttering there!"

He laughed as though intoxicated as I stretched and yawned. And then, in the middle of my dream I suddenly returned to reality and shouted angrily: "Mother! What an awful dream!"

Awakened by my own voice! The soldier was gone! My father was there. He had just crawled into bed and pulled the blanket over him; the pipe in his mouth was still glowing in the shadows. His nose shone in the light of the moon. At that moment, the scene around me seemed even more bewitching, and I said in a loud voice: "Father, the soldier said he had no praise for women."

"Better sleep," he mumbled.

"In this way you're a different sort of man," I continued.

"The soldier drowned, but you're alive. Will you die soon too, father!"

"Why do you want to know? Now sleep."

After a while he whispered to himself: "There'll have to be an end to the ear-boxing sometime—so farewell."

I listened, but he probably would not die so soon, I thought. Of what? And I? I was still young and would live a long time yet. I would grow big, like Brasse, even bigger.

"Farewell, farewell", my father whispered. Sparks sprayed out of his pipe—they fell on his blanket and he pressed the glowing life out of them—as he always did. And I fell asleep.

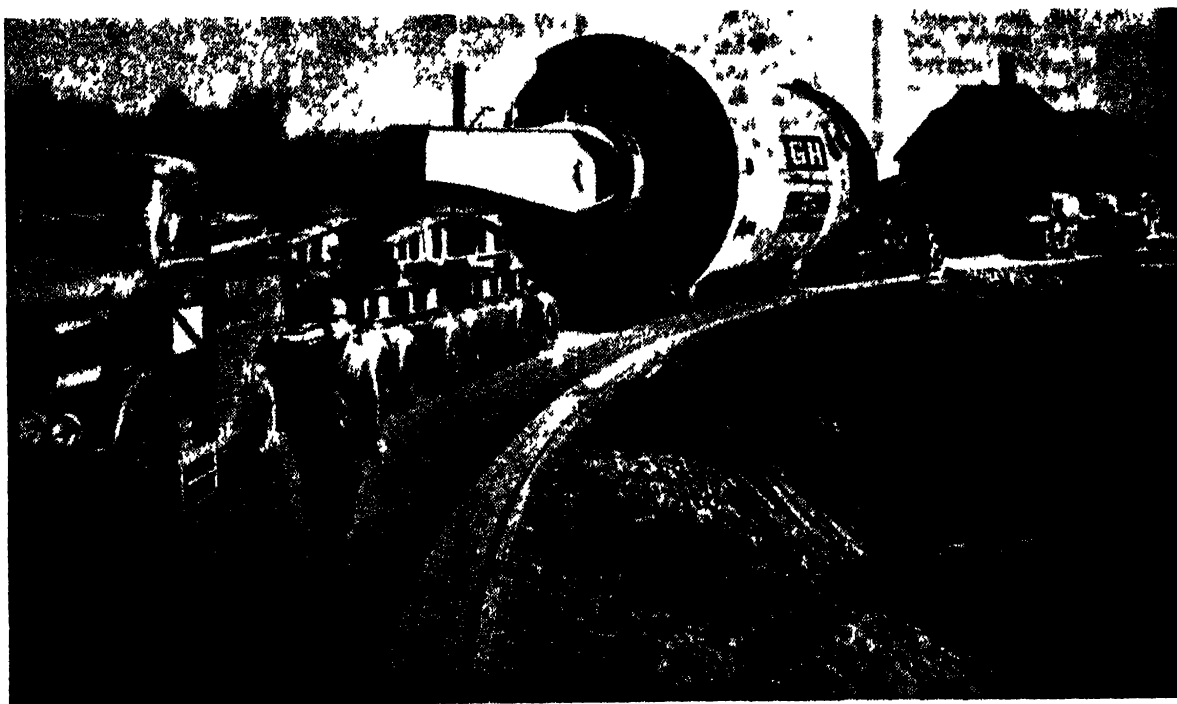
Translator: George Raymond Selden
Courtesy: "Scale International"



MARK THE CONTRAST

AS a country devoted to the advancement of the peaceful uses of the atom West Germany has for long occupied a prominent position in the world nuclear club. With eight atomic power stations already meeting the energy requirements of industry a number of reactor centres working for industrial research and schemes for the utilisation of atomic energy for land marine and space propulsion well advanced the Federal Republic has become

one of the pioneers in this field. Today it is not only a manufacturer of nuclear reactors but is also an exporter of these sophisticated items to other countries as well. Above Western Europe's heaviest reactor mounted on heavy duty trailers strips out of an Oberhausen firm and heads for the Rhein-Herne canal harbour on way to Sweden. The picture below incorporates 15 changes as usual. Can you spot them?



IN SHORT

A new law in the Federal Republic of Germany gives drafted Germans the choice between military service or the peace corps. The first batch of German volunteers who chose to work in developing countries under the new law, has just left Germany for their overseas assignments.

The United States have invited the Federal Republic of Germany to participate in the development of a reusable space-transporter. The total development cost for the vehicle, a prototype of which is scheduled to be ready in 1972, is estimated at 10 billion dollars.

The German Federal Post Office operates the largest teleprinter network in the world. The 74,500 subscribers in West Germany can communicate with each other by just dialling the telex number and typing out the message. The transmission is instantaneous.

The Foreign Minister of the Republic of Tunisia Mr. Habib Bourgiba Jr. will pay an official visit to the Federal Republic on March 10 and 11, 1970.

With 2 gold, 1 silver and one bronze medals West Germany's bobsleigh aces were universally successful at the recent 13th world championships.

The building-boom in Germany, which started some 20 years ago and has been accelerating

ever since, shows no signs of abating. With 5 lakh living units built in 1969, the Federal Republic ranked second after Sweden on the world list of home building countries.

Federal Chancellor Brandt plans to continue his rounds of consultations with Western leaders with a visit to President Nixon, early in April this year. The main subject of the talks will be Germany's Eastern Policy.

Housewives and widows hold the largest share of capital of one of Germany's leading chemical firms, BASF of Ludwigshafen. With 60,327 shares this group owns 15.74 per cent of the firm's total capital. Employees and civil servants compose the next largest group, owning 12 per cent of the share capital.

Eligible bachelors between 25 and 30 in the Federal Republic are finding that there is a dearth of marriageable women in their age-group. According to a recent population survey, there are more than twice as many men in this age-group looking for a wife than there are single women.

According to the latest trade statistics published in Germany the deficit in India's trade with the Federal Republic has narrowed down to 261.5 million Marks (Rupees 52.3 crores) in 1969—an improvement by 98 million Marks (Rupees

19.6 crores) over the previous year's figures. Indian exports to West Germany increased by ten per cent.

The Volkswagen Works Foundation has donated 1,83,000 Marks (Rupees 3.66 lakhs) to the University of Muenster for continuing work on a promising new instrument for the early diagnosis of cancer.

On an average the number of motor vehicles on the roads will increase twice as fast as the mileage of roads to accommodate them between now and 1985. These alarming conclusions are the results yielded by a traffic study conducted by the German Shell Division in Hamburg.

The city of Frankfurt in the Federal Republic will host the 5th Week of Asian Films in May this year. So far nine Asian countries including India and Japan have already applied for participation.

BASF, the West German chemical firm, is building the world's first industrial nuclear power station. So far atomic power plants have been built only for research purposes or for electricity supply corporations.

At a Press conference after the return from his Asian tour, the German Federal Foreign Minister Walter Scheel pointed out that the report about an upgrading of the Indian Trade Mission in East Berlin,

GERMAN NEWS

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Sd. Hermann Zieck
Signature of Publisher

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Due to the cheaper charter flight facilities available in Germany, a substantial rise in German tourism to India is expected for 1970. Last year, about 12,000 German tourists visited India. This year's forecast: 20,000.

The Indian Government sanctioned 8 further Indo-German economic collaboration projects in the fields of plastics, agricultural tractors and chemical products.

Germany's first railway line, connecting the neighbouring cities of Nuremburg and Fuerth, was closed down after 135 years of service.

Printed on March 2, 1970

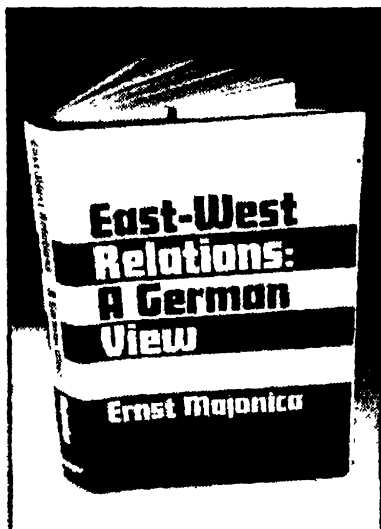
GERMAN =NEWS=

Bulletin of the Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany
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RAIN OR SUN - SPRING 1970



GERMANY has been a dual symbol to the world for a quarter century now. The Federal Republic of Germany, as President Nixon put it during his European tour last year, represents man's desire to be free. A divided Germany, on the other hand, reflects the continuing conflict between the two major world powers. In this particular context, Ernst Majonica's book "East-West Relations: A German View" explores the role his country can play towards a lasting peace.

Majonica opines that the current German policy is mainly directed towards German re-unification, European integration, and a strong Atlantic alliance. He argues that peace and freedom for all nations cannot be achieved on a lasting basis until these three goals are achieved. In his opinion the German question, which is symbolic of the cold war, will finally decide the final success or failure of the present policy of detente between the East and the West. As for European integration, the author calls for a European federation to replace the present national rivalries and old alliances. In the matter of Atlantic Unity, he admits, the goal is still far off though he feels that this partnership can be fully realised.

Ernst Majonica, who has been a member of the German Bundestag (Parliament) since 1950 and is the Chairman of the CDU-CSU Parliamentary Foreign Policy Committee, puts across his theses in a precise and clear-cut manner. The book makes a useful contribution to the current international debate on the German Question.

Publisher: Frederick Praeger, New York
Price: \$ 6.50

A PLEA FOR A LOOK BEYOND DIVISIVE PROBLEMS

On February 11 Mr. Willi Stoph, Chairman of the East German Council of Ministers, sent a letter to Federal Chancellor Willy Brandt, suggesting—inter alia—a meeting in East Berlin. The Federal Chancellor lost no time in replying to the letter and making concrete proposals for a series of top-level meetings between representatives of the two parts of Germany. Bonn's State Secretary Conrad Ahlers made the following statement on the release of Chancellor Brandt's reply to Mr. Willi Stoph: "By expressing in his reply to the Chairman of the G.D.R. Council of Ministers his readiness for talks, the Federal Chancellor has suggested an attempt to look beyond the divisive problems and seek to get negotiations going which may lead to contractual agreements. This confirms the Federal Government's standpoint that contractual agreements can only come after negotiations, not before."

TEXT OF CHANCELLOR BRANDT'S LETTER:

"I have noted with thanks your letter of February 11 and the invitation it contains to have talks with you. At present I do not think it would serve any purpose to concern myself with the details of your letter and so continue our exchange of letters which are confined to a repetition of our respective positions. I cannot accept prior conditions. The beginning of a normalisation of relations between the two states in Germany will represent a mutual contribution to detente and security in Europe.

"I feel it is now time to try and look beyond the problems which divide us and to consider the binding elements. If we can do this then it ought to be possible to reach contractual agreements as well. With a view to initiating such negotiations, I am willing to arrange a meeting with you to which I would bring with me Federal Minister Franke and other advisers. However, the dates you suggest clash with other commitments I have in connection with budget debates in Parliament which I cannot postpone. I think the best thing is for our officials to meet in the week between February 23 and 27 to discuss the necessary technical preparations and finally fix the date for our first meeting. As I see it a suitable date would be not later than in the second or the third week of March, and I start from the assumption that the next meeting would take place in Bonn."



To Warsaw ...
State Secretary Duckwitz



Pankow ...
Minister of German Affairs Frank



and Moscow
State Secretary Egon Bahr

BONN'S EASTERN INITIATIVE

BONN'S Eastern initiative - carefully prepared and doggedly pursued for a long time - is moving from the stage of one-sided declarations to that of high-level talks and political action.

The past few weeks have witnessed a series of unprecedented moves and meetings in the relations between the Federal Republic of Germany and the countries of the Eastern Bloc.

State Secretary Ferdinand Duckwitz, Germany's former Ambassador to India, went to Warsaw as Bonn's special emissary for talks with the Polish Deputy Foreign Minister Josef Winiewicz.

In Moscow, Bonn's State Secretary Egon Bahr completed the second round of talks with Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko. On February 10 Foreign Minister Gromyko and other high Soviet Officials attended a formal dinner at the German Embassy. It was the first time since 30 years that a Soviet Foreign Minister had dined at the residence of a German Ambassador. On February 12, around midnight, the Deputy Soviet Foreign Minister Semyonov unexpectedly arranged a supper for German Foreign Minister Scheel, as he stopped at Moscow airport on his way to India. State Secretary Bahr's visit culminated in a reception by the Soviet Prime Minister Kosygin. Insignificant as these "diplomatic niceties" may seem to some observers in the light of the serious problems and differences of opinions between Bonn and Moscow, they clearly indicate the importance which the Soviet Government ascribes to State Secretary Bahr's mission - and that is a highly significant fact in itself.

In the face of all this activity East Berlin also felt itself obliged to move. On the very day Foreign Minister Scheel was being wine and dined at Moscow, a letter by the East German Chairman of the Council of Ministers Willi Stoph was handed over in Bonn, containing an invitation for Chancellor Willy Brandt to visit East Berlin. Though the long East German letter contains a number of traps and unacceptable conditions, the Brandt Government kept up the momentum by replying and by sending a delegation to East Berlin for technical discussions aimed at preparing the ground for a visit of Chancellor Brandt to East Germany.

People in Germany and all over the world will watch the progress of the expected talks attentively and will be able to judge how the two parts of Germany stand up to the test of seeking understanding in the interests of their people and in the larger interest of securing peace in Europe and the world.



RHYTHM with the ball is no child's play, particularly when it is at the Gymnaestrada. A world festival of gymnastics without competition, a festival of beauty and grace for the whole gymnastics movement—that is the Gymnaestrada, which brings together young people from all over the world for one week every four years. It was invented by a Dutchman, who gave it its name, combining Dutch words which mean gymnastics placed at a higher level. Eleven thousand male and female gymnasts recently met for the fifth Gymnaestrada at Basel in Switzerland to display an ideal cross-section of the work of the gymnastics associations in mass, individual and team performances but without awarding points, without classification and without prizes. At the Gymnaestrada in Basel almost all the European nations, as well as groups from the remaining continents, displayed their concept of gymnastics in some 300 performances. It was obvious that the trend is towards rhythmic gymnastics, to relaxed movement and group performances by club teams. The large and knowledgeable international audience attending the Gymnaestrada rewarded the achievements and the efforts of the performers with applause but not with medals. For sport should be play or hobby and not a fight for top performance—that is the opinion of those who love the Gymnaestrada.

German Artist Exhibits Stuttgart Paintings

MEMORIES of the sister-city relations between Bombay and Stuttgart were pleasantly stirred in the Maharashtrian capital recently when the German artist, Margarete Hecklinger, who is also an art teacher in a Sindelfingen school, displayed her paintings of Stuttgart in an exhibition at the Artists Aid Centre, Bombay. Miss Hecklinger, who uses oils, mix and distemper techniques, is particularly adept in portraying cities which she has visited extensively both in India and Europe. On her return home, she proposes to hold another exhibition of her works done in India which she visited as a participant in the Bharat Majlis tour organised by the Stuttgart-based Indo-German friendship society. Apart from her artistic pursuits, Miss Hecklinger is a Secretary of the Bharat Majlis and takes active part in promoting friendship between the two peoples by arranging social get-togethers in the Swabian Capital.



Exhibition: "Children See Bangalore"

THE curiosity of most Mysorean adults was fascinatingly diverted to the child's world when the Max Mueller Bhavan in Bangalore put on view a school children's art exhibition under the title "Children See Bangalore." Constituting the Indian counterpart to the German exhibition "Children See Munich," the exhibits afford an interesting insight into the child's visual conception of this beautiful South Indian city. The competition, open to school children in the age-groups, 3-5, 6-8, and 9-14 attracted as many as 108 entries and afforded a delightful treat to all visitors who voted for the award-winning creations. Mrs. Gertrud Breuer, wife of the Director, Max Mueller Bhavan, gave away the prizes to the kids some of whom may one day bloom into mature artists.



Top Winners At WIAA Car Rally



MR. Dieter J. Cueppers, the cinomobile technician at the German Consulate in Bombay (picture: left), and his co-driver Christian Kaindl, an automobile instructor at the Father Agnel Technical School (right), made newspaper headlines by scoring top honours at the all-India car rally organised by the

Western India Automobile Association recently. The German team bagged a plaque and a Rs. 25,000-award in a 2,200 km race which originated simultaneously from Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi and Madras and converged at Nagpur before ending at Bombay. The two drivers who participated in the Class A event had to overcome stiff competition from 41 other competitors before their performance was adjudged the best. The picture shows the West German team along with the Ford Capri.

FEDERAL COUNCIL OF STATES

THE BUNDES RAT

Dr. Franz Josef Roeder, President of the Bundesrat (The Federal Council of the States), recently made a brief stopover in New Delhi on his way to Kathmandu where he represented the Federal Republic of Germany at the wedding of Crown Prince Birendra of Nepal with Princess Aishwarya Rajyalakshmi Devi. This brings into sharp focus the eminent position of the Bundesrat (the Upper House of the Federal Parliament) over which he presides. The article below throws light on the high office of Dr. Roeder and the functions of the Bundesrat.

UNDER the Basic Law (The Constitution) West Germany is a Federal Republic which means that the eleven constituent States retain their autonomy side by side with the federation as a whole. As a federal organ constituted out of the state governments, the Bundesrat is a supreme federal body and the connecting link between the federation and the states. Some of its important features are enumerated in a nutshell.

The Bundesrat (the Federal Council of the States) is a supreme federal organ



Dr. Franz Josef Roeder, President of the Bundesrat (centre), being greeted by Ambassador Baron von Mirbach (right) at Delhi's Palam airport during the former's stopover on the way to Kathmandu to attend the royal Nepalese wedding

through which the Laender (the constituent States) participate in the legislation and administration of the Federation.

It consists of members of the eleven State Governments. The number of votes each State has in the Bundesrat depends on the number of inhabitants of the State concerned. Each State may delegate as many members to the Bundesrat as it has votes. The votes of each State may be cast as a block vote.

It elects its President for one year from among the heads of the State governments. The President of the Bundesrat is designated by the Constitution to deputise for the President of the Federal Republic if the latter is

prevented from taking action. It has 15 permanent committees in which each State is represented by one of its Bundesrat members or by a person delegated by the Land Government, having one vote. They prepare the decision of the full assembly.

The Bundesrat may, through the intermediary of the Federal Government, introduce bills of its own in the Lower House of the Parliament.

It may also state its position on all bills of the Federal Government prior to their submission to the Bundestag (the Lower House) either by approving or rejecting them or by suggesting amendments to them. Also it may debate all laws adopted by the Lower House. If a law adopted by the Bundestag is also consented to by the Bundesrat, it comes into force after signature by the Federal President and promulgation. If, however, the Bundesrat does not consent to a law adopted by the Bundestag it may demand the convocation of the Mediation Committee which consists of eleven members each from the two Houses. In case no agreement is reached between the Mediation Committee, or if a proposal submitted by it is not accepted by the Bundestag or the Bundesrat (which is very rare), the Bundesrat may reject, and thus defeat, such laws as require its consent (for example amendments to the Basic Law, laws on tax revenues, laws affecting the administrative procedure or the structure of the Laender authorities). It can also veto such laws as do not require its consent, unless the Bundestag outvotes this veto by a majority of its members.



The plenary session of the Bundesrat (the Upper House of the German Parliament) in Bonn which is presided over by Dr. Franz Josef Roeder

Letters To The Editor

Dear Editor,

I have always liked and loved to read "German News" for its interesting and informative articles and features. "Contours of A New World," which outlines the German cooperation in India's social transformation for a new order, was an illuminating write up.

"The policy of assisting developing countries constitutes a very important element in the relationships between the developing countries and the industrialised countries," says Walter Scheel and it seems he is speaking for the entire German people. We are getting the major share of German aid, about 35 per cent of total German assistance to all developing countries. India has received 5 billion DM. These facts and figures speak volumes about the importance being given to cooperation with India. Money apart, Germans are providing assistance in various other spheres by way of technical training, specialised education in the field of agriculture and mass communications (TV).

German-aided projects in India like the Rourkela steel plant, the first in this country; the lignite mines of Neyveli and the Bhadravati steel plant—have become the symbols of lasting friendship between the two countries. In the agricultural sphere, projects like Mandi, Kangra and the Nilgiris have already shown excellent results. In the words of President V.V. Giri, German cooperation in our economic development plays "a leading part in increasing the industrial and agricultural production in the country."

Let us hope as in the past, in future as well the two great countries—Federal Republic of Germany and India—would continue to be real partners in peace and prosperity.

115, Julahka Street,
Jammu (J & K State)

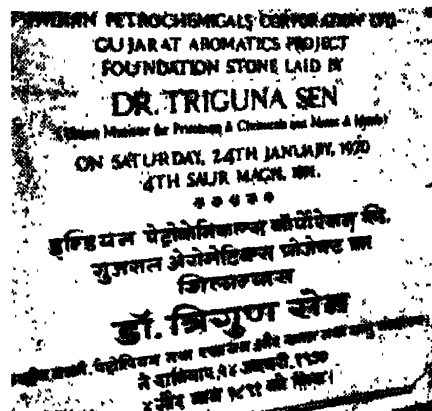
O P Sharma

Dear Editor,

We the people of Tibet need to be free, to get education and to enjoy reading the different magazines that we get from many places in the world. And so I would like to say that the "German News" is one of the most interesting and extremely well prepared among the ones we receive and read. I hope this will continue for many years and that Indo-German Friendship will prosper for many years to come, particularly the friendship between the Tibetans and the Germans.

Bir Tibetan School
Chogan, P.O. Bir
(Distt. Kangra)

S. Khedup



Chief Minister Hitendra Desai and Union Minister Dr. Triguna Sen, who laid the foundation stone of the Gujarat Aromatics Project near Baroda



GUJARAT AROMATICS PROJECT

CHANGING SKYLINE OF INDUSTRIAL INDIA

WITH the laying of the foundation stone of the Gujarat Aromatics Project near Baroda, one more addition to the fast changing industrial skyline of India has been made. In terms of Indo-German collaboration it means one more venture in the impressive list of industrial complexes like Rourkela, Bhadravati and Neyveli, one more step to produce basic dyestuffs, pharmaceuticals, textile fibres, electronic components, etc., from intermediate organic chemicals of petroleum. Also, it will save an expected Rs. 12.5 crores worth of imported raw materials annually in foreign exchange. Among the guests of honour at the initiation of the project, set up with German aid, were: Dr. Triguna Sen, Union Minister



German Minister Dr. G. F. Werner extending good wishes for the success of the project set up with German aid and technical assistance

for Petrochemicals, Gujarat Chief Minister Hitendra Desai and the German Minister Dr. G. F. Werner.



Mr. T. Patel, Dr. Triguna Sen, Mr. Hitendra Desai, Dr. G. F. Werner and Mr. J. J. Mehta, going round the project site of the Indian Petrochemicals Ltd.

THE INTERNATIONAL "GREEN WEEK"

WEST BERLIN GOES GREEN AS IT SNOWS

BY CHETAN CHADHA

GENERALLY speaking, a "Green Week" in India is associated with the planting season. It may mean a "grow more food campaign" or, more closely, the "Vana Mahotsva" — the afforestation campaign.

I was therefore rather intrigued at the invitation to visit the "Green Week" in West Berlin in the freezing month of February. And when my plane landed at the West Berlin airport in the midst of heavy snow, I wondered whether it was not going to be a "white week" after all.

Yet it turned out to be a really green week—once I entered the spacious Palais Assembly Hall. World's choicest foodstuffs, flowers and forest products were on display at this massive international show in which some thirty nations, including India were represented.

In India quite often "food" is still a synonym of "foodgrains." This is understandable in the context of the generally low levels of living and the basic problem of filling 500 million bellies. But for developed countries, food has a much wider connotation. It includes not only grain, vegetables, fruits and meat but also wines, beer and whiskies.

The wide range of all these foodstuffs from various countries offered not only an "appetising" spectacle to the visitor but also an opportunity to the exhibitor of assessing the marketability of his goods under conditions of free market competition.

There was, for instance, Mr. V. K. Sharma at the Indian stand trying to initiate West Berliners into drinking mango juice. He gracefully offered the sweet pink liquid in tiny flasks to anyone stopping by his stand. Mr.

Sharma claimed that he had succeeded immensely in popularising mango juice in Western Europe and had found good response from West Berliners too. But he lamented that the suppliers in India were not able to keep pace with his enthusiasm.

Other popular exhibits at the Indian stand included spices, curry powder, cashew nuts and tinned shrimps.

However, looking at the variety of foodstuffs that goes into the western consumer's basket today, one felt that India had much more to offer, particularly in the form of processed fruits and vegetables. In developed countries producers of foodstuffs are increasingly going over to processed foods. Vegetables and fruits are being supplied just like meat or even a finished meal—either tinned or frozen.

But, as Mr. Sharma pointed out from his experience, in making a further breakthrough in exports Indian suppliers must remember the vital importance of quality, packing and consistency. Explaining the last requisite, he said, any break in supplies would mean loss of ground for the importer



Two distinguished Germans, Josef Ertl, the Federal Minister for Food, Agriculture and Forestry (centre) and Lord Mayor Klaus Schuetz (left) were among the many visitors to be received by Mr. and Mrs. Taneja (right) at the Indian stand at the International "Green Week" exhibition in West Berlin this year. India, one of the 1,376 participants from five continents and 30 nations, has found in West Germany the biggest market for its tea, cashew nuts, spices, tinned fruits and preserved foodstuffs in the EEC countries after Belgium. The rapidly expanding market for Indian exports is helping India to earn valuable foreign exchange, thus narrowing down the adverse balance of payments with the Federal Republic of Germany.

who may have spent a handsome amount in popularising a particular product.

The "Green Week," which is held in West Berlin every year since 1926, has come to be regarded as an important contacting centre where both the trade and the consumer can be reached. Many West German firms have used West Berlin with its determined consumer market as a testing ground for their new products. This has gradually become known elsewhere too, and thus accounts for the growing interest of foreign companies.

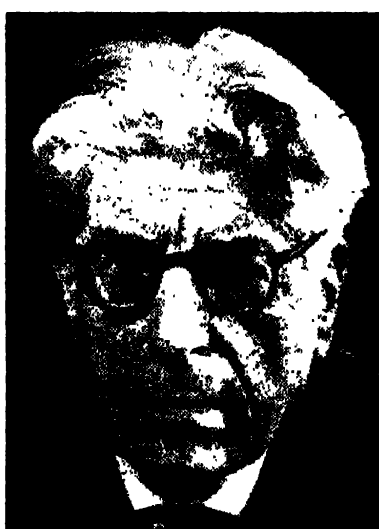


MARTIN HEIDEGGER

"THE existent becomes evident (with regard to Being) in many ways." This sentence, based on a phrase of Aristotle, which offers "a simple, comprehensive definition of Being covering all its manifold meanings," has governed Martin Heidegger's thought. He believes: "We must no longer inquire about the single existent but about Being as such from which the existent derives its meaning."

Martin Heidegger was born at Messkirch in Baden in 1889. After attending the grammar school at Konstanz and Freiburg he studied theology at Freiburg. He decided to devote himself wholly to philosophy which made him study the arts and the natural sciences. In 1916 Husserl came to Freiburg and Heidegger became his assistant in 1919. Practice in phenomenological "seeing" which only became possible for Heidegger in the years of personal contact with his eminent teacher formed the basis of his attempt to elucidate the troubling question of Being by way of an interpretation of the history of western thought. In 1923 he was appointed to the Chair of Marburg but in 1928 he resigned and returned to Freiburg. He became Professor Emeritus in 1951.

In his examination of the western metaphysics, the religious testimonies of Pascal, Luther and Kierkegaard, and in his interpretation of Nietzsche, Heidegger has always tried to awaken the experience of the peculiarity and the transformation of the Being in the sense of presence. In his "Letter on Humanism" he says: "Henceforth, thinking will no longer be philosophy because it will think more originally than metaphysics (another name for philosophy)."



ERNST BLOCH

THE early philosophical thought of Ernst Bloch was first formed by the teachings of Hegel and the Hegelians, Schelling, the romantic nature philosophers and Schopenhauer. The first expression of his lively thought and alert contemporaneity was "Geist der Utopie" (The Spirit of Utopia) published in Munich in 1918. The basic theme of this first work was taken up again in a more definite and deromanticised manner in "The Principle of Hope" (a work written during his years of exile in America) wherein he brings out man as a creature unconquered and therefore erect and hopeful. The historical and contemporary manifestations of life, art, religion and thought are explained against the background of this utopian goal in the light of which man is seen as the creature bearing the full responsibility for what becomes of this world and for making it a place inhabited by free and fraternally-minded men as their home.

Ernst Bloch was born at Ludwigshafen-on-Rhine in 1885. He studied philosophy, physics and music at Munich and Wuerzburg, obtained his doctor's degree in 1908 and then lived for some years as a freelance writer. In 1933 he migrated to Switzerland and then to the United States. At the request of the romantic scholar, Werner Krauss, he returned to Germany in 1949 to take up the chair of philosophy at Leipzig. Some of his pupils were arrested in connection with the Hungarian events in 1956 and he himself was forced to retire. In August 1961 he failed to return to Leipzig after a visit to West Germany. Since then he has lived and taught in Tuebingen in West Germany.

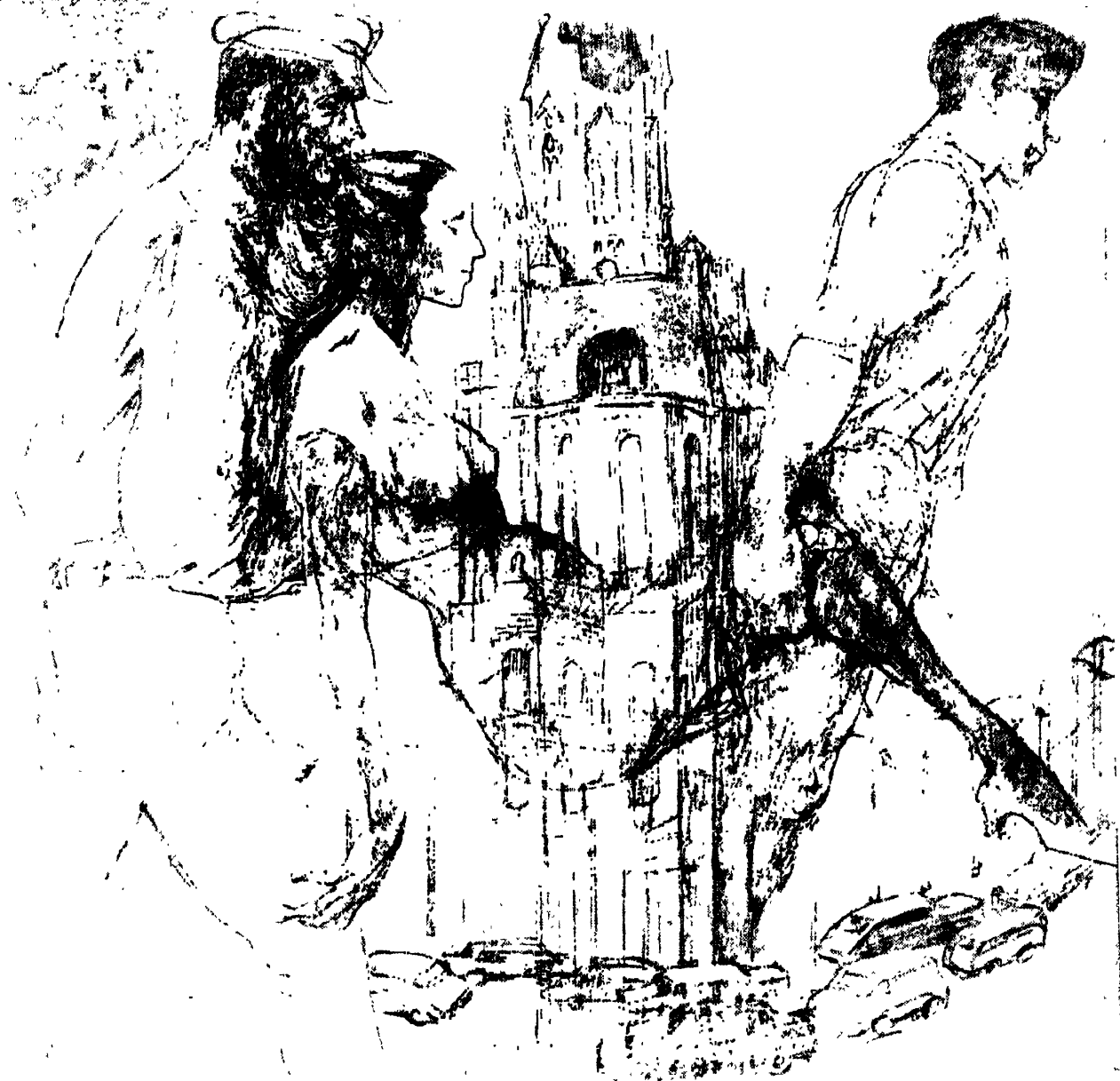


KARL JASPERS

"MY writings are governed by the will to do what I can to increase, by however little, the amount of understanding in the world and to do so by making the reader uneasy by opening his eyes to the potentialities of his existence, by encouraging him to become himself and by casting him upon the shores of the uncomprehended," says Karl Jaspers in his "Philosophical Autobiography." His philosophy has political and didactic tendencies and he believes that he has to help people, in particular the Germans, to a more complex self-awareness.

Jaspers was born at Oldenburg in 1883. He attended the grammar school at Oldenburg and soon found himself in conflict with the authoritarian school system and its outdated methods. At 17 he had read the works of Spinoza who became his philosopher. He studied law but finally qualified in medicine. He started as an assistant at the Heidelberg University's psychiatric clinic and soon became a lecturer in psychology. In 1921 he obtained a full professorship in philosophy. Later he married Gertrud Mayer who came of a Jewish family. Under the Nazis he was deprived of his chair and was forbidden to publish any of his writings. After the War the University of Heidelberg was re-established at his instance. His main philosophical objective thereafter became the elucidation of the moral and realistic considerations involved in politics. In 1948 he took up a chair at the University of Basle where he now lives. He has been awarded the Goethe Prize and the German Publishers' Peace Prize.

From : "Portraits From German Intellectual Life" by Paul Swiridoff. Publisher: Guenther Neake, Pfullingen.



Leonhard Frank Breathe

AT home Lisa had not felt any worse than usual, but later, when riding in the tram, every single jolt seemed ten times harder than it actually was—hard and brutal jerks and jolts that she was too weak to resist and yet could not avoid.

The slender steeple of the Memorial Church leaned towards the roof of the tram, and the tram was going in circles and forwards and backwards all at the same time. She was dizzy and terror-stricken and had turned pale. She had never known such terrible fears and sensations before. She had to get out. She staggered towards the door.

The tram stopped. She stood numb in the midst of the milling crowds in the street for a second. Then every drop

of strength she had deserted her; she swayed a little and collapsed. No one caught her.

Two men picked her up and carried her to a first-aid station. One of them was heavy set, had protruding lips and wore a pince-nez that looked like a weapon perched on his bulldog face. A black dog ran along beside them, barking all the time. The heavy-set man tried to kick it. She opened her eyes and whispered her name and address. The dog barked furiously.

"What happened to her?" The doctor at the first-aid station was washing some blood off his hands under the water tap. A woman who had been run over was screaming in the adjoining room.

"Put her in that chair over there." He walked towards Lisa as he dried his hands. The towel, fluttering right in front of her eyes, made her feel even dizzier. She felt as though

(Continued on page 10)

LEONHARD FRANK: B R E A T H E

she were in a swaying railway coach, gliding silently through a landscape blanketed with dirty-grey snow. Her head drooped down on her shoulder. "Please call my doctor. Number 1745."

"First of all I have to have your name."

She closed her eyes and put her finger tips on the carotid artery in her neck. Her heart stopped. "Lisa Vierkant." She did not have enough strength to raise her head again. Her face was as pale as death. The brown lines under her eyes had become very dark. She whispered her address again. "Please have someone take me home."

"It's my duty, of course, to tell you that you'd have to pay for the ambulance. Are you married?...And your maiden name?" The telephone rang. He tossed his record book on the table. "First-aid station!"

The woman in the adjoining room was screaming constantly. Her four-year-old daughter was leaning against the doorpost just outside the closed door, and she was crying at the top of her voice. "What? What does she look like? Tall? What does tall mean?.. Strange that people can never describe even the relatives they live with!" he muttered to his assistant, whose mouth was a very straight, thin line under two bright peaceful, clear-blue eyes.

"Did your wife have a little girl with her?...Then this isn't her." He put the receiver down.

"When and where were you born?.. I'm sorry, but first I've got to know when and where you were born," he said to Lisa as he wrote her answers down. The room was swaying. She was about to faint again.

"My doctor. 1745."

"What was your maiden name?"

He repeated her name and asked, "With a y?"

Lisa was struggling hard to remain conscious. She thought she would die, and she had the feeling that the man with the record book in his hands was murdering her.

The heavy-set man took his pince-nez off. "Do you have to take down every last detail before you can help this woman?" He threw his pince-nez back on his face and stuck his lips out again.

"If we don't get this information immediately, sometimes it takes days to learn the identity of one of these people. In the meantime, the relatives worry themselves to death because of all the uncertainty. That's the other side of it. Call her doctor," he said to his assistant.

The screams coming from the injured woman in the next room suddenly changed — she had begun to scream like some strange animal. The little girl continued crying.

"Now what happened to you?"

Lisa tried to raise her head, it drooped down again.

"Heart trouble."

His assistant put the receiver down. "Her doctor would like you to give her some digitalis right away and wants her to be taken home."

The door was pushed open. Two policemen carried an old man in. His face was green; his dirty, stiff hat was lying on his stomach. The heavy, warm smell of carbolic acid devoured the fresh air in the room at once. "Do you already have his personal data for the records?"

"He hasn't regained consciousness yet," one of the policemen said. "And when we found him, he was already unconscious."

The doctor let the old man's hand drop. "He's dead. A stroke. Notify the morgue."

He turned to talk to the heavy-set man. "Perhaps he has a wife and children. You see? We have fifty-six first aid stations, and each one of these places handles quite a few serious cases every single day! We're living in a metropolis. Just imagine what a tangled mess we'd have if..." "Yes, but..."

"No but about it!"

"Anyway, at least give her some medicine now!" The next moment the doctor and the heavy-set man rushed over to Lisa who had fainted and was falling off the chair.

"The doctor is on the phone. He's coming right away. Your wife is ill," said the sixteen-year-old maid to Michael, who had just come home. She had been in Berlin only three days and she smiled about everything she saw and heard in Berlin. She was as fair as flax, as healthy as an apple, and in only three

The Author



Leonhard Frank was born in Würzburg, Germany on September 4, 1882. He described his life in the last novel he wrote, "Links, wo das Herz ist,"

in which the main character, Michael Vierkant, portrays the author. After a period of hard youth and trying a number of different occupations, he turned to writing at the age of 28. His very first novel, "Die Räuberbande," won him the Fontane Prize in 1914. In 1920 Frank was awarded the highly coveted Kleist Prize for his volume of short stories: "Der Mensch ist gut." A number of his subsequent novels, for example, "Das Ochsenfurter Männerquartett," "Bruder und Schwester" and "Mathilde," have been translated into many different languages. "Karl und Anna," a short story, was dramatized by Frank himself. The play was a great success in Berlin, Paris, London and New York, and in 1928 it was filmed. He moved to the USA during World War II and returned to Germany where he died in 1961.

days she had learned to wear silk stockings and to walk on high heels.

Michael picked up the receiver, and while their family doctor was still telling him what he knew about his wife, Michael heard some heavy footsteps in the house. Two ambulance men in grey uniforms were carrying his wife upstairs on a stretcher.

A few strands of hair had fallen down over her wax-like face. Her hands were folded across her chest, as though ready for the coffin. She looked like an unconscious woman who was just being wheeled out of an operating room. He received a terrible shock. "Put her in this bed here!" He rushed over to her side.

She opened her eyes and closed them again — a quick glance made by eyes no longer possessing the strength necessary to take a good look, a brief glance from weak eyes which fully reflected her condition: very grave, fatalistic and at the same time calm and composed—a woman with the finger of death pointing at her.

She was not able to talk later in bed either; she looked at him only once.

(Continued on page 11)

LEONHARD FRANK: B R E A T H E

Her lips were pale blue. Like a sharp knife, a terrible shock cut through his body once more.

She felt his love and tenderness when he brushed her hair away from her forehead, and she tried to smile for him. That was more than a healthy woman could accomplish if she took all the burdens in the world onto her shoulders for her beloved.

After having taken off his coat in the hallway, the doctor, a friend of Michael's, put his stethoscope together as he rushed through the corridor, paused a split second at the bedroom door and then quietly entered the room.

Some time before that Lisa had made him promise to tell her the absolute truth about her health, even if it was extremely precarious, and he had thought he could make an exception in this case and really keep his promise. She was a clever woman, difficult to deceive, and for a long time her soul had been closer to death than to life.

He sat down on the edge of her bed, managing to hide his surprise about the extremely poor state of her health as he felt her slow, almost imperceptible pulse throbbing under his fingers. She opened her eyes again. There was a question and fear of asking it in her look.

In a completely and inconspicuously calm voice he answered the unasked: "A little heart trouble. Cardiac insufficiency. You'll be all right. You just shouldn't have any sort of excitement at all for a while."

Not until then did she ask: "Will I die, doctor?" And at the same time a charming smile, filled with hope and belief, spread across her face.

"No!" He laughed convincingly. "You are much too young to die. Now, if you were thirty years older, but..."

"Michael, give me a comb, please, and a mirror."

She was given an injection. Her pulse improved. She combed her hair herself. Comforted and calm, she fell asleep and her breathing turned quiet and relaxed.

"I'm surprised I hadn't expected such a serious attack. But there's no danger," he said to Michael. And that was actually his opinion. Then he wrote a few prescriptions.

"You're telling me the truth?"

"The absolute truth... I'm invited out this evening. If you need me, you can call me there." He gave him the telephone number.

The apartment was quiet again. The bedroom door was ajar and the sixteen-year-old maid from Pomerania was sitting watch nearby. She pulled her skirt up high above her knees and, with obvious satisfaction, studied the pleasing lines and perfectly formed curves of her legs as she repeatedly stretched them out in front of her, held them high and pressed them close together. After arriving in Berlin she had shortened her skirt by twenty centimetres and had got to know the value of her legs for the first time. With a smile she took a small mirror out of her apron pocket, looked at her beautiful, white teeth, and, with a tiny little puff, powdered her fresh peach-coloured cheeks for the third time in her life. At ten o'clock she went to bed. Michael lay down on the couch, listened and thought of Lisa, of his work, of Lisa, and eventually fell asleep.

He was awakened later by her moaning. Racked by intense suffering, the upper part of her body was now in a nearby armchair and only her legs were still in bed, and her head was swaying slowly back and forth. Her face was pale, her breathing fickle.



Her body was limp and lifeless. The endless anxious hours at her bedside ticked away

"What are you doing?" The shock seemed to have completely paralysed him; his feet were as heavy as lead. He lifted Lisa back into her bed. Her body was limp and lifeless. Michael suddenly began to sob. All at once he had the feeling that her life was in danger. "I'll call the doctor." He gave her some medicine and rushed to the telephone.

No, he wasn't particularly worried. Michael should also put a cold poultice over her heart. Michael believed again because he wanted to believe. She improved. She seemed to be falling asleep. The endless, anxious hours at her bedside ticked away. Fragile hopes that the doctor might be right were mixed with feelings of anger towards the doctor and moments of deep anxiety.

At eight o'clock the following morning he heard some hurried footsteps coming down the corridor. Lisa's face was greenish and lifeless. Only her eyes still had life in them, and they showed her suppressed fear of death.

"I can see now that I should have stayed here last night. I'm to blame." "Tell me the truth!"

"It's very serious! We'll have to have a nurse come here. The young girl doesn't know enough about such things."

From that hour on Michael was no longer able to eat a thing. He did not shave and did not get dressed any more.

(Continued on page 12)

LEONHARD FRANK

B R E A T H E

He continually paced back and forth in his dressing gown, night after night, and when he stood at her bedside, he smiled calmly and affectionately. He played his part well. For a whole week he dragged his hopes back and forth in his study.

A specialist was called. In Michael's worried, tortured eyes he appeared to be far too young. It was not until after the examination, when the specialist returned to Michael's study, that Michael could see from his beardless, wrinkled face that this man had seen and experienced a great deal in his life. The specialist said a few words which were as calm as his face, words which neither allayed Michael's fears nor dashed his hopes.

Towards evening, twenty-four hours before her death, Lisa said to the nurse, in Michael's presence, "It's nice to be ill when one is taken care of so well."

That was Lisa. She had always sought and found the best side of life, even in difficult times, and with just a few word, straight from her heart he possessed the natural gift of making others happy. Michael had to flee to his study at once, his composure had suddenly disappeared into thin air. His whole body shaking from sobbing, his hand pressed tight to his mouth so that she could not hear him, he collapsed into his armchair, his head down on his arms.

In the morning the nurse went to Michael's bedroom. She paused a moment at the open door. Startled and shocked, he jumped up. "What's the matter?" The nurse looked excited. "She had a good night. She slept quietly. But it looks bad now. Suddenly, a moment ago... You'd better call the doctor right away."

But the doctor was already on his way. They heard his footsteps in the hallway.

The nurse held Lisa's head, she tried to calm her down and was continuously repeating: "Yes, yes," although she didn't understand a word. Lisa was stammering excitedly and gesturing emotionally with her thin hands. She had lost her power of speech.

"A stroke," the doctor said. He gave her an injection. Michael, who looked as though a bullet had lodged in his heart, even though he was still able to stand up, was watching at her

bedside. Every emotion and feeling had suddenly turned numb.

After a few minutes she fell asleep. She was quieter when she woke up again. Her face was much calmer. She tried to form some words, and as she did so she looked at Michael, as a pupil who is trying hard would look at her teacher. Her eyelashes were filled with tears.

By about noon she was able to speak again. Smiling and excited, she complained about the doctor at the first-aid station. "That hour there certainly made things much worse. I would have felt better now if I hadn't been taken there." Then she described the scene at the first-aid station in detail to Michael.

Once again his hopes took wing and soared. The doctor was still there. The maid, feeling helpless and frightened, was sitting in the kitchen and doing nothing. She started to come to life again only after Michael asked her to make some coffee for the doctor. They could hear the coffee grinder at work. That was life. "Doctor, she's not going to die, is she?" "It was only a light stroke."

The doctor spoke about something else to try to divert the thoughts of a man whose thoughts could no longer be diverted. The apartment was quiet again. The doctor was sitting next to Lisa. Michael was making a picture frame out of grey cardboard. He pasted a bent piece of cardboard on the back of the frame so that the picture would stand up, and then he put one of Lisa's childhood photographs inside the frame. Even in this picture one could see how her ivory-white skin emphasized the brownness and beauty of her eyes, and in return her eyes lent clearness and loveliness to her skin. Michael had spent hours cutting out the frame and pasting it together. He had only walked quietly over to the bedroom door and back a few times. The room was still. He had set the picture up in front of him. There even seemed to be a trace of tragedy in her charming smile in the childhood photograph.

Suddenly he heard an excited voice and a terrible rattling sound. Lisa had had another stroke. Her breathing stopped a while, far too long; her eyes stared before she was able to take a breath again, to get air from somewhere—somewhere far away.

She raised her arm, held it straight out and pointed her forefinger at Michael and demanded: "Come here!" With a surprising amount of strength she pressed his hand in hers. "Stay here! Stay with me!"

The hour had come, and he knew that she realized it.

Her breathing was getting more and more hesitant and irregular. The doctor gave her three injections in a row in her thigh, he seemed to be jabbing the needle into her flesh without much consideration, and at the same time he exclaimed: "Breathe! Breathe!"

Michael joined in: "Breathe!"

She did not.

"The respiratory organs have been affected," the doctor said.

One more breath finally, and then another—and that terrible rattling sound again. Then nothing—for a long time. She did not breathe. She stared. Life is breathing. And she could not. As she was losing her last struggle, she let go of Michael's hand. In the end man is always alone. After a terribly long half minute, she managed to draw one more breath—a breath of life already borrowed from the hereafter. It was enough to last a few final seconds. Her head dropped to one side.

"Dead," said the doctor.

"Dead? No! No!"

"She's dead." The doctor went into the bathroom, left the door open, bent down to wash his hands and at the same time glanced back at the bedroom.

Suddenly Michael shouted: "Doctor! Doctor! She's breathing! She's breathing! She's alive!"

The doctor rushed back into the room, his hands covered with soapsuds. Her lungs had automatically expelled the rest of the air that remained in them, but Lisa was indeed dead.

"She's dead."

Michael fell down on his knees at the side of her bed. The nurse was standing nearby. Her work had come to an end—the same sort of end she had so often experienced.

Weighed down by the increasingly heavy burden of life, Michael rose from his knees slowly and hesitantly. He looked into her lifeless face and asked in a changed, high-pitched, gentle voice: "Are you dead, Lisa, are you dead? Now you're dead. My Lisa is dead."

Translated by: George Raymond Selden
Courtesy: "Scale International"



"TWO Views of Germany: Two Contrasts" in the "German News" of February 15 has stirred the nostalgic memories of another wellknown Indian photo-journalist, Mr. T. S. Satyan, who visited the Federal Republic of Germany five years ago and shot the two pictures on this page. The desire for human contact is reflected in these studies of Germany,

sharply contrasting with the normally hectic pace of city life. Whether it is the view from a window in a bleak facade (above), or the quiet communion of an old couple in a lonely city park (below)—the pictures show that even in the most commonplace surroundings there is something to see—and to communicate—for the sensitive eyes of a gifted photographer.





BY winning the finals of the World Hockey Tournament at Bombay, the German national hockey team gained its biggest ever success on the international plane. The skill it displayed during the championships not only got it exclusive praise from the Indian press but has also opened bright prospects for it at the 1972 Games in Munich.



THE future secretary will have typewriters, dictaphones, copying equipment and filing system combined in a single desk. She will write on a screen electronically, copy electrographically from the screen-original and file office records on microfilms and tapes. A built-in microphone in the headrest will be her telephone. The Prototype Olympia "Data Commander" is a complete answer to all that a secretary needs.



THE first "Truck Express" from Ludwigshurg to Cologne initiated a new era in rail-road freight transport recently. Rail haulage cars with built-in low loading facilities, especially suited for heavy trucks with EEC specifications, comprise the new pick-a-back express. The new heavy duty freight trains run at a speed of 100 kms. an hour between the principal European cities.



CAR racers and their fast models, who met at an exhibition in Munich, thrilled many a motor fan recently. The Matra MS-80, jochen Rindt's well-known Ford Lotus, and the Mercedes Wankel engine C-III, an engine that has yet to come in the market, were some of the much sought after exhibits that were displayed. And they rightly tickled the fancy of many a visitor who took full advantage of the opportunity. Above, a youthful fan gets the feel of the Starfighter turbine of the Green Monster.



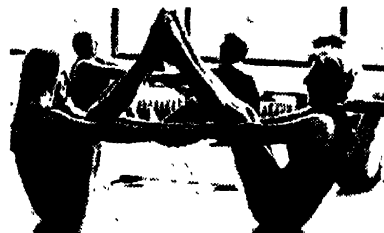
TOYS for tiny tots must be functional and enable children to develop their power of observation. With this basic principle a Mannheim toy firm has come out with an ideal toy. Comprising three transparent cylindrical pieces placed on each other, each piece gives a different gradient to sliding balls. Guess as to which ball will fall first provides the excitement and instructs the little ones.



THE ski-bob, the latest improvisation on the sledge, has been a pleasant surprise for millions of outdoor fans in West Germany and many more outside. With a ski each attached under the saddle, the handle and the foot-rests, the bob provides exhilarating down-hill rides to winter-sports enthusiasts. The ski-bob courses are fast catching the fancy of many people in West Germany.



COMPUTERS in the service of sports made world history when the Munich-based Siemens reckoning centre processed the championship data for the 1970 Alpine Ski World Championships held in Garmisch-Partenkirchen. The data of the participants was fed into the computer 270 kms. away and the first list was obtained in seconds. Similarly, the new world championship was determined the computer way.



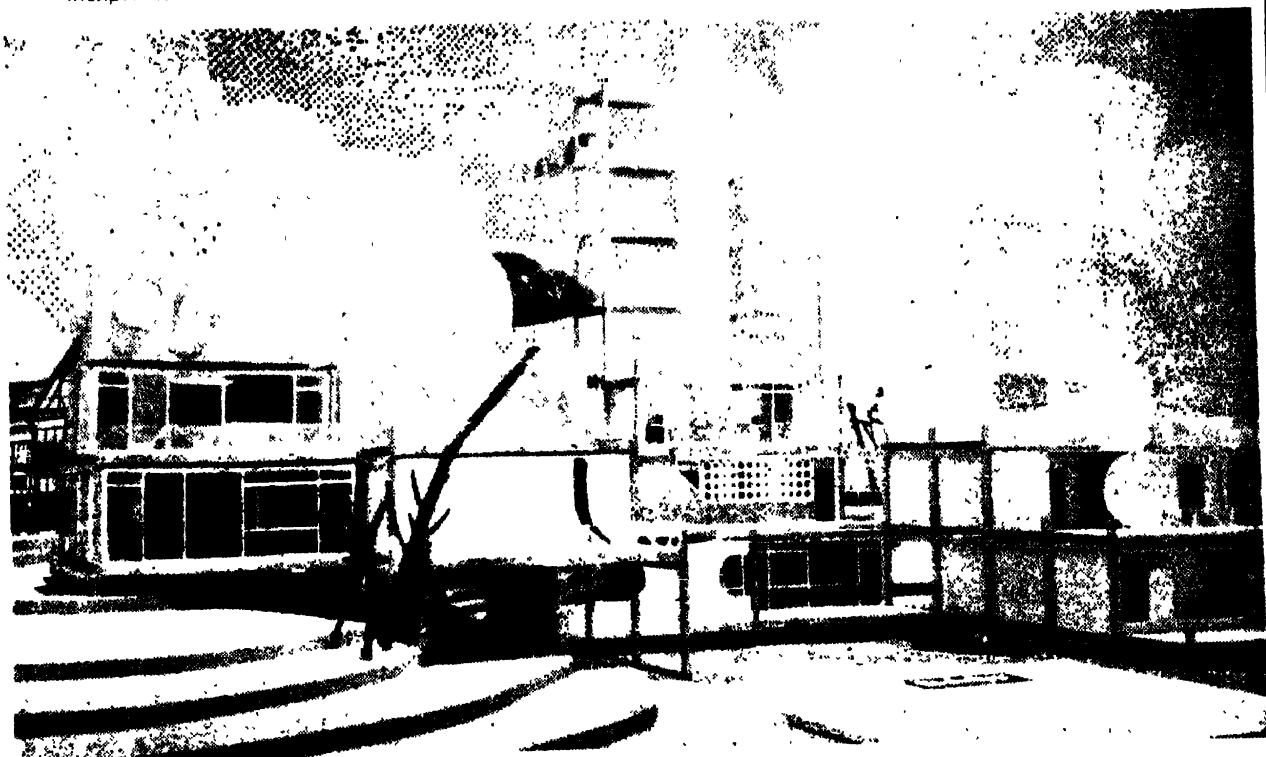
ACTIVISING a sick heart through measured doses of exercise is the latest prescription that is now being tried out successfully at the heart clinic in Bad Salzungen. A calculated measure of walking, swimming, cycling and gymnastics has been found an ideal cure for those down with the "managerial illness." Women too show keen interest in learning the technique of heart-care exercises.



MARK THE CONTRAST

FOR the last two decades and a half the housing industry in West Germany has been playing a vital role in providing houses for millions of people who had lost their homes in the War. The government-aided social housing programme has also furnished millions of people with self-owned apartments. Now that the primary targets have been achieved and boom conditions are receding, the latest trend is towards inexpensive and tasteful dwellings for all through

me harmonisation and rationalisation in the house-building industry. The main emphasis therefore is on the increasing use of synthetic building material with durable and aesthetic values. Such wares were recently displayed at "Constructa-70" in Hannover, the largest fair of its kind since 1945. The picture above shows a stall displaying light building material for elegant houses whereas the one below incorporates ten changes. Can you lay your finger on the changes made?



IN SHORT

West German Chancellor Willy Brandt made British parliamentary history this month in London when he became the first German Prime Minister to speak before both the Houses of Parliament during his 3-day official visit to the U.K.

"The Federal Republic of Germany is ready to contribute towards the reconstruction of both parts of Vietnam after the war has ended."—Federal Foreign Minister Walter Scheel in Bangkok.

NGEF Ltd of Bangalore, a joint venture of the Government of Mysore and AEG-Telefunken of West Germany, have received an export order worth Rs. 1 crore for the supply of electric motors to the Federal Republic. Not only is this an unprecedented export order but also the biggest contract ever signed by an electrical manufacturing concern in India.

Asia and Europe will be closely linked by a 1.6 km.-long bridge over the Bosphorus. The firms of Hochtief of West Germany and the Cleveland Engineering of Great Britain have jointly received the order for the 500 million Mark (Rs. 100 crores) project.

Germany has become the largest European nursery for cut and potted flowers. Flowers grown in Germany reached a trade value of some 200 crore rupees last year.

An Egyptian water clock, dating back to the days of Amenophis III (1411-1375 B.C.) and reputed to be the oldest existing clock in the world, is the prize exhibit of the Abeler Clock Museum in Wuppertal, West Germany. It comes from one of the loveliest and most original private collections in Europe.

More than 1,097 people were rescued from drowning last year by the life-boat crews of the Federal Republic's Life Saving Society.

In a recent public opinion poll, 25% of the women asked listed the wish to escape from the necessity of a paid job as one of their reasons for marriage. Another 25% however would not swap places with full-time housewives at any price.

A German-Yugoslav mixed commission had four days of consultations on the possibility of recruiting Yugoslav workers for German industry.

After two broken marriages, a 48-year-old German went to a marriage bureau and listed the following specifications for women worth a third try: a sense of humour, fondness of music, no objections to fishing or football and so on and on... He almost fell through the floor when 3 days later the marriage office introduced him to the answer of

his wishes: The scientifically picked bride turned out to be his first wife, under an assumed name. They married again.

Some 10,000 old-age pensioners from the G.D.R. have sought a new home in the Federal Republic of Germany during the last five years. Being considered an unproductive social burden by the East German authorities, pensioners and invalids are the only group of people allowed to leave the G.D.R. unhindered.

Mrs. D. Wand, wife of the German Press Attache in Lagos, has been proclaimed honorary chieftain of the Yoruba tribe, one of the most powerful communities in Nigeria. This rare tribute was motivated by the part played by Mrs. Wand in promoting German-Nigerian friendship.

Are German women bossy? Some figures seem to indicate this: Some 24,000 women are heading firms and factories of all sizes in the Federal Republic of Germany today. There has been an increase in the number of "female bosses" by 76 per cent within the last ten years.

South Indian films from Bangalore will find their first screening abroad at the 5th Asian Film Week to be held at Frankfurt in May this year. The festival, organised by the Federation for General

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Education, will show films from eight other Asian countries.

Garden Reach Workshops, a Government of India undertaking, will soon be producing marine diesel engines in collaboration with M.A.N. company of Germany.

Air passenger traffic in the Federal Republic of Germany increased by 18.2 per cent in 1969. Air freight turnover went up by 22 per cent in the same period.

Nearly 12 million Germans compete for the Lotto entries every year and chase Lady Luck for better fortunes. A classic example is that of a tramp who salvaged a filled out entry while rummaging for edibles in a rubbish bin. One mark in alms and the entry got him 121,000 marks.

Regd. No. D-1045
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GERMAN =NEWS=



FAREWELL AMBASSADOR VON MIRBACH

Die deutschen Parteiprogramme



Mit dem Parteiengesetz
statistischen Übersichten
und einer sachkundigen
Einführung von Otto Bezold

NORMALLY the value of a book like "The German Party Programmes" is immense in a period preceding the general elections for it deals comprehensively with the party programmes of the various political parties that make up the current West German political scene and serves to educate the voter on the best use of the ballot paper without taking a partisan stand. But the last general elections in the Federal Republic that gave a clear verdict in favour of the democratic parties a few months ago in no way affects the essential character of this book which mainly seeks to give to the outsider an insight into the basic democratic processes at work in the country as envisaged by the different party programmes.

Edited by Otto Bezold, the retired Minister of State, this pocket book gives the main features of the CDU, CSU, SPD and FDP programmes as announced by them from time to time. As such they are authentic and serve to provide a background to the basic stands of various parties vis-a-vis any political issue. Though these parties may well have their emphases and distinctive features on a political problem yet a student of current political affairs is likely to discover a remarkable similarity of approach the major parties have on the German question to take one example. This gives to the book a permanent quality for it helps one to find out answers to problems which may otherwise prove baffling. With excerpts from the Party Law, it makes an elegant handbook for those interested in the West German political life

Publisher : Wilhelm Goldmann Verlag, Munich

INDIAN PRESS ON ALL-GERMAN SUMMIT

The most important thing about the all-German summit just concluded is that it was held at all and is to be continued at a second meeting in May. Mr. Willy Brandt summed up the Federal Republic's approach to normalisation of relations with East Germany when he said he was going to the Erfurt meeting with Mr. Willi Stoph "with good intentions, but without illusions." Thursday's tete-a-tete between the two leaders, the first formal contact in 20 years, is undoubtedly a hopeful beginning towards an eventual detente. But with all the goodwill in the world it cannot lead either to the kind of unification some West Germans still dream of or a full-fledged international recognition of the Pankow regime which the East still harps on. In fact, Mr. Stoph's insistence on prior and formal recognition is the converse of the former Bonn Government's refusal to acknowledge the very existence of East Germany as a separate political entity. Mr. Brandt's predecessors would advocate free elections in the East unmindful of the fact that this would undermine the position of the very leaders with whom they were to negotiate.

The present West German Government on the other hand has brought to bear a realistic approach on the vexed question. It recognises the existence of two German states and seeks friendly and normal relations between them. According to Mr. Brandt, Bonn is prepared to go even further and discuss at the next round of talks in West Germany the admission of both German states to the United Nations and other international organisations. In such a context, to insist, as Mr. Stoph does, on a prior, formal recognition of East Germany is putting the cart before the horse.

The moot question as Mr. Brandt stressed is that the two German states are now involved in military alliances staring at each other on German territory and that in their calculations of a tactical nuclear confrontation both the blocs take German soil for granted as the testing ground. A mutually acceptable and reasonable settlement between the two Germanys will thus not only be in their highest interest but also ensure the peace and security of central Europe. The key to a final solution will, however, perhaps have to be found in Moscow where West Germany is simultaneously engaged in negotiations with the Soviet Union.

(Courtesy : "The Hindustan Times")



A warm farewell from President V.V. Giri



Good wishes and a bouquet for Freifrau von Mirbach

FAREWELL MR AMBASSADOR

AFTER nearly five years of service as Bonn's Ambassador at New Delhi, Baron Dietrich von Mirbach left India on March 22 to take up his new assignment as Germany's Ambassador at Ottawa (Canada). On the eve of his departure for Ottawa, the Ambassador had a busy round of social calls and met President V. V. Giri and other high ranking officials of the Indian Government. Everywhere the farewell accorded to him was marked with great cordiality and feeling. At a function to say a bon voyage to Baron von Mirbach and Freifrau von Mirbach in New Delhi, the Ambassador expressed his satisfaction on the many-sided progress made by Indo-German relations during his term of office and expressed the hope that in the years to come it will continue to prosper to the mutual benefit of India and the Federal

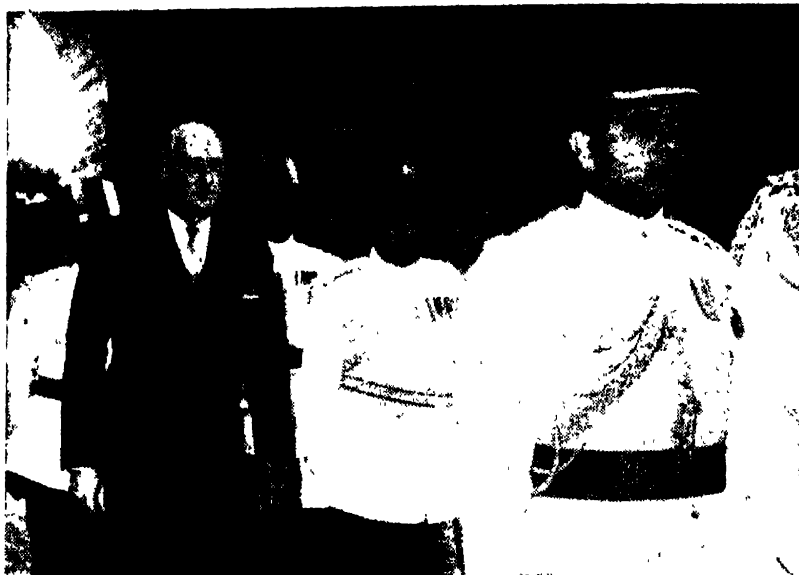
Republic of Germany. Extending his greetings to the government, the people of India and readers of "German News," the Ambassador said that he was carrying many fond memories of his five-year stay in India.



A hearty send off by friends



The first breath of Indian air



July 1965 ... presentation of credentials

BARON DIETRICH VON MIRBACH

1965-1970 AMBASSADOR IN NEW DELHI

BARON D. von Mirbach, the German Ambassador at New Delhi (July 1965 to March 1970), has had a fascinating tenure in India. His term of office in this country marked a period of great progress in all spheres of Indo-German relations. The German economic assistance reached the high watermark of rupees 1,000 crores. The AIR Television studios, the Bhadravati Steel Plant, the Mandi-Kangra agricultural projects are some of the

many achievements that were either inaugurated or completed during his stay in India. Recalling some of his impressions of this country he says: "The valuable role India's foreign policy has played in easing cold war tensions, the fact that the second largest developing country in the world is a country whose citizens enjoy free elections, a free press and an Independent judiciary, are achievements that produce a new faith in man."



... greeting Prime Minister Indira Gandhi



... meeting the press



Ambassador Baron D. von Mirbach has always taken keen interest in the various Indo-German projects that have played a vital role in increasing the economic standards of the Indian people. Above, the Ambassador

(fourth from left) admires a rich wheat crop in Kangra district made possible through technical collaboration programmes. The Mandi-Kangra project has yielded rich dividends during the Ambassador's term of office.

MY IMPRESSIONS OF INDIA

BY BARON D. VON MIRBACH

THE western newcomer to India, especially if it has been his opportunity—or duty—to travel extensively, is at first exposed to a multitude of new impressions which leave him stunned and amazed for some time.

Slowly, as the processes of adjustment and acclimatisation proceed, the individual impressions fall into place and an intelligible pattern emerges.

The experience is not unlike that of a man who is looking at an impressionist painting at close quarters. He will be drowned in a sea of colours, of points and dashes till, stepping back, contours will become visible and a picture will emerge.

The very first impressions are those of sight and sound. For the fresh arrival from Germany, India is indeed an im-

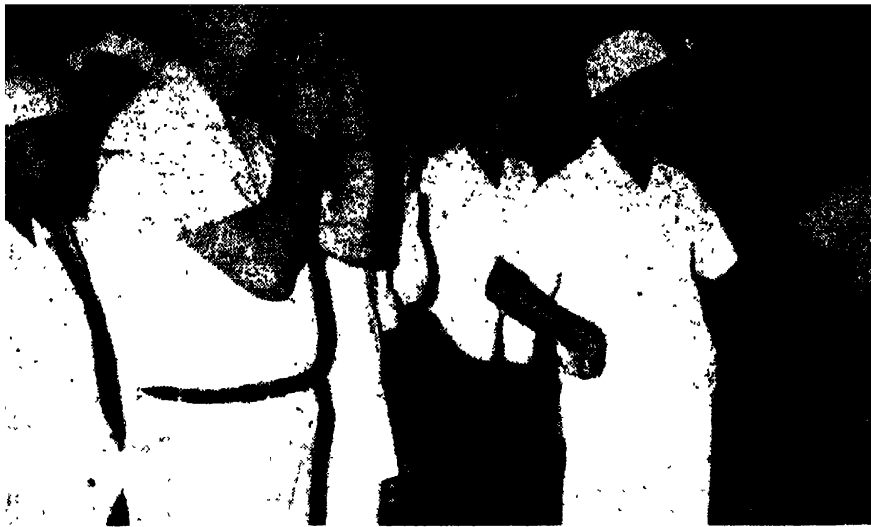
mense variety of colour and sound, and my home-country Germany—in retrospect—a somewhat subdued monochrome. Whether it is Bombay or Calcutta, Madras or Delhi, where the first contact is made, the effect will be the same: A bewildering multitude of people and faces, of colours and styles of dresses, the fantastic variety of modes of transport, the density of traffic, the seeming confusion yet purposeful hustle of the milling crowds—and amidst all this, as if to assert the superior wisdom and majesty of nature, disdain at the man-made confusion around her emanating from her eyes, implacable, detached and seemingly serene, the “brake-inspector,” the “living traffic-island”; a beautiful white cow. The world of sound no less overwhelming: Over the din of the traffic, enriched by a multitude of hand-, battery-

and compressor-powered horns, the shouts of drivers, the cries of vendors, and from one- or several-directions the excited rhythms of the wedding bands.

A few days later, a different location, not more than a few miles away but yet a world apart. A village scene, a small group of men squatting in a circle in front of a simple hut, smoking from a Hookah circulating slowly among them, a picture of utter peace and serenity.

As the days passed on and an unending stream of new impressions and experiences accumulated, they only strengthened the very first impression, that of an infinite variety and contrast, of an intensely colourful and wide spectrum of human existence. After these first merely passive and superficial experi-

(Continued on page 6)



Keenly interested in the progress of the Rourkela Steel Plant, the symbol of new India, the Ambassador records his impressions of its growth

MY IMPRESSIONS OF INDIA

ences came the more profound ones of meeting the people.

Stimulating and rewarding as it is to talk to men and women of eminence and culture, men and women of the elite, serving the nation in one way or another, they form an international set and the similarities between them are perhaps more striking than the differences from country to country.

However, it is the common man who yields the secrets of a nation's soul so much more easily, who holds the key to a people's aspirations and desires. I found in him an abundance of friendliness and hospitality, of tolerance, humility and patience. Yet these characteristics did not spring from resignation or defeatism, but rather, I think, from a fundamental understanding of human nature and history.

A third set of impressions is that formed by the mind, as a first tentative synthesis and distillation of the fast, fleeting and superficial imprints left by the day-to-day passage of events. I must admit, I did not come to India without pre-conceived notions. Close cultural contacts between India and Germany make that impossible. And so the actual acquaintance began with an almost subconscious search for the India of the Mahabharata and the Gita-Govinda, for the India as reflected in the miniatures and in the writings and paintings of Tagore. The old India is not dead, though it is at times not easy to find, and may elude the careless observer. Of course it is most obviously present in the manifestations of religion and in the cherished cultural traditions of dance and drama, but it is also there in the continuity of everyday life. Even something of the fairy-tale India that so

many come to see, and so few seem to find, is there for those who have eyes to see and ears to hear

And then there is the beauty of India. The beauty of the everchanging landscape from the snow-covered heights of the Himalayas to the rolling seas of the Cape, the beauty of the lush vegetation, of the thousand varieties of flowers and trees and the juicy greens of the paddy fields, the beauty and grace of its wild life, the beauty and richness of the country's music, the splendour of its monuments and temples, and the beauty of its people

The modern India, however, dominates the scene. Though the bullock cart still has its function, the highways vibrate with the almost uninterrupted convoys of trucks and buses—here the Mercedes-Benz Star strikes a familiar

note. The countryside is covered with the pylons of the high-tension lines; dams, factories and buildings are rising here and there. Not all of the modern India is beauty and convenience. The growing pains are obvious. There are the slums of the cities and the occasional breakdowns of municipal supplies and services.

There is the overall problem of the country's poverty and overpopulation which needs no advertising. The new-comer soon realises the vastness of the problems facing this country. In fact, the danger is that he will see only that and acquire an attitude of resignation and despair. However nothing could be more wrong and destructive. It does not take much of an effort to notice and appreciate the efforts and achievements of this country since independence. It is sometimes forgotten that in many fields of development the country had to start from point zero. The progress made since then is astounding. Equally admirable is the foresight, consistency and perseverance with which the policy of industrialisation and general economic development was—and is—carried out. It makes me proud that my country has taken up an active and leading role among the foreign nations assisting India in these efforts.

My picture is naturally a spotty one, incomplete and subjective. And yet, as in the style of art which I was mentioning in the beginning, a pointillistic technique, lack of sharpness and contrast need not be obstacles to the conveyance of an essential message. So it is my hope that I have been able to perceive and express something of the essence and spirit of India today



The German Ambassador, along with technical experts taking a round of the Rourkela Plant, the biggest West German project in the developing world



Prof. Karl Schiller, the Federal Minister for Economic Affairs (extreme right), admires some of the Indian products on display at the Indian pavilion in this year's Spring Fair at

Frankfurt. The Indian stand, reputed for its vast range of handicrafts, jewellery and carpets, attracted many buyers' representatives from the Federal Republic and outside.

INDIA'S participation in this year's

Spring Fair at Frankfurt augurs a bagful of promise for Indian exporters. It comes about at a time when her exports to the Federal Republic of Germany have already registered a ten per cent rise and have reached the value of 47.4 crore rupees by the end of 1969 whereas the imports from Germany in the same period have dropped by 13.2 per cent, that is, to 99.6 crore rupees. This two-way gain achieved by the Indian economy is not merely due to the success of traditional items of trade, such as leather, tea, oil cakes, etc., but is also because of increasing exports of cotton textiles, hand-woven silk and products of engineering skill. In the sphere of sartorial elegance and fashion, in particular, the year 1970 can easily be called a time when the Indian look promises to catch the fancy of people all over the Federal Republic and in Europe as a whole. The Indian pavilion at the fair and the Indian manufacturers elsewhere are doing their best to utilise the opportunities offered by this new

market situation. A rich collection of textiles, ready-to-wear garments, items of handicrafts, jewellery and carpets are already being displayed and they are catching the public eye. The popularity of the Indian products and the potential market for them is much in evidence everywhere in the discussions that take place between representatives of Indian businessmen and buyers' representatives assembled at Frankfurt from all over Europe. This means great success and widening markets for Indian products.

The Frankfurt Spring Fair has once again proved the great demand for art handicrafts from all lands, particularly, India. The sales negotiations and transactions already completed clearly indicate that buyers come from all over Europe and attach a high importance to high quality products, for the Fair held in the centre of the Federal Republic of Germany is not merely a place where important German clients conduct business negotiations. It is equally significant for buyers from the European

Economic Community countries and EFTA states. Participation in the international Frankfurt Spring Fair not only means a decisive rise of exports to West Germany but to its neighbours as well. European experts consider that when compared to other similar products exhibitors from the so-called developing countries possess a great advantage in terms of the selection range, utility and decorative values. The Indian products are therefore valued for their original designs and creativity which lose none of their essential character through mass production. Put together, they are a triumph in eye-catching display at this year's Spring Fair. This distinctive quality puts them far above the conventional goods and assures them of increasing sales which in turn means more of foreign exchange in international trade. From what one can gather from the Indian pavilion is that this year too would augur well for India because the high popularity of Indian handicrafts of all kinds now represents a permanent feature of this great fair.



CHIC looks are largely a matter of fashion. And fashions change with the changing times. Time was when it was considered that a lady was not adequately dressed unless she was wearing gloves. Now the time is when the dictates of fashion say: Gloves are chic and are part and parcel of the total look. The German woman is no longer satisfied with knitted mitts for winter, black gloves for mourning and the white ones for the pleasant occasions. She wants gloves in many styles and fashionable shades. Their demand particularly comes from the younger set. The teenagers and those in the 25-year age bracket, who together account for nearly ten million girls, are now the main buyers of chic clothes and fashionable accessories in West Germany. They nearly spend 1,500 million marks every month on such items. And when their likes are dittoed by the chic gals outside too, it is well nigh time for the German garment industry to move with the times as it is in the case of gloves. Short, simple black gloves in nappa or glaze, for example, is the basic type in great demand. But the driving gloves are no less popular. The ones with large perforations always catch the fancy of girls with a flair for outdoor life. But it is the Western, with its long gauntlets after the falconer or the musketeer gloves that ride the high wave of popularity today. Made of medium brown antique leather and with a shadow finish, they not only protect the wearer from wind but also account for the chic looks of the young lady as in the picture above.

200th Beethoven Anniversary Postage Stamp

THE ten pfennig postage stamp to commemorate the 200th birth anniversary of Ludwig van Beethoven, the internationally respected German composer is only one of the many ways to focus public attention at the 27th Beethoven Festival that is to be held in Bonn in early May this year. Comprising of three parts, the Festival will have week-long competition programmes of chamber music and orchestral concerts in which soloists from all over the world will participate. This is to be followed by an international symposium on the history and compositions of the great composer. Besides a number of documentary films, books and tape recordings connected with the great genius promise to make the Beethoven Year a really international event.



A Misereor Gift For Guilds Of Service

MISEREOR, the well-known German Catholic Aid Agency and a moving force behind 600 different projects in India in the spheres of education, agriculture, public health, medical aid and rural uplift in this country, once again extended its helping hand in Madras when a Volkswagen van was presented to the office bearers of the Guilds of Service, an organisation working to bring about better nutritional and public health standards in Tamil Nadu. The latest gift, besides a donation of Rs. 6,000 and a substantial contribution for the construction of the Aachen House for the Sevasamajam Girls Home, will give a fillip to the society's activities whose main concern is to popularise new nutritional values among hostels, hospitals, and slum areas in the South. The picture (right) shows Dr. R. Bindseil, the German Consul (second from left), handing over the Volkswagen keys to Mrs. D. Karunanidhi, wife of the Tamil Nadu Chief Minister.



Contemporary Art Exhibition in Bombay



ART-LOVERS in Bombay had the unique opportunity of familiarising themselves with the latest creative innovations in modern art from West Bengal when a number of artists comprising the Society of Contemporary Artists in Calcutta displayed their works of art at the Jhangir Art Gallery in the Maharashtra capital. The exhibition, jointly sponsored by the Bombay Rotary Club and the Max Mueller Bhavan, was inaugurated by Dr. R. Kunisch, the German Consul General and attracted among others a large number of local artists, art critics and other connoisseurs. The picture at left shows Dr. R. Kunisch (extreme right) addressing the audience at the inaugural function of the exhibition. Seated on the rostrum from left are: Rotary President Dr. Shantilal J. Mehta, Sir Hirji Jehangir and Mr. Pranab Ray of the Society of Contemporary Artists, Calcutta.



Federal Chancellor Willy Brandt who was cheered by thousands of East German citizens in Erfurt when he reached there to hold the first ever Inner-German summit talks

BRANDT—STOPH

Inner-German Summit Talks

The first Inner-German summit talks between West German Chancellor Willy Brandt and East German Premier Willi Stoph began in Erfurt on March 21, 1970. Chancellor Brandt, who arrived by special train from a border station in West Germany, was welcomed at the Erfurt station by Mr. Stoph with a handshake while thousands of East German citizens cheered Mr. Brandt. Hundreds broke through a police cordon around the square separating the station and the Hotel "Erfurter Hof" where the first-ever East-West German summit meeting was held.

AFTER the West German Delegation's arrival at the hotel the crowd surged up to the entrance shouting "Brandt, Brandt" and demanded to see him at the window. Mr. Brandt appeared, looking grave, and waved to the cheering spectators.

Inside the hotel both delegations sat down at a green-draped table in a windowless conference room.

Some 500 journalists, most of them from West Germany and other Western countries, recorded the historic moment. The West German delegation included the Minister for Inner-German Affairs, Mr. Egon Franke, while the East German side included Foreign Minister Otto Winzer among other top officials.

In his basic opening statement Mr. Stoph submitted for discussion a catalogue of demands ranging from Bonn's recognition to "payment of all debts."

Mr. Stoph said, these essential issues must be solved before there could be talks on anything else but he added that he would be ready to go to West Germany for further summit talks in view of the importance of the issues.

Thanking his host for the "friendly reception" in this small historic city in the heart of Germany, Chancellor Brandt recalled briefly the history of the division of Germany. "We cannot simply refuse to recognise this division," he said and continued, "but we can make efforts to alleviate the consequences of this division and to contribute actively towards a development which is about to fill the gaps separating us in Europe and thus also in Germany."

The Chancellor stressed that Bonn's efforts were based on the continuing and living reality of one German nation.

A joint fate and joint responsibilities, as well as the strong ties of family, language and culture were a "reality" no one could escape, he said. According to Mr. Brandt, any policy attempting to deny or disregard this basis of national existence would be doomed to failure.

In his first statement to the German Bundestag in Bonn after his return from Erfurt, Chancellor Brandt said. "My brief trip to Erfurt was most certainly a great human experience. This applies, in particular, to the encounter with fellow-countrymen living in the GDR. It showed, and you will understand when I say no more about it, that it was not just a fiction, but a reality when I spoke yesterday again about the continuing and vital reality of one German nation. This, too, is a reality that one must acknowledge."

"It will take at least a few days to evaluate the experiences and information I gathered in Erfurt, but I should like to say one thing now: The trip to Erfurt was the right thing to do. It was necessary and it was useful. Regardless of strong differences of opinion, Herr Stoph and I agreed that it was useful."

"Both sides will consider during the coming eight weeks up to May 21 what conclusions can be drawn from the Erfurt meeting and in what way practical results for the proposed next meeting in Kassel (West Germany) can be sought. That such practical results are possible, that a step-by-step amelioration of the consequences arising from the division of Germany is conceivable, I consider more likely today than the day before yesterday, with all scepticism."

(Continued on page 10)



WILLY BRANDT: CHAMPION OF PEACE AND FREEDOM

A "Champion of peace and freedom from fear" is how Federal Chancellor Willy Brandt was praised during his recent visit to England at the Oxford University where he was awarded honorary doctor of law (picture). Prior to this he had talks with British Prime Minister Harold Wilson concerning Great Britain's entry into the European Common Market, questions connected with the North Atlantic defence alliance and German Ostpolitik. Willy Brandt's remarks concerning the necessity of taking common action to ensure that

the Atlantic Alliance remains effective, were also met with great approval. With regard to the efforts being made by the German Federal Government to reach a relaxation of tension, Mr. Brandt stressed in an interview with British television: "Our Ostpolitik begins in the West." The English mass circulation daily the "Daily Mirror" (circulation-5 million copies) called the Federal Chancellor "the most popular and most welcome visitor to come from West Germany since the War" and requested him to come often again.

INNER GERMAN SUMMIT TALKS

"I consider this possible, although one cannot see how a rapprochement in questions of principle can be achieved. The government of the GDR is concentrating completely on recognition, as it sees it, without giving any sign of what positive changes it has in mind for co-existence among Germans and for co-operation between the two German States. The government of the GDR has listed a number of demands that cannot be fulfilled, because they have neither legal nor moral foundations. Apart from this, they have a completely wrong idea of the situation in the Federal Republic and of the Federal Government's policy. This should be rejected, and I did reject this in Erfurt.

"Our policy is not simple but it is uniform and sequential. In Erfurt, Herr Stoph asked me what in fact is the aim of the Federal Government's policy towards the GDR. I tried to explain to

him that we naturally have no aggressive aims, but seek neighbourly co-operation, that we desire peaceful co-existence between the two states in Germany, but at the same time and together must avoid everything that would finally rule out the possibility that the German people have to decide at some, perhaps distant, day on the political nature of this co-existence, within the framework of a European peace arrangement, in free self-determination.

"In Erfurt, as was my duty, I represented the Federal Government's position. Treaties between the two States in Germany and the settlement of the external relations could not be abstracted from the reality in which we live. And part of this reality is not least the four-power agreements on Germany and the agreements the Federal Republic has concluded with the three powers.

"It is much too early to make a basic assessment of the first meeting of the heads of government of the two states in Germany since the end of the War. But I am convinced that we have to use every conceivable opportunity of progressing from a *modus vivendi* to peaceful cooperation.

"Nobody can know from what took place yesterday whether an improvement in relations between the divided parts will be slowly possible. But everyone should know that we are trying sincerely and will try sincerely in the future to achieve an improvement in the situation. Big words would be out of place. However, I believe that the meeting in Erfurt was an event which, no matter how the practical outcome may look, will continue as an example of goodwill. I shall prepare for the meeting in Kassel also in this spirit."



Josef Martin Bauer

For man needs warmth

SIMPLETON though Simon Schmeller undoubtedly was, he soon discovered that anyone visiting the Ministry, even if only to molest its officials with the submission of plans, applications, petitions, files and supplements to files, had the privilege—and a free one at that—of enjoying the pleasant warmth of the building, though it didn't entitle him to any subsidiary rights.

Simon was never a glutton for work, and a new future dawned for him when he began to carry plans and specifications from an architect's office to the Ministry. On the grounds that Ministries took an unconscionable time to do anything and that he would have to wait hours before even being admitted to the competent official, Simon Schmeller, actuated solely by the desire to spend the major part of a winter day in well-heated passages and anterooms, used to prolong such errands as much as possible.

In the course of months, Simon gained not only a hazy idea of the entire set-up of the Ministry, but a knowledge that became increasingly accurate. He made himself familiar with the locations of the rooms, their hierarchical order and the functions of the personages occupying them. He was so thoroughly at home in the building that, although he was never employed in any capacity other than that of a messenger, he was able to give visitors and applicants astray in the passages prompt information about the number of the room they were looking for and the name of its occupant. Moreover, with a little encouragement, he would produce a wealth of detail concerning such official's personal peculiarities, his habits, both good and bad, and all his idiosyncracies. Indeed, an unbiased judge would have

(Continued on page 12)

JOSEF MARTIN BAUER: FOR MAN NEEDS WARMTH

to admit that Simon's knowledge of the Ministry's intricate interior was surprisingly good. After all, the building had no fewer than eight storeys and, as a result of its advanced age, numerous wings and a maze of architecturally complicated extensions had naturally been added to the original edifice.

Simon Schmeller's knowledge had been acquired by taking time to enjoy the welcome warmth in the halls and long passages before he set out for the office he had been directed to and, having executed his commission, by strolling back the same way at his leisure. He managed to dawdle so as to remain in his warm refuge as long as possible. At the same time he kept his eyes open so as not to miss any of the radiators he passed on his way. He set his compass by the radiators, and the chart of his course gradually included the numbers and the names on all the doors, the layout of the main departments, of the offices responsible for the administration of special fields, and the status of the people functioning behind the doors.

Since Simon's errands yielded but modest financial returns, he was always compelled to pass at least twenty radiators before he could afford to roll himself another cigarette.

Sometimes, it is true, when his face and his far-from-hurried gait showed all too plainly that he had all the time in the world, it might happen that one of the minor male officials (women and girls simply ignored him) would ask him what he wanted, implying at the same time that life within these walls was devoted to good, hard work and not to a sequence of intervals between smoking cigarettes. On such occasions, Simon Schmeller, now thoroughly rested and in complete possession of his concentrated nervous energy, would smile and point nonchalantly to a door, thus indicating that he wished to speak to the gentleman who happened to be on duty on the other side of it. After giving the matter a very great deal of thought, he decided that it would be much more effective to have a folder in his hands when pointing to an office door. From that moment on, after he had carefully reviewed the situation and had equipped himself with an extra folder whenever he went to spend a few cosy hours at the Ministry, his life underwent a complete change. He wasn't required to take a message to the Ministry every

day. On his free days, without overtaxing his strength, he managed to fill a folder with old newspapers, almanacs and a dozen obsolete bills of lading. Armed with this weapon, an ideal one for his well-planned campaign, he took to frequenting the corridors in the Ministry, playing the part of a man who belonged to the premises, either as a regular visitor to government offices or as a permanent member of the staff.

From then on, all was plain sailing. Nobody troubled Simon Schmeller whatsoever. Secure in his ability to utilize the cold days to the full, he could now be as certain of his comfortable warm place as he was of being noticed rather superciliously by females of various ages as they whisked past carrying files; he was equally certain of frequently getting a grudging nod from men who didn't know whether to regard him as a visitor or as a colleague, and often of being kindly thanked by the Minister, for whom he would jump up to open the door of an anteroom with a gratifying show of zeal when work threatened to start for that august personage too. The programme Simon had planned in his search for warmth had not, however, made allowance for the momentous encounter he had one afternoon. From halfway along a passage a man wearing a pince-nez — long familiar to Simon as Secretary Ferdinand Kögl — came towards him, accosted him as "Kollege" (a much inferior colleague, of course, as was quite clear from the speaker's tone), and put a folder containing a list of names into his hand with a request that was almost a command: their colleague Solmann had died and he, Secretary Ferdinand Kögl, laid it as a duty on Simon's conscience to go into all the offices of his department and submit the list to their occupants. Secretary Kögl said further that everybody would know what to do. It was a matter of collecting money for a wreath.

So it was that Simon Schmeller went into all the rooms in succession for the first time, though he had long known the rank, name, function and face of each of their occupants. He presented his list to the girls behind the typewriters and to the men seated at the less austere desks, pointed to the object of the collection stated at the top of the list and collected the contributions, always, in strict accordance with custom,

The Author

Josef Martin Bauer was born in Taufkirchen in Lower Bavaria in 1901.

Some of his very first works were successful and he was awarded the Prize for Young

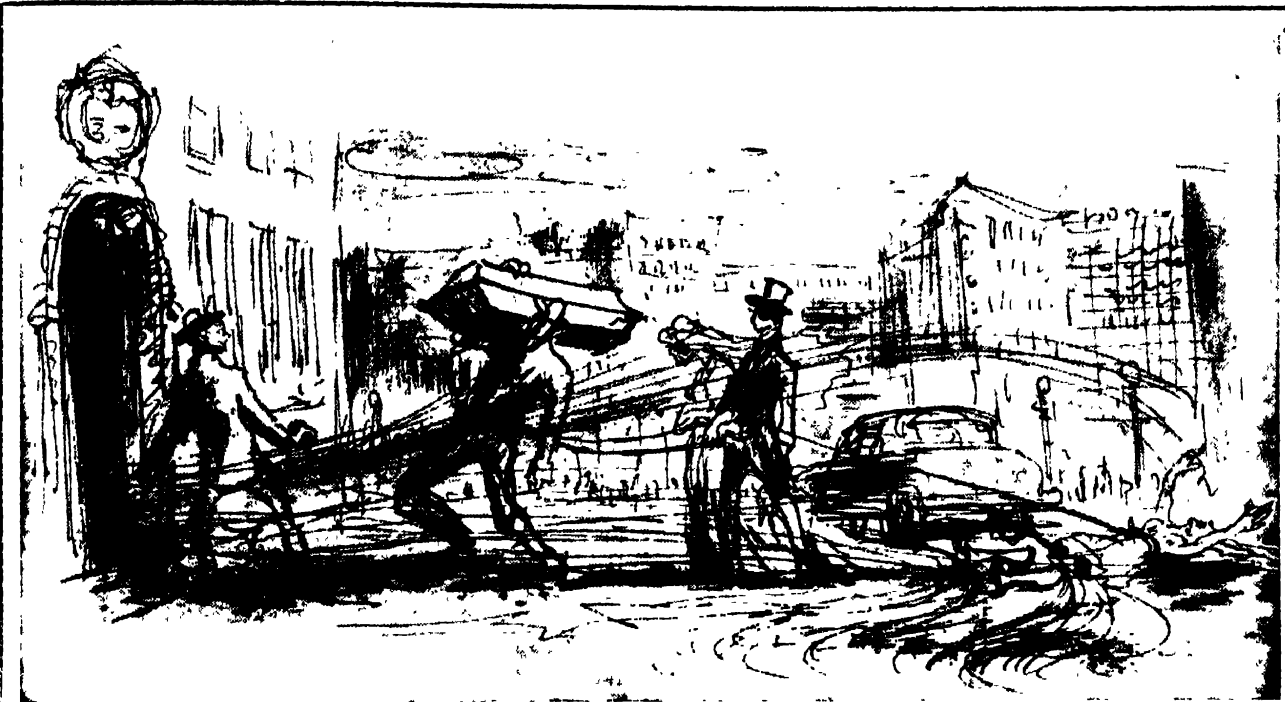


German Authors. His well-known novel, "Soweit die Füße tragen," an account of a prisoner-of-war's escape from a Siberian camp, is a modern Odyssey. However, the international fame this book brought him did not distract him from his original intentions. His "Der Sonntagslügner" describes the everyday life of a travelling salesman; "Kranich mit dem Stein" is a detailed story of the life of a contemporary church dignitary; "Der Abhang" is a novel describing the life of a family, and "Siebteus: die Gottesfurcht" is based on the memoirs of a physician. A collection of eighteen of his short stories was published under the title "Mensch an der Wand." One of those stories, "Denn der Mensch sucht die Wärme" (For Man Needs Warmth), appears on these pages. The Ehrenwirth Verlag in Munich publishes all of Josef Martin Bauer's works.

accompanied by the donor's signature. The contributions, varying from 30 pfennigs to one mark, yielded a total of 38 marks. Secretary Kögl was astonished at the amount until he noticed that his humble colleague had included other departments in his rounds. Simon's success, noted by Secretary Kögl with a marked lack of enthusiasm, was due to the fact that individuals in these extraneous departments had given more than those who had been more familiar with the deceased. This took place in the spring, when it was already getting warmer.

For a whole summer Simon Schmeller had no need of folders and making errands to government offices to secure his supply of warmth. For he now spent his days in sunny streets or on park benches and on river banks, content with the small sums he received for delivering messages and for similar trifling services. But in summer he was careful to avoid making alterations to his working timetable that couldn't be adhered to in the winter. So Simon's

(Continued on page 13)



JOSEF MARTIN BAUER: FOR MAN NEEDS WARMTH

visits to stuffy government offices were prolonged by periods of rest, when he enjoyed the warmth of God's sun. In this way the time required to submit architectural specifications wasn't curtailed even in the warmer season of the year. For a whole summer Simon had time to ponder over his last experience of the previous winter. After he had put in much strenuous brainwork, October rolled around again. As inexorably as fate, the season once more set in when it became an advantage to make intelligent use of the heating in government offices which spilled over into the passages and entrance halls. One day Simon appeared with a folder in which the old newspapers and almanacs had been replaced by lined writing paper. This was the result of much hard thought. The memory of Secretary Kögl's request that he collect for a wreath hadn't given his poor brain a moment's peace the whole summer.

When the forces occupying the Ministry—the regiment of the regular staff on the one hand and Simon Schmeller, the habitué of the passages, on the other—had once more got accustomed to each other during weeks that grew steadily colder and in corridors that grew steadily warmer, Simon one day wrote a notice on the first sheet in his folder, requesting colleagues of both sexes to make a small contribution towards a wreath in token of their respect for the memory of their colleague Em-

meram Noll, who had been such a popular member of the staff. Inspector Emmeram Noll, 52 years of age, was Simon's own invention, of course. When he went his rounds with the list, he was sometimes asked who this man Noll had been. But as soon as he explained that Noll, the pleasant, unassuming colleague with a limp, had worked in the neighbouring department, they all knew him and thought it was a pity he had died at such a comparatively early age. In addition to the qualities described by Simon, they endowed the deceased with still others, all of them good, which, they remembered, had made their late colleague so easy to get along with.

When the entries numbered 56, producing a total of almost 40 marks in cash, the collector closed his first list and wrote the same heading on his second. The milk of human kindness had to be kept flowing, for someone might easily refuse to give a contribution, claiming it to be unnecessary for even the most gorgeous wreath, seeing that so much had already been subscribed to honour the memory of Emmeram Noll. When the second list was full, a third was inscribed with the name of the deceased. More followed until Simon had canvassed the entire Ministry, which took him nine full working days. He was thus in funds for at least a month since, courteous and diffident as ever, he had approached even the

Minister himself and his second in command with no less success than he had met with from the most insignificant stenographer. After all, everyone knew Simon Schmeller from meeting him frequently in the passages. Similarly, everyone requested for a contribution thought he had known the late Inspector Emmeram Noll. The Minister, whose position peculiarly fitted him to set an example, had given a whole five-mark piece.

Before Simon's purse became dangerously light, he initiated another collection. This time it was for the marriage of an apprentice, Hans Kriebel, a youngish office worker of 28, and Irene Beierlein, a clerk. Both bride and bridegroom being members of the Ministry staff, there was no great difficulty in fulfilling the couple's wish for a set of those new foamrubber mattresses as a wedding present from their colleagues. They were comfortable but rather expensive, and the bridal party's suggestion may have struck some as slightly immodest. Simon undertook to convey the subscribers' congratulations on this happy occasion. He himself appropriated all the wishes for good luck, since a non-existent bridal couple wouldn't require them. At any rate, these foamrubber mattresses got him comfortably through the next month. His income for the following month was assured by a list for Tobias Link, a temporary civil

(Continued on page 14)



Prof. Otto M. Schiller, the well known German author and cooperative expert, from the Heidelberg University, had a lively encounter with the Indian cooperative leadership when he met the local cooperators during his recent visit to New Delhi. Besides addressing the NCUI Study Forum he also spoke to the trainee instructors at the All India Cooperative Instructors Training Centre in the capital. Above, Prof. Schiller (fourth from left) is seen with the trainees. Principal Amba Prasad and Mr. A. S. Patel are second and third from left.

JOSEF MARTIN BAUER : FOR MAN NEEDS WARMTH

servant in the Ministry, who had just indulged in the old-fashioned and unheard-of luxury of a tenth child. Simon maintained that since Link's status was not that of a permanent civil servant, he had no claim to children's allowances from the state. He was given to understand that even a temporary official, such as Tobias Link, got support for his family from the Ministry's own fund and the most malicious members of the staff couldn't deny themselves the pleasure of maliciously calculating the amount Tobias Link must have drawn from the Ministry's Family Fund. They did so in Simon Schmeller's presence so maliciously that he felt compelled to beg them to bear in mind that he wasn't appealing to their benevolence for himself, his children or his own affairs. Greatly to Simon Schmeller's satisfaction, the success achieved by Tobias Link's tenth child was utterly astonishing. As far as this success was concerned, he felt himself to be the child's father. The most spectacular success, however, was that which resulted from a campaign launched by Simon Schmeller in aid of Elfriede Rossmann, a secretary, another of the creations of his imagination. This strikingly pretty secretary had, it appeared, been unfortunate enough to get run over by a tram and lose both legs. It must be admitted that the worthy collector found this collection rather difficult to stomach. It left an unpleasant taste in his mouth. He was al-

most ashamed. This way of gaining sympathy was somehow so distasteful that it prevented him from enjoying his takings to the full.

When it gradually became Simon's custom to spend twelve and more working days every month in collecting contributions, he began to feel seriously uneasy. He was disappointed. He felt vague prickings of conscience, a confused dissatisfaction with his collecting campaigns. They had long degenerated into something perilously approaching work, almost as onerous as a regular job is to any employee. It all stuck in Simon Schmeller's gizzard. But there it remained: he had no desire whatsoever to assume the additional thankless burden of having to think.

In the course of time, Simon Schmeller, neither a permanent nor a temporary civil servant, of average height and slight build, possessed of mental faculties comparable to a hen's, was accepted by governmental departments and offices as one of their own. He gradually became a veritable institution, not so much on account of his gentle importunity, which ruffled many of the staff, as because he smuggled into their cool or airless rooms the fates of human beings complete with features and figures. Such fates were admittedly his own invention but, being connected with deaths, marriages, children and the tragedies of everyday life, they were part and parcel of the stuff of humanity. Such humane

appeals, received sometimes by initial grumbling, were sure to produce concrete tokens of charity.

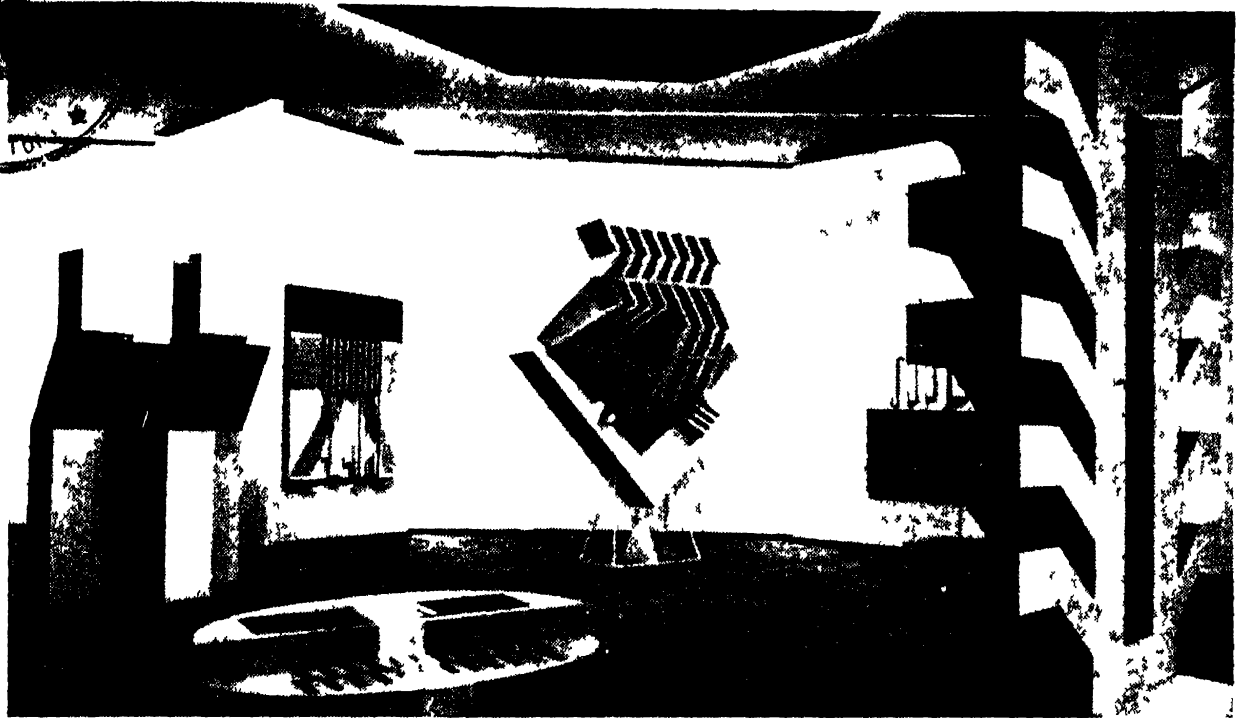
Although Simon Schmeller was neither a permanent nor a temporary civil servant, but merely an unoccupied habitue of corridors, whose need of warmth increased with his years, he managed to survive three Ministers, all of whom had known him personally. When they met this insignificant man in the corridor, they used to give him a more or less kindly smile, including him in the general greeting with which they favoured the more legitimate minions: "Oh, and a good morning to you too!"

One mild day at the end of a winter during the fourth Minister's term of office, when Simon Schmeller was supporting a radiator, his brain weary with the effort of concocting a new sad case, he suffered a stroke and sank silently to the floor, folder in hand. In the case of all who dropped in their tracks, after having been driven to the point of exhaustion, the term "heart infarct" was popularly used to describe such an exit from the scene of their labours.

In the absence of other facilities, the dying man was laid on the couch in the room of the Under-Secretary, who happened to be absent. Later, when that official's presence was essential to the proper conduct of state affairs, the patient was transferred to a camp-bed in the Office of Works. Thence he was shifted from department to department, for even after three days nobody could discover what the man's name was nor where he lived. After the fourth day he succumbed without having made any statement about himself or his functions in the Ministry.

He had never amounted to much and had never meant anything to anyone. Nothing about him was known, neither his name nor his rank. He had only been a man going around with lists for contributions, a reminder that people exposed to all the hazards of fate lived here on earth side by side. When a list was sent around to defray the costs of his funeral, it brought in far more than the list for Elfriede Rossmann, the secretary. His interment was a dignified ceremony. The wreaths in particular more than made up for those he had helped to provide for others. And after the funeral quite a lot was left over: money which could no longer be used in accordance with the deceased's desires, and sympathy and many unsolved human problems.

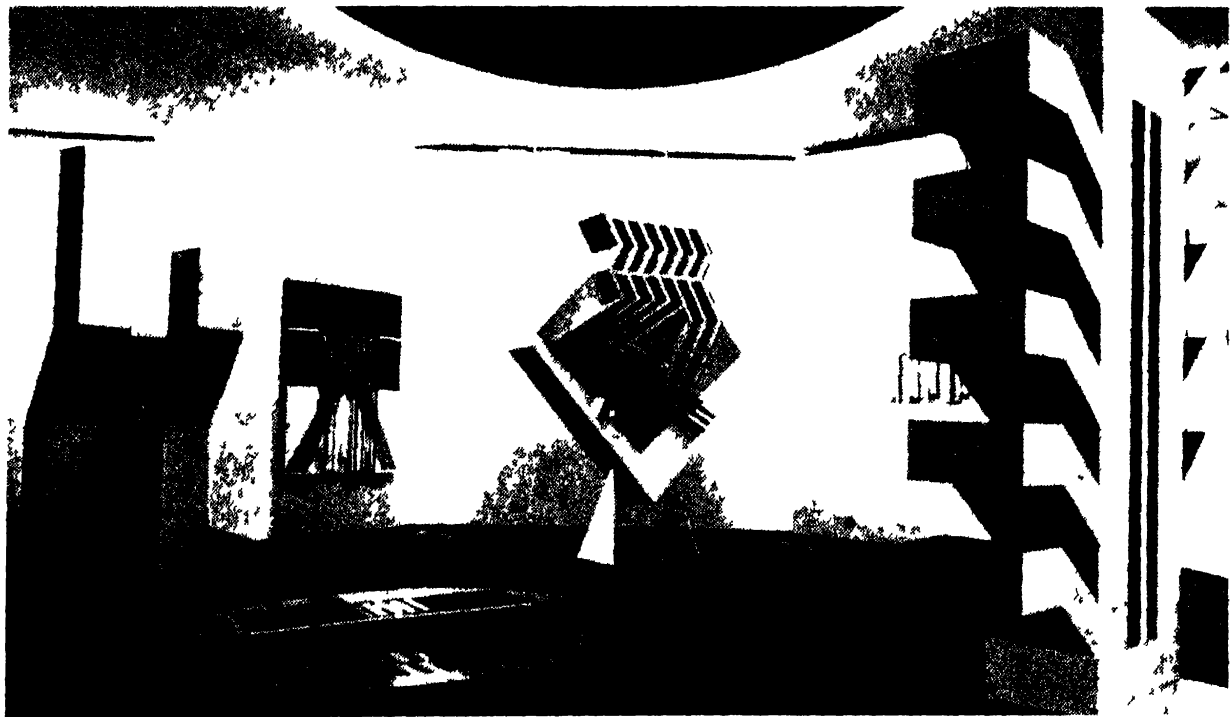
Translated by : George Raymond Selden
Courtesy : "Scala International"



MARK THE CONTRAST

THOUGH the post war German sculptors and architects have largely concerned themselves with combining the modern requirements with established traditions, many have distinguished themselves for bold concepts in architecture whose imprint can be seen on Bonn's parliamentary building, new theatre designs, churches, university buildings, etc. But whatever be the line of distinction, the emphasis is clearly on functional lines avoiding unnecessary expense and display. Solid execution, in fact, is the main feature of the new architecture. The picture above shows an architectural piece by sculptor O. H. Hajek which seeks to stimulate individual consciousness through its symbolism while the one below incorporates fifteen changes as usual. Can you spot out the changes made?

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IN SHORT

A top Stuttgart duo, Rudolf Dennemark (piano) and Wolfgang Muller-Nishio (violin) enthralled the music-lovers of Bombay at a concert held to commemorate the 200th anniversary of the German composer Ludwig van Beethoven. It was the only performance in India to be on the schedule of the visiting musicians.

The house of the late Konrad Adenauer in Rhoendorf near Bonn, now converted into a museum, has been opened to the public. The late Chancellor's study, his library and the living rooms, left unchanged, will be shown by his former chauffeur Peter Siebert.

Eleven Indian films have been entered for the Fifth Asian Film Festival to be held in Frankfurt in May this year. Most of the films entered have been produced by the Films Division and the Film Institute of Poona.

Werner von Braun, the well known rocket expert and father of the Saturn missiles, has now been appointed as the Deputy Chief of the NASA in U.S.A. The new appointment follows the recognition of the German-born scientist's contribution in the building of the three-stage rockets which led to the Apollo landing on the moon in July last year.

A research project to study the social, eco-

nomie and educational development of Andhra Pradesh has been set up in Hyderabad under the Aachen Bochum-Osmania University Co-operative Programme. Four German economists and some departmental experts of Osmania are working together under the Indo-German programme.

The Roman monument discovered by seven young archaeologists at the Chlodwigplatz in Cologne has been valued at 500,000 Marks. This piece of the city's Roman past gives some idea of the plastic arts in the Claudian era in Cologne.

The newly set up Academy of Journalism in Hamburg will soon start rudimentary and advanced training courses in journalism. Run by experienced journalists, it will offer opportunities for training to people as editors, newsmen, TV reporters and publishers.

Computers which have hitherto been used in medical research and for the smooth running of hospital records in West Germany will henceforth be used for diagnosis of diseases as well. Their primary aim will now be to keep a record of similar complaints and rare diseases of patients.

The 75-year old Kiel Canal, which is being used by 85,000 vessels a year, is to be widened and deepened in the

coming ten years. Its modernisation will cost 600 million Marks, most of which will go for the construction of new bridges, locks and telecommunications.

From the coming autumn, Berlin's Schaubuehne Theatre will start operations on a cooperative basis. From then on all artists, technicians and the managerial staff connected with it will have a say in its running and will share an equal responsibility.

Nurses attached to the Frankfurt airport nursery every year handle no fewer than 14,734 tiny passengers left to their care. The nurses entertain their tiny wards in 20 languages or in the sign language while the mothers are away for last minute shopping.

The German Penal Reform Commission has proposed revolutionary measures to give convicts the right to a job and a duty to work. One of the measures envisages that convicts must be given employment in prison that takes advantage of their capabilities so that they can earn their keep after their release.

The incoming mail of the Mayor of Munich last year accounted for 82,000 letters which the Mayor read and answered himself. One of the letters from a

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woman said: "I know that you have a lot of problems but I cannot wait until you have no more problems."

A German court has set aside the dismissal of a 20-year old apprentice whose services had been terminated by a firm on account of his Beatle-style hair. The court awarded 200 Marks to the boy on the ground that peace within the firm cannot be disrupted by a young man's long hair.

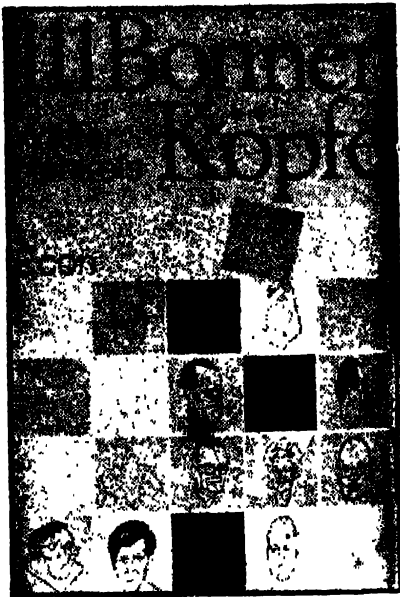
Bayer (India) Ltd., a subsidiary of the German Farbenfabriken Bayer, has built a chemical plant to manufacture rubber chemicals, pharmaceuticals and pesticides in Thana near Bombay. Set up at a cost of 6.6 crore rupees, the plant gives employment to one thousand people.

Regd. No. D-1045
Posted on April 1, 1970

GERMAN NEWS



GUNTHER DIEHL — BORN'S NEW ENVOY IN DELHI



WALTER Henkels, "the most reliable society columnist in Bonn" as he has been called by a fellow-journalist, has made it his task to portray all those "public personalities" who, since the foundation of the Federal Republic, have helped to shape the policies of the West German capital.

The "111 Bonn Heads" which have been assembled in this volume are something more than mere biographical sketches and descriptions of the more easily discernible characteristics and "trade-marks" of the politicians concerned. The author's encounters with the political big-wigs, his many years of close contact with them, his knowledge of many details about their true thoughts and feelings, led the author to the conclusion that politics is an exciting adventure. One of his "targets" has been Mr. Günter Diehl, Bonn's new envoy to Delhi, whom he has described as "one of the most original, active and powerful personalities of the Bonn scene."

Since 1949, Walter Henkels has been looking at Bonn's politicians "through the looking glass." Always ready to smile, he is inclined to be a bit ironical at times, but never biting or cynical.

German critics called his book "111 Bonn Heads," "the most colourful Who's Who of the Bonn society yet written" and "one of the few masterpieces of journalism." A university professor commented: "Anyone who wished to be really informed about the people who have made the German politics of the 'fifties and 'sixties must read the "Bonn Heads."

Publisher: Bonn Publishing House, Duesseldorf

Karl Count von Spreti, the German Ambassador to Guatemala, has become the latest innocent victim of an increasing number of political kidnappings and murders in several parts of the world. In spite of repeated urgent German appeals to the Government of Guatemala, to do all in its means to try to secure the release of the Ambassador, the rebels carried out their threat and killed Count von Spreti.

In a condolence message to the ambassador's widow, German Federal President Dr. G. Heinemann said: "Up to the very last moment I shared both anxiety and hope with you and your children. The monstrous news of the murder of your husband has come as a deep shock for me and the German people. Our grief combines with indignation over this act which caused such deep suffering to you and your relatives. Please be assured that here and everywhere in the world people will feel with you and think of you with genuine affection. May God give you all the strength you need in this hour and give you consolation in the certainty of faith."



Karl Count von Spreti

Federal Chancellor Brandt in a statement said, the apparent inability of the Government of Guatemala to guarantee the necessary protection to the accredited diplomatic representatives raised a problem that concerned the entire civilized world. "Cooperation between nations is gravely imperilled when it is not possible to check terrorist action," the Chancellor said. Federal Foreign Minister Walter Scheel, taking up this point, called the assassination of Ambassador von Spreti "another manifestation of the trend—observable in many countries of the world—towards expressing political controversy in terms of brute force and terrorism and in disregard of the most fundamental laws of humanity." The growing measure of involvement and cooperation between nations would be made intolerably difficult by calculated terrorism of this kind. "All governments must become aware of the grave danger to the common interests of the nations of the world and must take action to prevent such barbaric expression of political controversy in the future," the Minister said. He appealed to all governments not to fail to act in this regard and to unite in seeking ways and means to check the trend towards increasing violence. He announced that the German Federal Government would begin, within the next few days, to confer with friendly governments on the possibilities of evolving an international procedure.



Traditional welcome to Delhi. Ambassador-Designate Mr. Guenter Diehl (centre), Mrs. Diehl and their youngest son, being received at Delhi airport by Dr. & Mrs. G. F. Werner.

Guenter Diehl - Bonn's New Envoy

Guenter Diehl, Ambassador-designate of the Federal Republic of Germany to India, arrived in Delhi on Wednesday, April 8th. The Ambassador was accompanied by his wife and his youngest son. They were received at Delhi airport by the Chief of Protocol, the German Charge d'Affaires and the senior staff of the Embassy.

MR. Diehl, who's last assignment was that of Chief of the Federal Press and Information Office in Bonn, has had a varied and colourful career in the Foreign Service, journalism and press relations work. Born in 1916 he joined the Foreign Service at the age of 23 after completing his studies of Economics in Cologne and Bordeaux (France). As a young attache he served at the German Embassies in Brussels and Vichy. After the War, he turned to journalism. In 1948 he

became foreign affairs editor of the widely read daily "Hamburger Abendblatt." In 1950 Chancellor Konrad Adenauer called Diehl to Bonn and from that time on he belonged to the select group of "insiders" who collectively have given shape and direction to the



"Namaste Mr. Ambassador!"



With a typically Rhenish flair for life, the Diehls make a lively family group at home. The picture above shows (from left) Mr. Guenter Diehl, Mrs. Diehl and their eldest daughter and son.

policies of the young Federal Republic. In quick succession, alternating between the Foreign Service and the Press Office, he held the posts of Spokesman for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Head of the Foreign Department of the Press and Information Office, Counsellor at the German Embassy in Santiago de Chile and Head of the Planning Division in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Elevated to the rank of Secretary of State, Mr. Diehl in 1967 became Chief of the Federal Press and Information Office, a post which he held until the autumn of last year.

Mr. Diehl is a colourful personality with widespread interests. He has the reputation of being a severe taskmaster and,

at the same time, of possessing an affable and jovial nature. Walter Henkels, whose pen as chronicler of the Bonn political scene and its actors is as much feared as it is respected (see page 2), says of Diehl: "He possesses a rare combination of creative ideas, organisational talent and discipline to work." He also calls him a man of contrasts who needs company as much as solitude and who is as much known for his serious dedication to work as he is for his sense of humour and for his knack of telling amusing anecdotes—a legacy of his Rhenish stock.

Guenter Diehl is married and has four children. With three of them still studying, he can claim to be in fairly good contact with

modern youth and its problems.

Mr. Diehl will be Bonn's fifth ambassador to India. Interviewed after his nomination for the new assignment, he said: "I consider my posting to India as a great personal challenge. India is a fascinating country. My wife also was excited about it from the beginning." Musing on his past as a journalist and as West Germany's No. 1 Press Officer, he remarked: "For India, I am carrying with me a big natural asset, I mean, not being unknown in journalistic circles. There is an international fraternity of journalists, same as there is one of diplomats. But that of the journalists has an especially lively atmosphere. I hope to learn a lot from Indian journalists."

"Mode" —Made in Germany

*There is haute couture from Paris,
alta moda from Rome,
and the fashion bombshell from London.
"Mode," the German equivalent,
—or is it?—has yet to hit the headlines.
Yet there are designers in the Federal Republic,
top grade by any standards.
One of them, Charles Ritter,
also known as the "Christian Dior of the north,"
was asked: "Is there such a thing
as the German Fashion? If so,
how do you see its role internationally?"
Here, together with a brief profile
of the well-known designer and current designs,
are his answers.*



Fashion-designer Charles Ritter

"OF course there is German fashion. We show a 100-piece collection twice yearly; regular customers come to the German showrooms from all over the world, particularly North and South America and Scandinavia," says Charles Ritter of Luebeck in reply to the first question.

Ritter claims to be an haute couturier for high society, and it is certainly with good reason that he is known as the "Christian Dior of the north." His dream fashions use the clever device of understatement to hit the mark.

Ritter, now sixty-one, originally planned a career as a pianist, but at the age of sixteen, decided to maintain the family tradition of haute couture. He began work in the family business which was founded in 1801.

His career was of course broken by the war, when he was in the army, but afterwards he was able to start afresh. This was when he really came into his own, for his ideas had for a long time been ahead of what the public wanted. His early "attempts" were somewhat negative in their approach since he fashioned



Berlin's fashion houses are known for their sporty styles. Above, the check coat is the very thing for travelling

futuristic or cubic designs, and anything that he found ill-proportioned or funny. Today he is head of one of Germany's most famed fashion houses, whose private showings are always full.

He has retained his early love of music and is a regular visitor to Salzburg. Revealingly, his favourite city is London; he dresses in English clothes and finds Britain's capital far more smart than Paris.



The German mode lends to the modern youth a touch of elegance and sophistication



Mr. R. Pingel, an architect (right), and Mrs. Helga Pingel, a child welfare worker (left), are typical of the German Volunteers who will be working in the Pondicherry Ashram; one for its building projects and the other in its kindergarten

AMBASSADORS OF GOODWILL MORE GERMAN VOLUNTEERS



Two young ladies from the latest batch of German Volunteers who will be rendering specialised services at different social welfare centres located in the far-flung parts of India

A GROUP of German volunteers arrived in New Delhi recently to keep a tryst with India's development efforts. The off-beat group of German youth was eager to have its first encounter with Indian life through joint programmes in the field of socio-economic welfare. Vocational schools, polytechnics, workshops and social institutions in the far-flung parts of this subcontinent, where they will be utilising their specialised skills for the benefit of small rural communities, occupied their imagination.

Albrecht Grimm, a foundry engineer, was looking forward to an exciting time in a pump-manufacturing workshop near Cape Comorin after the orientation course in Bangalore was over. Mr. H.J. Mallmann, a mechanic, also looked to a fruitful time in a Madras polytechnic. Mr. R. Pingel, an architect, and his wife Mrs. H. Pingel, a childcare worker, are to take up building projects and school teaching in Pondicherry.

Mr. Pingel, who spent a term in Bihar earlier during the drought, nostalgically recalled the school building and the tubewell he had helped build under a community development drive. He emphasised that his group had come to collaborate rather than help. He had a point there, for German volunteers being skilled technicians render real service wherever they are posted.

The young ambassadors of goodwill proceeded to Bangalore for a two-week initiation course organized by the German Volunteer Service before taking up individual assignments. The German Volunteer Service, it may be recalled, aims at widening the scope of international understanding through voluntary efforts in far off lands. With its 1,200 skilled volunteers in 25 countries all over the world, the German volunteers work in various technical and vocational centres and community development projects. In India they are working in nine States.

GERMAN CONVALESCENCE HOMES

WHERE MOTHERS ARE MOTHERED

"YOU won't be able to keep going on an exclusively Bavarian level, why don't you put your efforts on a wider, national footing?" Mrs. Elly Knapp-Heuss, wife of the Württemberg deputy Theodor Heuss said this to the women of the "Bavarian Mothers Service" in an address at Stein near Nuremberg in July, 1949. Six months later—Professor Heuss had in the meantime become Federal President—his wife announced the foundation of the German Mothers Convalescence Service, supported by the Catholic and Protestant churches, the Workers' Welfare and the Non-denominational Welfare Association.

Figures alone prove how necessary rest cures for mothers are. Since such cures are only possible if there is someone to look after the family—and the help of neighbours cannot always be relied upon—the Mothers Service is always looking for full-time or part-time women workers, experienced in running a household, who can be put through special courses and then act as deputy mothers, not as housekeepers.

The Mothers Service has made tremendous progress. Doctors, churches, family advice centres, welfare centres, parishes and the bodies supporting the Mothers Service have long been working hand in hand to arrange rest cures for mothers who need them. In each case, economic circumstances, as well as the mother's personal and family situation, are taken into account. The prime objective is to help mothers to do their job better and to make them forget everyday worries.

Mothers everywhere perform heavy work and there are no regular working hours, no tariffs and no holidays laid down for them by law. Scientific studies have placed housewives among heavy workers and have established that their calory consumption is often higher than many industrial workers who receive extra pay and privileges because of the heavy work they perform. The difficulty is that it is hardly possible to establish compulsory standards with regard to the work performed by mothers.

One thing is certain: mothers form a group whose health is particularly jeopardized. And within this group there are sub-groups which are particularly burdened and need help more urgently.

It is such mothers, above all, who need help. And it is for this reason that the Elly Knapp Foundation, the Mothers Service, exists and provides rest cures for 90,000 mothers every year. Since its foundation, the Mothers Service has provided 1,170,000 women with rest cures in 186 homes belonging to its component organisations.

As a matter of course these convalescent homes are located in Germany's most beautiful areas. They are to be found at the seaside, in the mountains, on the moors, on lakes or in forests. Since there are organic, as well as mental, complaints to be dealt with, there are of course homes in well-known health spas. All these homes are outstandingly furnished, lovingly looked after, surrounded by flowers, and by terraces and lawns with deck chairs which are an invitation to relaxation. In these homes mothers can really relax, sleep as long as they want, go for walks, and read.

Mothers also get a chance to tell someone about their troubles, a chance which is available otherwise to fewer mothers than one might think. And if they want to occupy themselves, then there are trained people on hand in the



"Mother," the symbol of life, has been passionately expressed in this line-sketch by the German artist Kaethe Kollwitz (1867-1945). Women go through a life-time of toil. The German Mothers Service provides them with opportunities to recuperate.

homes. There are talks on health care, modern cooking and educational questions, gymnastics lessons, and new games to be learned. Experience has shown that a stay in one of these homes is more successful than any other cure.

A tradition has been established that the wife of the Federal President should assume the presidency of the Mothers Service. Frau Heuss-Knapp was succeeded by Wilhelmine Lübke, who was followed, in turn, by Frau Hilda Heinemann when Dr. Gustav Heinemann became President of the Federal Republic. When he visited Bavaria on his first tour through the states, an important stop for his wife was Stein, the headquarters of the Mothers Convalescence Service.

From: "Scala International"

Indian Carpets Are Gold-Spinners •



The Kashmir carpets at the Munich International Trades and Crafts Fair this year were hot favourites with European buyers. Even those who couldn't buy one at least had the pleasure of having the feel of a carpet from far off India.

ARTIFACTS, says a German proverb, find gold in every land. An actual example of just how much handicraft products mean in terms of actual gold was available at the recent 22nd International Trade and Crafts Fair in Munich which attracted this year a bewildering variety of exhibits from forty countries all over the world. For India, which participated in the Munich Fair for the fourth time, the real gold-spinners were the famous Kashmir carpets and the Indian silk pieces which never fail to fascinate the European buyer. And though the business turnover of these and other items were on the top, even visitors who couldn't buy a carpet took the chance of trying one out for the sheer thrill of it so as to be able to say that they had had the real feel of a carpet from far off India. And to have this rare pleasure most people willingly covered the 11-kilometre Fair grounds where more than 2,766 parti-

cipants from the far corners of the world had displayed their national crafts in the 80,000 sq. metres of the exhibition area. The exhibits ranged from a garden dwarf to an electronic data processing instrument produced by the skilled craftsmen of Europe.

The vast range and the charming quality of the exhibits apart, the Munich Trades and Crafts Fair established one thing conclusively, namely, that the products turned out by master hands reign supreme in the entire sphere of industrial production both in terms of buyer satisfaction as well as in promoting international trade. The veracity of this statement was amply borne out by Dr. Marzin, the Director of the Fair, who said: "The order books in most trades are full for several weeks. In fact, some of them have orders stretching over the next six to nine months."

The consumer market in the Federal

Republic of Germany today is charged with a lively demand. As many as 6,21,000 concerns with 4.1 million employees turn out consumer items worth 154.1 thousand million marks a year. As a marketing centre the Munich Fair occupies not only the leading position in the German consumers business but also ranks as a highly developed marketing centre in Europe. As before, this year too, the Fair served as a specialised market for investors and industrial purchasers apart from offering a wide range of goods to the individual buyer. As for the business community, the discussions and mutual exchange of views offered by the congresses, conferences and the market surveys offered invaluable business potential. They not only offer opportunities for on-the-spot negotiations and sale contracts but also help forge intimate relations that pave the way for trade with West Germany and other countries.

LEAVING INDIA

Two Eminent Consul Generals

DR. RICHARD KUNISCH

"A FRIEND and distinguished citizen in the metropolis who has helped to promote Bombay-Stuttgart sister-city relations"—Mayor J. K. Joshi used this epithet to honour Dr. Richard Kunisch at a public function arranged to give a warm send off to the German Consul General in Bombay who is leaving India. Speaking on the present Indo-German relations, the Lord Mayor referred to the 300 joint ventures in Bombay and the steady flow of youngmen going to West Germany for advanced training.

This, if anything, is a tribute to the salient role Dr. Kunisch has played during his term as the head of the Bombay Consulate. And there are other directions too in which these relations have blossomed or have transcended into the borders of Gujarat, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh. The decision to put Bombay and Poona on the TV map of India and the Gujarat Aromatic Project near Baroda with German technical assistance which promise to change the skyline of these States were the important

features of his tenure. Official duties apart, there were few social and cultural institutions which he had not come in personal contact with. In him art exhibitors found a ready promoter, social workers a helping hand and the Gandhi centenary workers an enthusiastic supporter. Born in 1907, Dr. Kunisch had a distinguished career in Bonn's Foreign Office and at the U.S. Consulates before he took up the Consul-Generalship in Bombay in January 1966. His departure from Bombay will be keenly felt by a large number of colleagues, friends and social workers in all walks of life.



Dr. R. Kunisch (left) who has dedicatedly worked for Bombay-Stuttgart sister-city relationship, presenting books to Miss Rajika Kripalani, editor of "Hi," a youth journal which runs a column on the subject

DR. KARL PFAUTER

ON the eve of his retirement from service, Dr. Karl Pfauter, the German Consul General in Madras and an untiring promoter of Indo-German friendship in the South will be bidding farewell to hundreds of friends in all walks of life. Born in 1905, Dr. Pfauter obtained his doctorate in Economics from Frankfurt University. He joined the Foreign Office in 1941 and served in various capacities including a 7-year term as Cultural Counsellor in the German Embassy in New Delhi. He took up the post of Consul General in Madras in 1967.

As the chief of the Madras Consulate, Dr. Pfauter took keen interest in the progress of several Indo-German projects including the Indian Institute of Technology, Madras, the Nilgiri Project, the Neyveli Lignite Complex and the Bhadravati Steel Plant. Some of the seedlings planted during his time grew and blossomed under his care. A genuine lover of modern art and Indian culture, he also maintained close contacts with a number of art groups, social and cultural institutions, academicians, scholars and professors engaged in various cultural, social and economic joint ventures. His absence as the head of the Madras Consulate, a position he filled with distinction, will be missed by all who cherish Indo-German friendship.



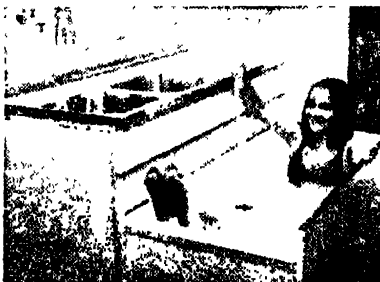
Dr. Karl Pfauter, the retiring German Consul General at Madras (third from left), with a group of journalists and guests at a social function



EUROPE should not only expand economically but politically as well. The point was emphasised by Chancellor Willy Brandt (centre) when he and his wife, Rut (left), called on the Danish Prime Minister H. Baunsgaard (right) in Copenhagen. The talks on Denmark's entry into the EEC once again demonstrated the cordial relations between the two countries.



BALLET on ice may well be a thrilling piece for viewers. But for West Germans it was doubly rewarding for it brought them the first ever medal for ice-dancing when Erich Buck and his sister Angelika from Ravensburg in the Federal Republic of Germany scored the second position at the European championships in Leningrad.



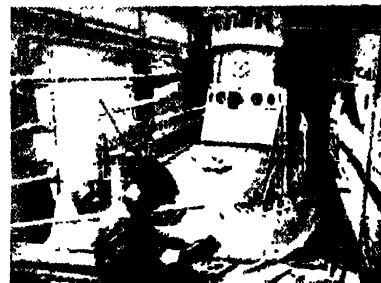
THIS collapsible bath-tub, fitted with wash basins, automats, showers and hot-water geysers, made an attractive exhibit at the Household Appliances Fair at Wiesbaden this year. The new wash system can be pushed into a cupboard with one metre space and is suited both for small apartments and for modernising old houses which lack space for a proper bathroom.



TWENTY-two-year old Josef Fendt from Berchtesgaden is the new holder of the world title in tobogganing. At the Koenigssee world championships he hit newspaper headlines by finishing the 1114-metre, 16-bend course with a margin of forty-five over hundredth of a second. The 1969 champion, Josef Feistmant of Austria, his nearest rival, completed the same feat in 3 mins 2.05 secs which enabled him to win the second position.



BASKET-BALL on wheel chairs! Who ever heard of it. Yet for these energetic youngsters at the only European school of its kind for the physically disabled in Hessisch-Lichtenau near Kassel, it is daily routine. For the wheel-chair youngsters it is not only a source of pleasure but a way of keeping fit as well. The energetic team has on record a number of thrilling performances including the ones at the olympics of the physically handicapped.



WINTER may well be an off-sea and reconditioning time for the German rescue boats. That however does not minimise their vital role in saving people from drowning at sea who number 1,097 cases every year. The 19-metre long mother ship above, with a baby boat, prepares once again for rescue operations when it will be off shore during the summer.



ACCIDENTS caused by snow blizzards may be rare news in India but they pose hard facts of life for West Germans for they often cause train stuck-ups, car strandings and breakdown of telecommunications. Above a snow plough, north of Hamburg, goes into a snow clearing operation. The result: renewed traffic flow before the morning sets in.



IN elegance and utility, this kitchen of the future in bright yellow is a match to any sophisticated equipment. This round kitchen, fashioned by an Italian designer, is complete with a TV, infra-red grill and the clothes dryer. Made of a shiny plastic material, the new kitchen has built-in shelves for many cups, saucers and dishes.



Anneliese Meinert

All Gamblers Tell Lies

IT is only with reluctance that I admit to myself that gaming rooms have always attracted me. My reason tells me that casinos were not invented to keep loafers in funds but to make money for their owners. They are organized accordingly and whoever falls for them must pay the penalty. As a rule gamblers are foolish, superstitious, unstable people who—like alcoholics or dope addicts—sacrifice their time, money and health to a mania. And yet!

There is something in these rooms that draws me irresistibly. I can't say

what it is. The excitement in the air? Or the whirring of the roulette? Am I hypnotized by the little ivory ball moving so quickly that the eye can scarcely follow it? Or perhaps by the elegantly indifferent movements of the croupiers, whose faces never change as they rake in the chips or push them in orderly stacks to the lucky player?

It is certainly not the players. It gives me the creeps to watch old crones crouching round the table like painted corpses on leave, their heavily ringed, mummy-like fingers clutching the chips

like claws, calling out numbers in hoarse voices or quickly putting their stake on a number or a line the minute the words "rien ne va plus" are heard. Nor is there anything attractive about the men in the Casino either. There are the stolid types who simply take notes and ponder long and deeply before they stake the minimum; and there are others who approach a table nonchalantly, fat cigar in mouth, throw a huge sum on a number and betray no reaction at all whether they win or lose. And then there are the unfortunates, the hollow-eyed, whose fingers tremble and who show that if they have bad luck again, all that is left for them is disgrace or death.

No, there is definitely nothing seductive about all this. And yet, just as other people patronize some café or other, I frequent the Casino Café. Beside it is the gaming hall. Sometimes I go in, sometimes I don't. But in any case I am conscious of the atmosphere drawing me like a magnet.

So the day before yesterday I was sitting at a table in the Casino Café with people I didn't know. The lady was old, decked out with artificial jewelry, her movements fidgety and nervous, the man a middle-aged Englishman. At first he was silent while she rattled away. She maintained that it was her lucky day but that she had stopped playing because the red-haired croupier came on duty at "her" table. Only for half an hour, thank goodness! For she knew for certain that the red-haired croupier brought her bad luck.

The Englishman smiled, but said nothing.

I know the red-haired croupier. I don't like him. Holding his rake in his right hand, he dominates the table like a schoolmaster pretending to be superior while he knows that he is surrounded by swindling, thievish pupils.

"Once I saw him angry", I said. "It was a few weeks ago. A man put two thousand francs on Rouge. Rouge turned up. He pocketed his gains and left his stake as it was. Rouge turned up thirteen times in succession. The fellow won far more than twenty thousand francs. Then when Noir turned up he disappeared. And the red-haired croupier was angry because the player didn't give him even a five-franc chip as a tip."

(Continued on page 12)

ANNELIESE MEINERT: ALL GAMBLERS TELL LIES

"Good for him!" The lady laughed. "You know my line is 22-27. Last Thursday it came five times in succession. I doubled my stake every time." She sighed "And it never comes when the red-haired croupier is in the room."

"Then you'll have to play something else", the Englishman remarked.

"Have you a system?", she promptly asked

"I don't play."

"Is that really true?" she asked with a wink. She probably meant it to be roguish. "I've often seen you in the gaming hall."

"Formerly perhaps, Madame Not now."

The waiter bent to speak in the lady's ear

"The red-haired croupier has just been relieved, Madame," he whispered.

"Thanks, Louis." She jumped up. "I'm going to have another try"

And she hurried back into the hall

"Let's hope she'll lose," the Englishman said.

"Why?"

"Somebody has always got to lose. Why not she?"

He smoked in silence for some time. Then he looked at me keenly. "She's lying. All gamblers tell lies. She has never won. She's losing everything she has and when she hasn't got anything more she will cheat or steal in order to be able to go on playing. She has already pawned her jewelry and now she's waiting for the money for the mortgage she has taken up on her house so that she can support the poor share-holders of the Casino company. She will end up like the Russian princess the croupiers still talk about. She gambled away a palace, carriages, horses, jewelry, the devil knows what else, and in the end she sold her wig and came to the Casino in a head-scarf, wasn't allowed in and hanged herself in the neighbouring park."

His laugh didn't sound pleasant.

"You don't play?" I asked

"Not any more."

"And formerly?"

"I see that gambling tempts you," he said. "Don't begin. It's child's play

to begin. But to stop? If I hadn't given my word of honour...."

He stared gloomily in front of him.

I'm not in the habit of holding long conversations with people I don't know, still less of questioning them, intruding indiscreetly into their private lives. But in the Casino and its café the rules observed in so-called polite society don't hold. When you enter, you leave your manners with your coat and hat in the cloakroom, you bend the knee to the disreputable old devil called chance, you let yourself go a bit and find yourself moving like a fish in water in a strange world that is dangerous and (I am conscious of it every moment) phoney

"Who did you give your word of honour to?" I asked.

"To somebody I can never take it back from." He hesitated before going on "At first I was like all beginners. I won. Oh, not much. I only took simple chances. Later I bet on dozens. And finally on numbers. That's when I lost. No matter where I placed my stake. I lost. Watch the gamblers. There are only very few who are able to stop in time. Those are the players who saunter into the room, go to the cash-desk immediately and buy chips for an amount they are sure to have decided beforehand. Then they choose a table, look on for a time and play slowly and deliberately. As soon as they have lost their chips they get up just as discreetly and disappear. They aren't real gamblers, addicts. The real gamblers, the reckless players, don't lose a minute. They rush to a table, rummage in their pockets, throw the croupier a few bank-notes, call "de la monnaie s'il vous plait", rattle the chips in their hand for no more than a minute before staking them. The real gamblers get change at the table. Five or six times, till they have no more money in them. Later they write cheques."

He gave a low whistle. "Well, it didn't get as far as that in my case. But I was already changing money at the table. And then, when I had only five chips left, I vowed to myself that if I lost them, that would definitely be the end. I tried line 22-27, the line mentioned by that impossible woman who is afraid of the red-haired croupier.

The Author



Anneliese Meinert, born in Vienna in 1902, has for many years been living in the south of France as a freelance writer. Her novelettes and short stories appeared in the daily press and in magazines. Her novels have been translated into Dutch and French. She has made a name for herself particularly by "Madame Leroux, Handlungsreisende," "Heimweh nach Anderswo," "Die Liebenden von Cagnes," "Vielgeliebte Therese," "Die silberne Maske," "Anna und die Windmühlen" and "Sommer in Saint-Tropez". Her success is due to her gift for creating contemporary themes with a light touch without detracting from the seriousness of her statement.

25 turned up, which meant that I had won six times what I had staked. I pocketed my winnings, picked up the chip and put it on line 10-15. The 13 turned up. Once more I had won six times my stake. 'You're playing very well', somebody said to me. 'What are you going to do now?' It was a very old gentleman with grey side-whiskers, his tie-pin a tiny horse-shoe set with diamonds. 'What do you advise me?' I asked. 'Zero'. I put my chip on zero, the ball stopped at zero and I got 36 times my stake. '29', he ordered. I obeyed and won. '17'. I won again. 'That's enough for today', he decided. 'Come along.' He led me to this table. Louis, the waiter, brought us cognac. 'My dear fellow', the old gentleman said, 'I've helped you today, and I'll help you again. But only on one condition: that you give me your word of honour never to play in my absence. Will you?' What a question! Thanks to him I had won more than I had ever

(Continued on page 13)



ANNELIESE MEINERT: ALL GAMBLERS TELL LIES

hoped for. I gave him my word of honour and... well, guess what happened."

"He never came again," I said.

"No. But it wasn't only that." The Englishman was very grave.

"Next day I asked Louis if he hadn't seen the old gentleman. 'What old gentleman?' Now, Louis has an excellent memory. If you come here after a year's absence, he will remember that you take mocha with cream or a Martini without ice or any such detail. And he swore by all that's holy that I had been alone when I had drunk my cognac the day before. Thereupon I spoke to Gaston. But of course you know him. Gaston is the physiognomist. Didn't you know? Before entering the gaming room you show your ticket to the man at the desk by the entrance and he makes a note in the big book lying open before him. That is Gaston the physiognomist. He has an extraordinary memory, a thoroughly well-trained memory. He must know all the players. Their faces and their names. Not only because the police happen to be on the lookout for one or the other or because certain peo-

ple are forbidden to enter the gaming hall. You might be asked for by phone, or a friend might come to fetch you and you may not want to have your name shouted out in the hall. In such a case the physiognomist catches your attention discreetly. Well then, I asked Gaston. He looked up his notes. No, a white-whiskered old gentleman with a diamond horse-shoe tie-pin hadn't been here. I told him that the old gentleman limped. 'If Lord Stonebrook hadn't died three months ago', Gaston cried, 'I should have sworn that it must have been him. But a ghost in the Casino? There's no such thing.' Well, I never again saw the old gentleman to whom I had given my word of honour. So I can't gamble any more. Ah! there goes our friend. I can tell by her nose that she has lost." He got up "Good-bye, Madame."

Louis, the waiter, wiped the marble table with a damp cloth. "The gentleman never plays as long as that lady is in the hall", he said in a low voice. "He always waits till she has lost and gone away".

"Louis, you were near us all the time. Did you hear what he said to me?"

"Every word, Madame. If I hadn't known the story by heart ages ago, I shouldn't have been so indiscreet as to stay here. He's been telling it with slight variations for years. It's just as true as all the stories gamblers tell. The English gentleman is crazy about roulette. But superstitious! He is convinced that he can win only when the lady who is afraid of the red-haired croupier has lost. That's what he waits for every afternoon. But of course he doesn't say so. For if he said it aloud, he thinks that the "spell" wouldn't work any more." The waiter laughed. "As if every sensible man didn't know that in gambling the certainty of winning is as rare as the appearance of a ghost in the gaming hall. Three cups of coffee, Madame. That will be 15 francs."

I hadn't invited either the Englishman or the old lady. But I paid for the three cups of coffee. It served me right. I ought to have known long ago that no matter the circumstances it always costs money to go near a gaming hall.

Translated by: Margaret D. Howie
Courtesy: "Scala International"

WORLD TOURISM

DREAMLAND INDIA ON THE TOP

THE fourth International Tourist Exchange -- a world get-together of travel agencies to promote tourism -- has made West Berlin the main shop window of world tourism once again. This year too the counter of world tourism had to meet the pressures of a tourist boom whose curve continues to swing upwards on a global scale. The main spurt to this boom comes from the Federal Republic which annually spends a thousand million Marks on international travel and ranks only second to the U.S.A. as a travel-active country. Its travel consciousness manifests itself both in terms of Germans going abroad as well as by the role the Federal Republic plays as host to an increasing number of foreign visitors from distant lands.

At the busy counter of world tourism, dreamland India too figured prominently. That India was on the top with intending travellers was evident from the flow of inquiries about India from people whose hunger to know more about it is whetted by Indian tourists in the Federal Republic. The Indian pavilion at the International



Mr. Khub Chand, the Indian Ambassador at Bonn (centre), discussing the increasing prospects of tourism to India with the officials of the Indian stand at the fourth International Tourist Exchange held in West Berlin this year.

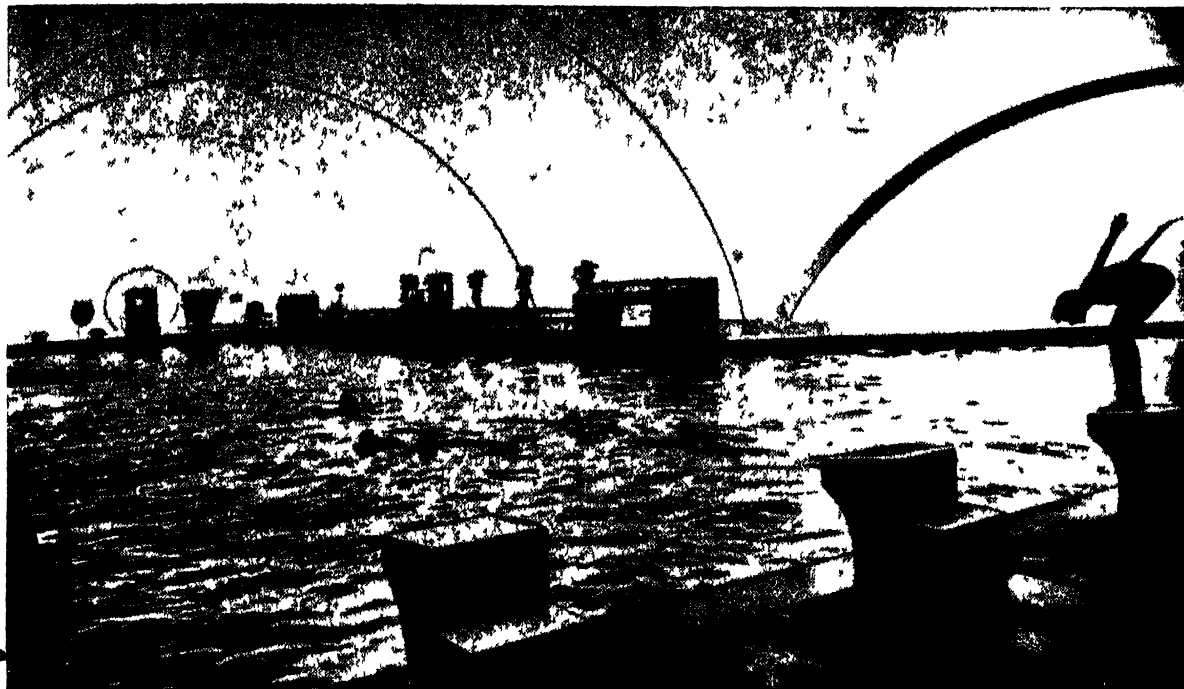
Tourist Exchange this time, jointly run by Air India and the Indian Tourist Office in Frankfurt, had more than its full share of enquiries from the two lakh visitors to the West Berlin congress. Of the 32 European and Afro-Asian participants in the 10-day meet of tourist agencies, India seems to have benefited most if one is to judge from the magnitude of the contacts made both by German as well as European tourists. The obvious reason for this increase in enquiries is that a visit to India is a dream for many who would like it to materialise as soon as possible.



Under an amended agreement, Lufthansa and Air India will operate 6 weekly flights between India and Germany. Above, the German Minister Dr. G.F. Werner (left) exchanges the documents with Mr. N. Sahgal, Secy., Ministry of Civil Aviation



The Cooking Centre in Heilbronn (Federal Republic of Germany) calls its team of six master cooks the "kitchen brigade." This novel kitchen brigade gives advice to works canteens and hospital kitchens, teaches diet regulations and demonstrates how large kitchens are to be run.



MARK THE CONTRAST

SPORTS constitute a vital element in the daily life of the Germans. Millions of people from all walks of life in the Federal Republic respond to its call. Nearly 40 per cent of its youth, it has been estimated, belong to one sports club or the other. The country's 24 807 play grounds, 7 127 gymnasias and 1 703 swimming pools are therefore centres of humming activity which provide the primary impetus for German participation in the national and

international sport events. In fact the voluntary and free character of this sport movement along with numerous recreational centres play an important role behind outstanding sporting performance. Above the picture of Uchte is a picture of a swimming pool which was recently given a plastic roof by its small rural community. It is one of the many examples of local initiative. The one below it operates 10 changes. Can you find out the changes made?



IN SHORT

"Trust, friendship and the verification of common interests—these are the results of my trip."—Federal Chancellor Willy Brandt after his visit to the U.S.A.

Bismillah Khan, the Indian music virtuoso, gave a sahnai recital at Berlin's Institute of Comparative Music. The master captured the imagination of a big audience with the greatness of his art.

The Federal German Red Cross has donated nearly rupees two lakhs to provide relief for the earthquake victims in West Antolia, Turkey. It has also asked for increased international action in the matter.

A West German mountaineering team, led by the Munich physician Dr. Herrligkoffer, will make a bid to conquer the 26,640 ft. Nanga Parbat this summer. The 17-man team plans to scale the vertical Rupal Face and reach the summit by June.

With the acquisition of the first Boeing -747, Lufthansa will be the first non-American airline to operate the jumbo jet. The inaugural flight, with 15 stewardesses and 365 passengers, is to take place this month.

West Germany's imports from India during the last three years have shot up to Rs. 47.4 crores in 1969 (1967: Rs. 36.8 crores). At

the same time German exports to India declined from Rs. 159.1 crores to Rs. 99.7 crores in the year 1969.

Electronics and heavy machine industry will once again dominate the 1970 Hannover Fair. With an estimated participation of 5,300 national and international participants, it is expected to draw five lakh visitors.

An Indological exhibition, an appreciation of Indian culture and the arts through books and pictures, attracted many people in Lucknow recently. The exhibition was sponsored by the Indo-German Society.

During 1969, West Germany provided aid worth Rs. 177.8 crores to developing countries, according to the Ministry of Economic Cooperation. Most of this aid was channelled through multilateral development agencies.

Bonn, the birthplace of Ludwig van Beethoven, will have a series of concerts and exhibitions beginning next month to mark the 200th anniversary of the German composer.

A Ruhr factory will soon start commercial production of eatables from algae, a cheap and rich source of proteins and vitamins.

West Berlin's German Opera is currently on a six-week tour of Japan in connection

with Expo-70. It is giving selections from Brahms and Wagner in performances conducted by Lorin Maazel.

German orders for non-traditional Indian goods during the last 18 months have been estimated at rupees seven crores. Much of this credit goes to the Indo-German Export Promotion Project now in its third year of operation.

Munich's scientists have succeeded for the first time in using infra-red Laser beams for transmitting telephone conversations and music programmes from one end of the city to the other.

Soma, an Indian liquor prepared from herbs, has made a dent on the European market. Its first consignment, marked for Bonn, was released by the Mysore Minister, Mr. M. R. Murthy, in Bangalore recently.

A new electric bus, ideal for inter-city traffic, has been developed jointly by five West German firms. Free from exhaust fumes and noise, it will start operating in Koblenz in two months.

India's Ambassador to Bonn, Mr. Khub Chand, formally accepted the delivery of the first of eight diesel locomotives for the Indian Railways. The machines are being produced by the world-renowned en-

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gine-makers, HENSCHEL in Kassel.

Hamburg will be the second city in the Federal Republic to provide its doctors with a central inoculation index. Data processing machines will register dates and details of all vaccinations for every single citizen.

Construction of the largest sailing and water sports centre of the world is now under way in Kiel. Costing about Rs. 78 crores, the regatta centre will be ready when the Olympic flame is lighted in Munich in 1972.

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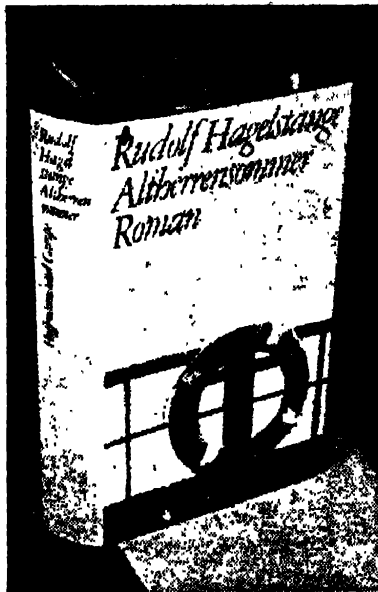
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GERMAN =NEWS=

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CHEERFULNESS and melancholy, detachment and involvement are the main characteristics of Rudolf Hagelstange's second novel "The Old Men's Summer". The locale of the book is initially an Italian Liner and later shifts to Asia.

Two Germans, a young reporter and an older author, meet on board a ship. They strike up a friendship and participate in a number of experiences. These two, through their observations together with the narrator, relate the story.

Both of them have self-chosen destinations which lead to the unexpected. Fate gives the young reporter a chance of making a fresh start in the Far East. For him the journey takes the form of an escape from the affectionate ties he has for an older woman—ties that ultimately frustrate his personality. A human and romantic experience, on the other hand, leads the older man to a young Burmese woman who succeeds in guiding his miserable existence towards the brief brightness of a summer day.

Writing with skeptical humour Hagelstange describes a host of characters and scenes. His two main figures move through far-flung places such as Bombay, Jakarta, the ancient Kingdom of Nepal, and Saigon. The reader meets fascinating types, skilfully etched by Hagelstange's pen, once again revealing his sensitive powers of observation.

Commenting on the author, Karl Krowlov says: "Seldom have I found such solidarity, equally obvious and convincing, among contemporaries. Naturally it is all connected with the personality of Rudolf Hagelstange. He is not only an important author of the present time, but with his natural frankness, also a very sympathetic human being."

Publisher: Hoffmann und Campe, Hamburg

HOMAGE TO INDIAN LEADERS

As has been remarked by many Indian observers, there is hardly a country in the world where Gandhi has been more revered than in the Federal Republic. This was borne out again during the recent Gandhi-Centenary Celebrations in which thousands of Germans over the length and breadth of the Federal Republic participated. It is no coincidence then, that the first steps of the new German Ambassador, on the very day on which he presented his credentials led him to Rajghat, to pay his personal respects to the Father of the Nation. The Ambassador also placed wreaths on the Samadhis of Nehru and Shastri in due reverence to these great and selfless leaders of Independent India.



Ambassador Guenter Diehl placing a wreath on Gandhi's Samadhi

FREEDOM OF THE PRESS

Speaking at the twentieth anniversary celebrations of the Union of Journalists of the Federal Republic in Frankfurt, the German President Dr. Gustav Heinemann stressed the fact that the freedom of opinion of every journalist is guaranteed by the German constitution. This freedom, the President said, also involved a duty, allowing the readers of reports and news stories etc. sufficient latitude to reach their own conclusions. He held the view that the problems arising from concentration of the Press should not be left to journalists alone to be solved. Freedom of the Press, according to the President, is not only a basic right, but also a basic duty of the constitution. He said "If mergers show signs of limiting the journalist's independence, it is the duty of parliament, the government and the supreme court to help the men of the press resolve any conflicts arising." It was impossible, President Heinemann said, for the press to rest on its laurels for the sake of convenience. Ways must be found of preserving journalistic independence in all circumstances.



Dr. Heinemann

He considered it insufficient to ensure diversity of the press with purely financial and administrative measures. The President stated decisively that no newspaper should ever be banned, for political reasons, or whatever. The President said: "I am against such attempts to interfere with the free conflict of opinion!" No doubt should be cast on the right of every citizen to remain well informed. In this, the President remarked, the people of the Federal Republic were well served by the abundance and achievements of the many media satisfying the needs of information and communication in West Germany.

Blueprint For The '70s

The new Germany of the '70s is already beginning to take shape. The immediate post-war decades of the predominantly Christian Democratic rule have come to an end and for the first time the Federal Republic has a socialist liberal cabinet. Under the motto "Continuity and Renewal" the new Brandt government has begun a series of far-reaching reforms touching all aspects of the nation's life. Listed below are some of the highlights of this "blueprint for the '70s" an important part of which concerns the intensification of Germany's assistance to developing countries.

FOREIGN POLICY

Enlargement of the Common Market.
Immediate start of negotiations for British entry.

Franco-German cooperation as a decisive factor in the future of Europe.

Continued reliance on NATO with a defence policy based on a defensive strategy.

Negotiations to try and reach an understanding with the Soviet Union.

Negotiations with all the other East European communist countries, including Eastern Germany, for a treaty on the mutual renunciation of force.

Talks with Poland and Czechoslovakia with the ultimate aim of full diplomatic relations.

Signature on the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty as soon as technical points raised by Bonn have been cleared.

INTER-GERMAN RELATIONS

Preservation of the unity of the German Nation.

Amelioration of the present rigid relationship between the two parts of Germany.

Acceptance of the existence of two German states but no international recognition of the G.D.R.

Negotiations with East Germany at the government level without discrimination on either side.

Attempts to achieve a modus vivendi as a first step towards cooperation.

DEVELOPMENT AID

Planned increase of 11 per cent annually in German government development aid.

Doubling of the German development experts and volunteers by the mid-seventies.

Re-allocation of funds becoming available from the repayment of previous capital aid for further development aid.

EDUCATION

An all-embracing plan for education "every level" to make democracy a reality.

Reforms include a long-term educational plan for the next 15-20 years.

Increased allocation of budgetary funds for education.

Modernization of the universities.

DEFENCE

Commission to carry out comprehensive and critical stock-taking of the German armed forces.

Exceptions and exemptions from military service to be reduced.

Re-examination of the present duration of basic military service arising from the above.

Introduction of modern management methods to rationalize procurement and technology in the Ministry of Defence.

ECONOMICS

Far-reaching economic plan following the revaluation of the D-mark in which the main aim will be stabilization without stagnation.

CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM

Appointment of a commission to prepare proposals for further development of Germany's federal structure.

JUSTICE

Continuation of the current programme of legal reform, including the criminal law and the marriage law.

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

Increased budgetary funds to promote information data processing and development of computer languages.

Stream-lining of political decisions on research priorities.

TRANSPORT

New 5-year-plan for the extension of the autobahn and the federal road network.

Introduction of a new highway code.

Plan for a high-speed (120 mph) transport system to form part of a bigger European rail-network.

LABOUR

Preparation of a new labour code clarifying present labour relations.

Preparation of a social code to meet modern requirements.



Federal Chancellor Willy Brandt

Study of further steps for employee participation in management.

TOWN PLANNING

New town planning law to reform land legislation and curb speculation in land.

Long-term programme of public-assisted housing projects.

SOCIAL WELFARE

Children's allowances to be raised next year.

Increased domestic help for working mothers.

Increased pensions for war veterans.

Review of the present health insurance by a committee of experts with a view to modernise health legislation.

MONOPOLIES

Monopoly and anti-cartel legislation to be modernized.

Control of mergers will apply to the Press.

Preparation of Press legislation and steps to ensure that TV is developed in the public interest.

FRANCHISE

Lowering of the voting age from 21 to 18 and from 25 to 21 for membership of national or state legislatures.



Arrival of Ambassador Guenter Diehl at Rashtrapati Bhavan

Presentation Of Credentials

A dignified and colourful ceremony marked the introduction of the new German Ambassador Guenter Diehl to the President of India signifying the formal beginning of his duties in this country.

It was a beautiful morning on Saturday, April 18, when—in accordance with India's tradition of hospitality—a cavalcade of cars led by the Indian Chief of Protocol arrived at the German Embassy to conduct the Ambassador-designate and his entourage to Rashtrapati Bhavan. As the cars reached the main gate of the President's Estate, they were joined by a magnificent contingent of flag-bearing mounted guards, who escorted the convoy to the saluting base. There the Guard of Honour gave the national salute and bands struck up the national anthems of Germany and India. After inspecting the guard of honour, the Ambassador was conducted into the main building of Rashtrapati Bhavan, where fanfares greeted his arrival. Finally in slow procession, the Ambassador followed by his staff and members of the Ministry of External Affairs entered the stately Ashoka Hall, where the President of India,

attended by 6 splendidly attired Sowars of his Personal Bodyguard, was awaiting them. There followed the brief but solemn core of the ceremony as it is known all over the world: The Ambassador-designate addressed the President with a short speech and handed over to him the Letter of Credence from his government. The President, accept-



Bodyguard escort for Ambassador Guenter Diehl

ing the letter, read it and replied to the Ambassador's speech. A handshake confirmed the agreement. Thereafter President Giri and Ambassador Diehl retired for a private exchange of views to the President's study. A reception in the "Yellow



The procession moving towards Ashoka Hall



*The Ambassador being requested to inspect the
Guard of Honour*

Drawing Room" of Rashtrapati Bhavan concluded the memorable day, signifying both the continuity and the renewal of the firm bonds of friendship and cooperation between India and Germany.

For the Germans present at the function it was a day which will be remembered for a long time to come. There is something in the beauty, and grace of the ceremony at Rashtrapati Bhavan, the colour of the orient and a touch of the splendour of a bygone age which does not fail to touch the heart of any down to earth German—perhaps because he misses it.

Ambassador Guenter Diehl, in his address to the President, recalled the deep historic roots of Indo-German relations, especially in the intellectual and cultural spheres, the latest expression of which were the recent Gandhi Centenary celebrations in the Federal Republic. He spoke about the close economic ties, which already date back to more than a hundred years but which, after independence, have



*Ambassador Diehl handing over the German President's
letter of Credence to President Giri*

blossomed forth in an increasingly productive partnership for progress. The Ambassador mentioned the fact that, by the size of their populations, both India and the Federal Republic of Germany are the largest democracies in their respective continents, sharing common ideals and problems. He reiterated

the words of Foreign Minister Scheel, who during his recent visit to New Delhi had praised the moderating voice with which the Indian Government speaks to Asia and the world.

"It is an honour for me but also my good fortune, to be my country's representative to a nation with whom the Germans feel so closely associated politically, economically and culturally," the Ambassador concluded.

President Giri said in his reply :

"The love of learning and scholarship of the German people, no less than their penchant for industry, have enjoyed a high reputation in India; and the German tradition in such diverse fields as philosophy, science and music has been a

(Continued on page 6)



*President Giri engaged in a conversation with Mrs. Diehl and the
German Ambassador*

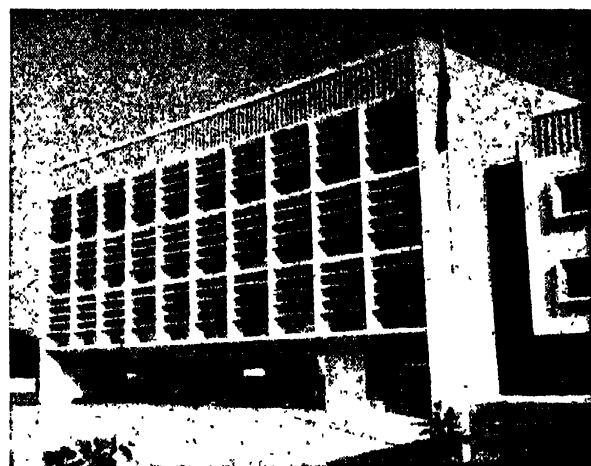


A gallant guard seeing off the visitors

(Continued from page 5)

watchword for our intelligentsia. The succession of Indologists that Germany counts among her scholars is a witness to the deep mutual interest and regard that bind our two countries.

our independence have spurred our people to the challenging task of building up a modern India where all her sons and daughters can hope for a better life. German cooperation, assistance and know-how has played a notable part in our progress in



*6 Shantipath, Chankyapuri, New Delhi
Official seat of the German Ambassador*

"Nearer our times and problems the growing cooperation between our two countries especially in the economic and commercial fields, is a source of satisfaction to us. The wide vistas opened as a result of

this task. It is our sincere wish that the developing cooperation between our two countries will be deepened and strengthened to our mutual benefit.

"Mr. Ambassador you spoke of the difficult days of reconstruction after World War II. We have nothing but deep admiration for the fortitude and devotion to duty which the people of your country brought to bear to those tasks with such signal success. And today we are happy to find that your Government has engaged itself with her Eastern neighbours in a series of negotiations with the object of achieving detente and lessening of tensions in the heart of Europe. All those who set store by the value of reconciliation will follow the course of these trends with the deepest interest."



The official guests from the Ministry of External Affairs and the German Embassy witnessing the ceremony

IN NEW DELHI

BERLIN OPERA BALLET

"Delhi has known many Hamlets. This time it was Tatjana Gsovsky's choreographical version of the Prince of Denmark, rendered by the Berlin Opera Ballet, and a resounding success it was."—The Statesman

"Delhi's balletomanes had a taste of what a full-fledged ballet can mean with the first performance of the young Berlin Opera Ballet troupe."—Indian Express

THE acclaim with which the Capital's press greeted the two performances by the Berlin Opera Ballet troupe in New Delhi places them in a category that can be described as out of the ordinary run. The varied programmes the ensemble presented each day came to the average theatre-goer as a rare experience of sight and sound.

Tatjana Gsovsky's version of Hamlet, the chief attraction of the first day's programme, turned out to be a sensitively interpreted piece in choreography. Klaus Beelitz in the main role and Didi Carli as Ophelia, admirably supported by the rest of the cast, established an immediate rapport with the audience both in terms



Monika Radamm and Maximo Baria in the Peasant Dance; (left) Karin Jahne and Roberto Dimitrievitch in the 1st Movement of "Symphony in C"

of dance and acting. While Beelitz seemed to be born for the role of the Prince, the prima ballerina gave to her part an endearing quality. This was especially so in the death scene which she was able to vest with a haunting spirit.

In Georges Bizet's "Symphony in C" and the rendering of Bach's "Concerto in F Major," it was Roberto Dimitrievitch who stole the show for the rest of the evening.

The second day's performance of the Berlin Opera Ballet, comprised, among other things, popular pieces from "Giselle," "Don Quixote," and "Rashomon"—all shining like gems in a cameo. The crowning piece of the evening was "Labyrinth of the Truth," a piece from the Japanese classic moulded into ballet form. The musical score found

eloquent echos in Tatjana Gsovsky's choreography. The peasant dance from "Giselle", featuring the delightful Monika Radamm, shone out with its charming pas de deux. Silvia Kesselheim and Klaus Beelitz made another remarkable pair in "Don Quixote"—a number known for its grand pas de deux.

All together, the Berlin Opera Ballet's performances gave to the theatre goer a treasure trove of ballet memories a few of which will continue to linger in his mind for quite some time.



A sectional view of the cosmopolitan gathering that lustily applauded the performance of the Berlin Opera Ballet in New Delhi



A pirouette executed by one of the ballerinas



German Ambassador Guenter Diehl (left) congratulating R. Dimitrievitch and other dancers (right). G. Reinholm, the leader of the troupe, is in the centre



Mrs. von Rummel, Dr. Vetter and Prima Ballerina Didi Carl

A MEMORABLE RECEPTION

Berlin Ballet Troupe Honoured

AFTER bowing to continuous ovations from the lovers of the western classical ballet that marked the conclusion of a two-day memorable performance at the Mavalankar Auditorium in New Delhi, the members of the Berlin Opera Ballet attended a reception given in their honour

by Dr. Friedrich von Rummel, Cultural Counsellor of the German Embassy in New Delhi. The troupe which had made a brief stopover in the Indian Capital was on its way back from a six-week tour of Japan where it had given a number of performances before appreciative audiences

including a much applauded one during the inaugural function of Expo-70 at Osaka. The reception at Dr. von Rummel's residence afforded the members of the German ballet troupe a welcome opportunity to meet various artistes and representatives of different social and cultural organisations in Delhi. Contacts at the personal level and away from the theatre wings, reminiscences and interchange of views on ballet both in its western and Indian forms made the get-together a memorable event.



Dr. F. von Rummel, Mrs. Diehl, wife of the German Ambassador, and Rudolf Holz in an intimate chat



Another view of the members of the troupe in a get-together with some of the distinguished guests

Blast Furnace II for Career And Ambition ●



Mr. V. K. Ghai, an Indian engineer at a foundry in Salzgitter (centre), is presently acquainting himself with all the aspects of metallurgy. Friendly chats with his German colleagues, who are well versed in the trade, also add to his knowledge

"THE heat bothers me less for I am used to high temperatures at home," says the 24-year old Vinod Kumar Ghai who works at Blast No. II in a foundry at Salzgitter-Lebenstedt in Lower Saxony's ore region. With that casual remark Mr. Ghai laughs away the advantage he has over his German colleagues. Otherwise, this likeable young Indian is no different from his local associates at work. Like them the young Indian engineer is eager to widen his knowledge and experience in the manufacture of iron and steel. And the industrial town of Salzgitter seems to be the very place where people like him can realise their ambitions.

Back home, after graduating in metallurgy at the Benaras Hindu University, the youthful Mr. Ghai decided to go abroad to acquire the prerequisites of a career in life. Already at the Benaras University he had made contacts with the International Association for The Exchange of Students for Technical Experience. With its assistance and a travel loan from the government he made a bee-line to Germany immediately after his examination was over.

"The Federal Republic of Germany is the proper place for further studies,"

says Mr. Ghai justifying his choice, for "as the history of metallurgy in the past 20 years has shown West Germany is one of the leading countries in the world in this sphere." And to make the best use of the opportunity he is not only completing his knowledge in theory and practice, but is also writing articles for various technical magazines in India. This leaves him with little time for enjoyment. Nevertheless his only relaxation

lies in the German beer, a typically German habit he has picked up during his stay abroad. "After a strenuous day at the blast furnace," he admits, "it tastes especially good."

After completing his training Mr. Ghai wants to go in for higher research, or work for a major industrial firm. But before that he would like

to spend a few months more in West Germany which he likes so much though he still encounters some language difficulties. Once a week he attends a course in German to overcome this handicap. And once that is done, it will give him a proper insight into metallurgy which will finally take him a step nearer his goal. That is : to play his role in India's technological progress as a metallurgist.



Preparing for the next run-off at the Salzgitter blast furnace is part of the programme Mr. Ghai must acquaint himself with



A group photograph of the Coordination Committee members of the Nilgiri Indo-German Agricultural Project shows: (From left) Mr. T. Jevadev, I.F.S.; Anna R. George, I.A.S.; Dr. Sathiyani Mathu, Tamil Nadu Minister for Agriculture, Mr. A.S. Ahluwalia, I.A.S.; Mr. R. Pasupathy, I.A.S.; Mr. S.I.H. Naqvi, Dr. G. Venkatachalam; Mr. K. Bhojan, M.L.A.; Mr. M.K. Nanya Gowder, M.P., and Mr. S.K. Joghee Gowder, (Second Row): Mr. A.R. Bhaskaran; Dr. Wolpers, Dr. U. Baerwald, Acting Project Leader; Dr. G. Schmiedel, the German Agricultural Attache; Dr. Bindseil, German Consul, Madras; Mr. N. Hari Bhaskar, I.A.S.; Dr. Ratna Sabapathy; Dr. U.S. Aswathnayan; Mr. Ramachandar, I.A.S.; Dr. Rama Krishnan; Mr. S.M. Sulaiman; Mr. K.M.P. Nambisan and Mr. P. Vasudeva Menon

THE NILGIRI AGRICULTURAL PROJECT STRESS ON CROP ROTATION

A rotationary pattern of cropping, comprising hill vegetables, strawberry and flowers, is to replace the present mono-cropping of potatoes in the Nilgiri Hills of the South according to a programme finalised by the Indo-German Nilgiris Development Project. The programme, evolved on the basis of demonstration and research conducted in the project area by the German agricultural experts, was agreed upon at a meeting of the Coordination Committee at Ootacamund which was presided over by Mrs. Sathiyani Mathu, the Tamil Nadu Minister for Agriculture and Harijan Welfare.

Dr. U. Baerwald, the acting Project Leader, disclosed that the new programme would greatly benefit the Nilgiri farmer. The new blight-resistant potato variety, he revealed, would yield 25 tons of potato and fetch the farmer Rs. 2,000 per hectare. This income could further be augmented if he grew vegetables, strawberry and flowers instead of the three season potato crop. Growing potato season after season, he believed, led to a late fungus in the crop. Though this could be eradicated by chemical and biological measures, it nevertheless depleted the soil of rich properties. In his opinion the way out lay in the new programme. On the rainfed land he advised growing

of green fodder to increase the milk yield. Approving the new programme, the Coordination Committee, consisting of Indian and German experts, felt that the new strategy will spell further progress and prosperity for the Nilgiri farmer.



Dr. U. Baerwald (left) welcoming Dr. Sathiyani Mathu, Agriculture Minister, Tamil Nadu



The new potato to be introduced to Nilgiri farmers being shown to the Minister

POPULAR OPINION ON INDO - GERMAN ECONOMIC COLLABORATION

What is the popular opinion on West German participation in India's economic development? The question posed to a number of people in all walks of life all over the country, brought in replies, which are both brief and explicit.

★

"Working under the slogan of "Peace, Progress, Partnership" Germany has played an important role in vitally aiding India for building up large scale projects like Rourkela, Mandi, IIT Madras, the lignite industrial complex at Neyveli and the NGEF at Bangalore."

Satpal Singh Gulati, Jabalpur.

★

"The Federal Republic of Germany has made enormous contributions to India's economic development. The Rourkela Steel Plant is on the priority list of the German Development Aid. A multitude of Indian projects have been promoted due to the German loans."

Arabind Gupta, Allahabad.

★

"The Indo-German economic and technical cooperation has brought about more prosperity to the people. The expansion of India's industry has provided new jobs and has thus raised the standards of living of the people."

Md. Esrail Biswas, Jashakati.

★

"With more than 400 Indo-German collaboration projects in the country, Indian products are being rapidly exported. I congratulate A.E.G. Germany for making it possible to export electric motors to the tune of rupees one crore. I wish West Germany should continue to lend support to our efforts for more exports and production of sophisticated equipment, especially engineering and machine tools."

R. Sankaran, Mysore.

Stephan Lackner

From life

ABOUT the middle of the nineteenth century Vitzlar was a peaceful little town, backward and complacent. In those days five or six families, whose names still predominate in the municipal archives and in the cemetery, constituted an upper class of well-to-do citizens; and Sylvia belonged to it. Miss Sylvie Nettelboom, a smart, neat figure in a bell-shaped crinoline, carrying a parasol, crossed the Town Hall Square on her way to church. Three paces behind her walked her governess, her prayer-book held by hands in gloves yellow with age. A young man, half hidden by the Roland Monument, was watching their progress with darkly glowing, melancholy eyes. In his effort to keep Sylvie in view, his head of untidy curls leaned out on one side of the Monument. Was he a student, an artist? Sylvie decided that she was annoyed. Actually she felt flattered. She had already noticed the darkly glowing eyes more than once on her way to the grocer's or on her walks up Rose Hill. Was the stranger following her? Perhaps the police should be...? No, the lanky youth seemed to be harmless enough. His frayed blue velvet jacket showed that he was poor, so poor that no notice need be taken of him. In the shade of the church porch Sylvie closed her parasol with a snap, as if to signify that she was banishing the darkly glowing eyes from her mind. Balthasar Zurbrugg sensed the contempt she had scarcely shown and found it unjustified.

He was a sculptor with a lively imagination, a real romantic and full of life. The marble and plaster of classical art were too dull for him; he wanted to produce statues in bright colours. Even when he was a student at Düsseldorf Academy he had made a few wax figures in natural colours and so lifelike that the public thought they were alive and the professors that they violated the standards of good taste. A young critic called them waxwork dolls. Young Balthasar left the Academy sorely offended.

The mail coach from the Rhine to Berlin stopped at Vitzlar. Balthasar

got out to stamp his feet for a minute and saw pretty Sylvie tripping past. A change of horses turned out to be a change of destiny.

Having discovered where she lived, he rented an attic looking on to the back of her family's big house. His skylight enabled him to look into her room without her seeing him. He used to hear Sylvie singing to herself; her soprano, delicate as a forget-me-not, enchanted him. He made up his mind to portray her so naturally that people would think they heard her fresh voice coming from the statue.

He made his statue out of wax and remnants of cloth he had wheedled out of a milliner. Her complexion had the delicate colour of rose petals. He worked in a trance, without stopping to criticize his work and without troubling to think whether or not it was art. Details such as the improvised costume, hastily pinned and pasted together, probably could not be called natural, but the overall impression was such that the spectator was startled and had to look twice before he was convinced that the figure was not alive. He watched Sylvie leaning out of her window eating an apple. She was enjoying the sun as she blinked up at it. The core of the apple fell out of her hands to the ground. At night Balthasar slipped down to fetch the core of the apple which her lips had touched. As he associated the faint, sweet smell of the apple with her person, he pushed the core into the cavity of the wax head.

A week later he noticed that she was weeping bitterly in her room. Her mother came in and spoke kindly to



her. The next day he heard her father's harsh voice scolding throughout the house, angry steps resounded from passages and stairs. Sylvie shut herself up in her room and sobbed inconsolably. Someone knocked at the door, at last she opened it and a solid, elegantly dressed man came into her room and spoke to her, now seriously, now affectionately. At last she nodded and the man pressed a kiss on her forehead. At the grocer's Balthasar learned that Sylvie was going to marry Ernst von Gerlach, the banker. On her way to church on the Sunday Sylvie saw the young stranger standing bareheaded at the Roland Monument. He bowed stiffly to her; she was so confused that she nodded involuntarily. He accosted her on the way home and said: "I'm an artist. I've done a likeness of you. Before I go away, I'd like to show you my work — you'd give me so much pleasure — you'd make me so very happy—"

She hurried to the door of her house without looking at him. He kept pressing her: "I live behind your house — give me but ten minutes of your time, just glance at my work. If you don't like it I'll leave you in

(Continued on page 12)

STEPHAN LACKNER: FROM LIFE

peace for ever." Her eyes were full of confusion and fright and he noticed that Herr von Gerlach was approaching them from the other side of the street. "What's the meaning of this?" the banker called out. "Are you pestering my fiancée on the street?"

"Don't bother, Ernst — only a poor artist, he must be a bit crazy—"

"Get out!", the banker shouted and tried to push Balthasar away. The artist now grew angry: "Your fiancée won't be happy with you. She always cries half the night—"

"And how do you know that?" Herr von Gerlach panted, his black-gloved hand slapping Balthasar's face right and left. Suddenly the artist was very quiet. "I demand satisfaction!" he said. "My name is Balthasar Zurbrugg. Choose your weapon, foils or swords, just as you like".

"Swords!" was Gerlach's curt reply. Balthasar was quite a good swordsman. But when at dawn he found himself in a clearing in the town forest confronted by a wiry opponent with a face like a whippet, full of scorn, he knew after a few thrusts that he couldn't win here and he limited himself to parrying the other's thrusts. For some time Gerlach seemed to be playing with him, but then he lunged recklessly and hit out right and left just as he had boxed his opponent's ears. Balthasar's cheek and nose were slit open; since the blood spurting out of the wounds prevented him from seeing anything, the duel was brought to an end. The doctor bandaged Balthasar while Gerlach bowed with a sneering smile and rode off on his black horse.

Balthasar was so horribly disfigured that he shrank from showing himself to Sylvie again. As soon as his wounds were more or less healed, he packed his belongings, kissed the wax doll and locked the door of his attic. Telling the landlady that he would come back, he paid his rent for some time in advance. Then he turned his back on Vitzlar.

He went to America. His bizarre appearance due to his deeply scarred face contributed as much to his fame as did his art. His illustrations to Poe's "Tales of Mystery" are still admired today. His terra-cotta bust of President Tyler hangs in White House. He affected eccentric manners in order to mask his melancholy. Twenty years

later he went back to Europe, now very rich and distinguished-looking.

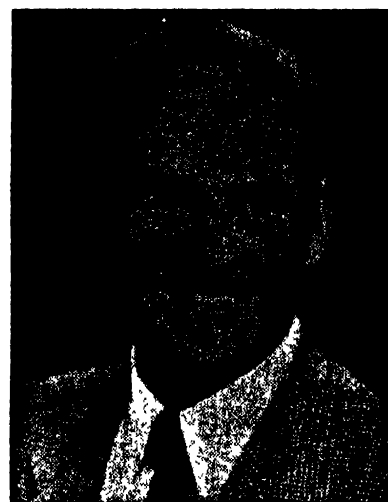
Vitzlar had meantime become accessible by rail. Otherwise little seemed to have changed. The marketplace with the Roland Monument was still surrounded by steep-roofed medieval houses. And the mansion where Sylvie Nettelboom had lived presented the same imposing front as of old. Balthasar took two turnings and rang the bell of the house where he had lodged. And the same landlady actually opened the door. At first she did not recognise the fur-coated gentleman with the many scars in his face and the flowing beard sported by artists; but when Balthasar gave his name, she eagerly assured him that his attic had never been opened once. She immediately fetched the key and gave it to him. She was obviously glad to see him again. He gave her a few gold coins. Glancing at his silk tie and his diamond rings she asked if he was really going to live in his old room again.

"I left a few of my early works here and I should like to see them again", he explained. He asked about Sylvie and her family and got the following report.

Sylvie's marriage to Ernst von Gerlach had turned out as unhappy as if it were the price she had to pay for her completely happy youth. A pretty, gay girl, rich and from one of the best families, she had nevertheless not been able to find happiness. Her husband had tormented her with his tantrums of jealousy, had locked her in and, according to rumour, had maltreated her. For years she longed in vain for children. When at last she was pregnant, everyone thought the marriage would now be happier, but her baby died after three days. Thereafter Gerlach had begun to drink and often showed signs of incipient insanity. For nights at a time he had frequented taverns and houses of ill fame. After one such escapade about six months previously he had not found his wife in the house when he got home.

Nobody knew where Sylvie had gone. A week before, a woman's body had been pulled out of the duck pond, but it had been in an advanced state of decomposition and Ernst refused to believe that it was his wife. Since then he had been living a hermit's life in the room she had occupied as a girl.

The Author



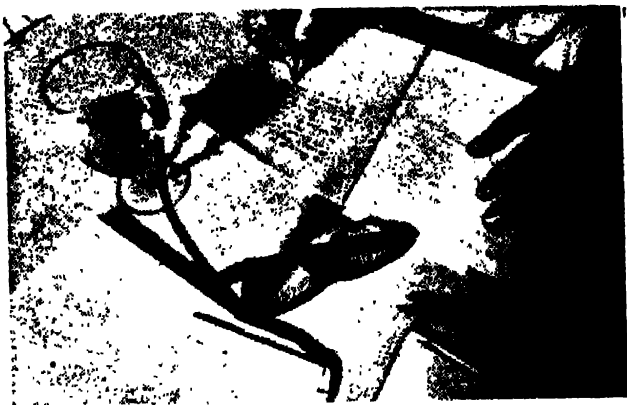
Stephan Lackner was born in Paris in 1910. He has been living in California since 1939. His books were published in Zürich, Vienna, New York and Berlin. His best known works are "In letzter Instanz," a play, "Jan Helmatlos," "Gruss von Unterwegs," and "Der Mensch ist kein Haustier." The last-named book was illustrated by Max Beckmann, a friend of Lackner for the last seventeen years. Between 1933 and 1950 Lackner bought no fewer than 35 of Beckmann's oil paintings. In 1967 he published memories of the great artist in "Ich erinnere mich gut an Max Beckmann," with hitherto unknown letters from Beckmann which gave the book a special interest.

In order to get more information Balthasar called on Sylvie's governess, who was now living with her grandchildren. The old lady immediately recognized Balthasar's glowing dark eyes and told him how Sylvie and she, half afraid and half fascinated, had seen him on their way to church as he cowered behind the Roland Monument to watch them.

"I had scarcely the impression that Fräulein Sylvie took any notice of me."

"On the contrary, my dear sir. If you hadn't been so wild — if you had been — well, more normal in your approach! When you had been so disfigured in the duel — pardon me, the scars now look interesting, almost distinguished — after the duel Miss

(Continued on page 14)



Still-life on the author's desk

GERMAN AUTHOR

RUDOLF HAGELSTANGE

RUDOLF Hagelstange, the winner of the 1952 German Critics Prize, is one of those distinguished writers who dominate the German literary scene with as equal a felicity in poetry, essays, and novels as in journalistic writings. Born on January 14, 1912, he studied philology and sports at the Berlin University and took to writing exclusively since 1946. In 1955 he received an award from the Schiller Foundation. He has travelled extensively and has visited India twice.

Reminiscing on his career Hagelstange writes: "As a Capricornian, I have hopped about a great deal in my life—on the sports field, on the small dance floor, and the bigger one, that is, the world. All this had started when I was 21 when I travelled through the Balkans and returned after nine months—much to the alarm of my parents who always lived at one place. Luckily, I had to travel less during the War than others and bloodlessly too. Later on I travelled extensively, both on my own as well as on invitation....In my earlier years I had two ambitions, to participate in the Olympic Games and to become a good poet. Since I had enough leisure for my



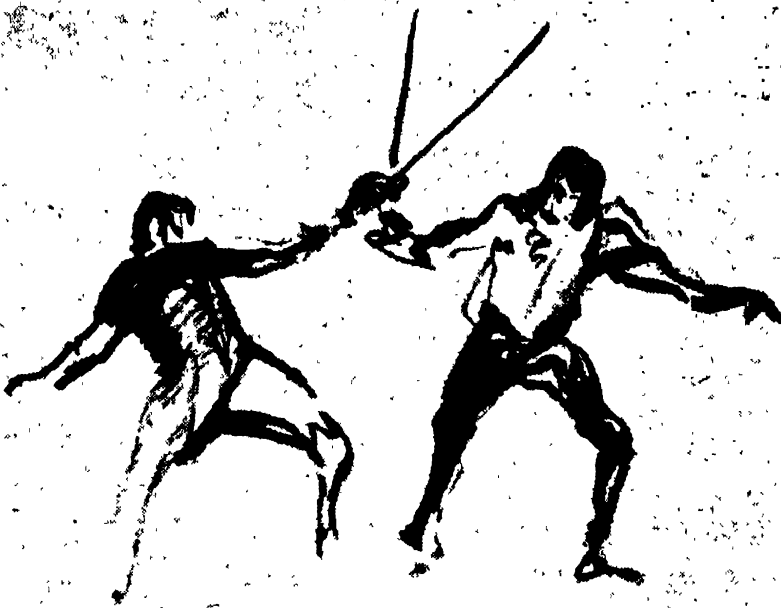
Rudolf Hagelstange, the distinguished German author and journalist, who won the German Critics Prize for his novel "Ballad On The Suppressed Life" in 1951



The contemporary German author, Rudolf Hagelstange (right), with the former President Dr. S. Radhakrishnan at a literary meet in New Delhi

literary activities I made efforts to jump high into the air and to train for the 1940 Helsinki Games—a dream which became illusory due to the War....Besides competitive sports, I always preferred the collapsible boat which twice carried me down the Danube....The Lake Constance attracts me now and then for boating and swimming. With four growing children, I have never felt the shortage of partners."

Commenting on his literary efforts, the German author says: "Earlier, I took people seriously and they paid me back in the same coin. Today, many people are offended by the fact that I smile at them. The lack of a touch of humour has spread right up to the highest circle. Perhaps we have nothing to laugh over in the present century."



STEPHAN LACKNER: FROM LIFE

Sylvie used to complain and sigh : if he would only come, if he would only ask for my hand now, I'd give him proof that I could love him in spite of his disfigurement."

"She said that?"

"Often. Right to the wedding day. But you had gone away. Everything might have turned out differently if you had only called on us just once again—And now the poor child is dead."

"Are you so sure?"

The governess brought out a piece of jewelry that had been found on the drowned woman. "I gave her this brooch myself. For her tenth birthday. At that time her life was like a bright morning that heralds a fine day."

When Balthasar was passing the Nettelboom's house on his way home, the front door unexpectedly flew open. An extraordinary figure with an emaciated face like a whippet's rushed out. Holding a pistol in his hand Ernst von Gerlach confronted the artist. "Don't imagine you can escape from me, Herr Zurrugg! I know quite well that you have stolen my wife!"

"Don't be ridiculous", the other replied in a superior tone of voice. "Your wife is dead. Both of us must make the best of it. It's too sad a matter for jest." Gerlach waved his

pistol in Balthasar's face. "I know where my wife is: in your attic. Slaters mending the roof this morning saw into your attic — Take me there this minute, or I'll shoot you dead and take the key myself."

Balthasar shrugged his shoulders. "You're making a ghastly mistake. But if you won't believe me when I say that Sylvie isn't in my room—all right. Follow me."

They hurried up the creaking old stair and Balthasar had to use force to turn the key in the rusty lock.

The attic was grey with spiders' webs and dust. But the wax figure was standing just as it had stood twenty years before. The cheeks still had the delicate shimmer of rose petals. Didn't the lips move?

Gerlach fell on the figure: "Sylvie! My Sylvie!" He stroked the face, then the wax head fell apart, two rats rushed squealing out of the skull. The statue collapsed in a heap of rags, wire and lumps of wax.

Ernst von Gerlach ended his days in a lunatic asylum. Balthasar Zurrugg travelled far and wide all over the globe. Never again did he attempt a figure from life.

Translated by : Margaret D. Howie
Courtesy : "Scale International"

Letters To The Editor

Dear Editor,

As a regular reader of your magazine, I must say that the "German News" serves as a vital link between the Indian and West German people.

"The Germans in Percentage", an article on the German habits in terms of statistics ("German News" February 15), was particularly revealing and fascinating at the same time. However, I feel that it could give more of sports news and humorous strips. I do hope that it will keep up this excellent standard throughout.

K.R.E.C.
Srinivasagar, Surathkal.

Uday Shankar

Dear Editor,

I was only too pleased to receive your wonderful magazine and to look afresh at the questions and answers on the EEC and the card with the Gandhi stamp. I will always remain thirsty to know much about the land of Goethe and Schiller and of Beethoven and Martin Luther. I am very closely observing the emergence and development of the New Germany.

237, Civil Lines,
Azamgarh, U.P.

J. Adolf Chris. Broadway

Dear Editor,

All the members of our family regard the "German News" as an honourable guest who visits our home once a fortnight. Everytime it is a source of new information, especially since you made it all the more interesting.

What is more, one comes to know about certain activities which bring out the working of democratic countries into a greater relief. Besides this, it conveys to us a correct picture of the German people's concern for India's welfare and development in various spheres. In fact, it acts as a bridge of friendship between the persons of the two nations.

24-ARP Motiakhani,
Pahar Ganj, New Delhi-1

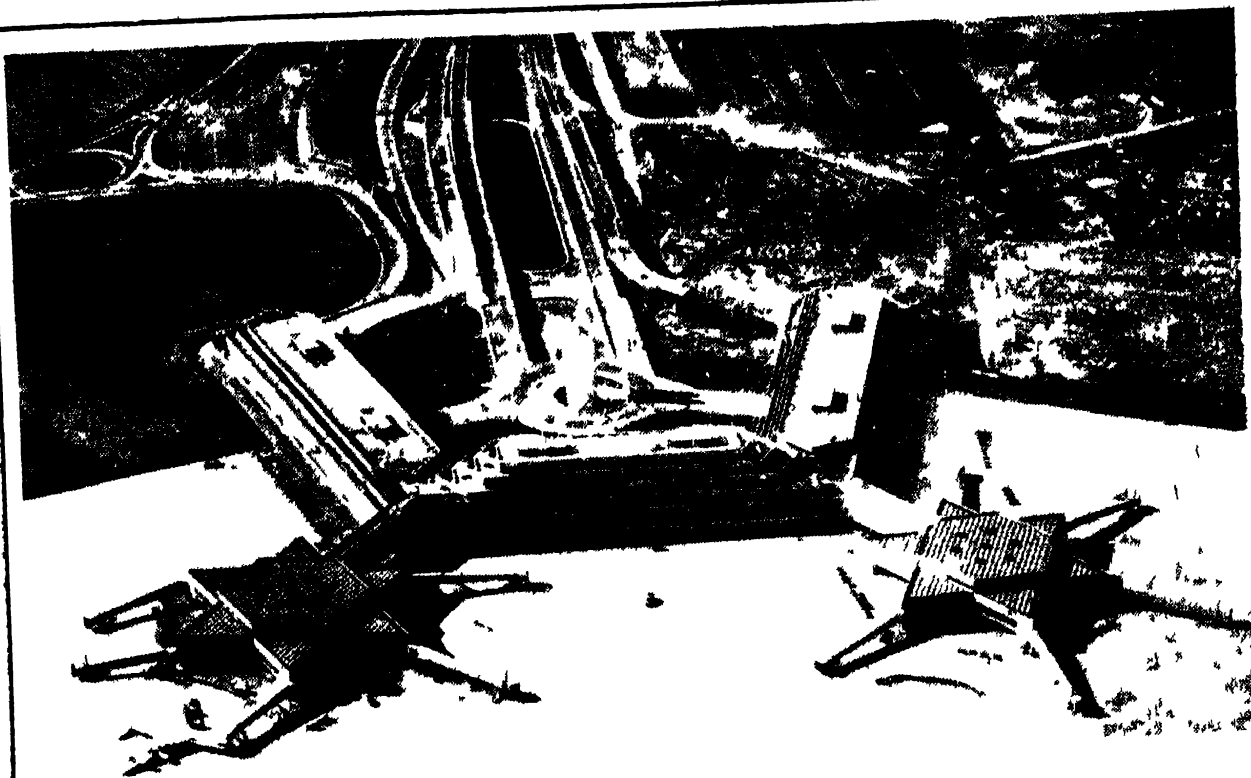
Anil K. Duggal

Dear Editor,

None can withhold a tribute of praise from the "German News" for its contents and layout. It provides a rich and varied fare to its readers. The pictures are excellent and the front page really fascinating.

A-16, Fourth Cross St.
Shastri Nagar, Madras.

K. Ramachandran



MARK THE CONTRAST

THE Federal President Dr. Gustav Heinemann recently opened the Cologne Bonn drive in airport in a bid to keep pace with the age of jumbo jets. Latest in architectural design and built at a cost of Rs. 53.20 crores, the remodelled airport is situated at the conjunction of modern highways and is fog-free all the year round. The passengers will now be able to cut down a great deal in time and effort between the

parking of his car and reaching the plane parked at either of the five tips of the star-shaped terminal. With its two more terminals and mobile telescopic bridges, the renovated airport can now handle double the number of air passengers than it did before. The picture above gives a bird's-eye view of the new drive in airport of the jet era while the one below incorporates 13 changes. Can you locate the changes made?



IN SHORT

"The applause in Erfurt (with which Chancellor Brandt was greeted on his arrival in the East German town) speaks for itself and is proof that after 25 years of being divided, Germans still feel as one people". (Opposition leader Dr. Barzel in the German Parliament)

During a recent speech before businessmen and economists in Frankfurt, Dr. Hermann Abs, who headed the German Economic experts team to India in January, praised India's progress in agriculture, which would lead to self-sufficiency in the near future.

A seven-member delegation of the State Trading Corporation of India is touring the Federal Republic of Germany to select a suitable location for the opening of a branch office in West Germany. ("Hindustan Times")

The Hannover Fair, one of the world's largest industrial trade shows, opened its gates on April 24. Five lakh visitors are expected to the mammoth fair, which will be attended by 5500 firms from more than 30 countries, including India.

Canada and the Federal Republic of Germany propose to cooperate in research and development of a wide range of projects from oceanography to space technology. This was stated by the German Minister for Education and Science after a meeting

with the Canadian Foreign Minister.

Some five-and-a-half million people have visited Bonn's House of Parliament during the last 20 years, making it one of the nation's major tourist attractions.

According to the Mysore Minister for Industries, Mr. B. Rajasekhara Moorthy, the German-aided Bhadravati Steel Works, which has recently been converted into an alloy steel plant, is expected to earn profits from next year onwards.

The scholarly German language monthly "Aus-senpolitik" is now being published in English also, under the title "German Foreign Affairs Review."

Over 1000 hostesses between the ages of 19 and 30—selected both with a view to capability and looks—will be on hand during the 1972 Munich Olympics to help visitors to find their way around.

10 Indian listeners of the "Deutsche Welle", West Germany's Overseas Broadcasting Service, are the lucky winners of a transistor radio in an essay competition under the title: "My views on Germany and the Germans".

Plans are being drawn up by engineers of the German Federal Railways to build a 750-mile network of express-trains with an envisaged travelling speed of 125 mph. The engines of the trains will be power-

ed by electricity or gas-turbines.

15 inmates of the Hannover State Prison participated in a unique "seminar cum excursion" organised as a novel social experiment. The modern prison also takes its inmates on guided tours to museums, swimming lessons and other "out-door" activities.

Germany and other West European countries are actively engaged in talks with the American National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) regarding a possible co-operation in the Agency's Post-Apollo Space Programme.

BASF India, a joint Indo-German venture in the chemical sector has received export orders totalling Rupees 1.4 million for an item it started producing less than a year ago.

There are 32 lady-M.P.s in the German Parliament. Two of them are members of the government, one as minister and the other in the rank of secretary of state.

Economic negotiations began in Bonn between delegations of the Federal Republic and Hungary. The aim of the negotiations is to conclude a long-term agreement on trade and scientific cooperation.

In the Federal Republic of Germany there are some 14,500 journalists working for the different

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news media. 6900 are with the newspapers, 2800 with radio and TV, 2500 in Public Relations and 2300 work for magazines.

If Bonn's Defence Minister Helmut Schmidt has his way, Soviet Officers will soon be allowed to observe the manoeuvres of the Bundeswehr (the Federal Armed Forces). The Defence Minister plans to invite the Soviet Military to enable them to see for themselves the defensive character of the Bundeswehr.

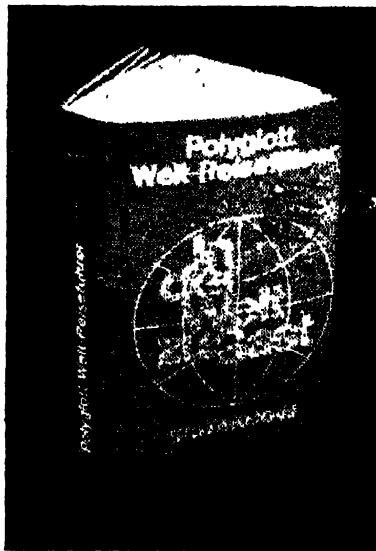
As a result of the German Indian export promotion project and the recent visit of the Abs-Delegation to India, the interest of West German companies in supplies of engineering goods from India seems to have considerably increased, writes the "Amrita Bazar Patrika".

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GERMAN
NEWS=





ON foreign travel alone, West Germans spend nearly a thousand million marks a year which reportedly provides the main spurt to the current boom in world tourism. In fact, some tourism experts place their travel mindedness second to the Americans. That is why cities like Berlin, Stuttgart, and Hamburg come as easy venues for tourist promotion conferences every year. And that also explains why most West Germans fall easily for literature on tourism.

"As A Guest In The World," a guide-book for intending tourists, caters to the travel consciousness of the average West German. Indeed its expert compilation of travel tips, and notes on geography, history, socio-economic conditions and places of tourist interest on 100 countries from the world's five continents places the book above other publications mostly dealing with a country individually. In fact, the main advantage of this Polyglott publication lies in the authoritative and comprehensive treatment it gives to every country in a handy volume that saves the tourist from running after individual brochures every time he goes abroad. Its 600 pages are a storehouse of information in which any tourist will find delight.

India, which dominates the imagination of the average German as a dream-land, particularly gets a deft handling at the hands of the editors. The compact section on India not only provides a racy comment on the Indian way of life but also gives out vital information on places of tourist interest. Attractive colour pictures of the Indian landscape and sketches are bound to attract many a visitor. As such, it will go some way to give a further fillip to Indo-German understanding.

Publisher: Polyglott Verlag, Cologne

CONSTITUTION DAY

The 23rd of May is Constitution Day in the Federal Republic. 21 years ago on that day, the Parliamentary Council met in Bonn to sign and promulgate the "Basic Law", the constitution of the Federal Republic of Germany. In its very first passage in the preamble of the Basic Law, the fathers of the new German constitution acknowledged the special circumstances under which it came into being, its intended transitional character and the hope for the ultimate reunification of Germany.

"The German People," the preamble reads,..."conscious of their responsibility before God and men, animated by the resolve to preserve their national and political unity and to serve the peace of the world as an equal partner in a united Europe, desiring to give a new order to political life for a transitional period, have enacted, by virtue of their constituent power, this Basic Law of the Federal Republic of Germany."

"The entire German people are called upon to achieve in free self-determination the unity and freedom of Germany."

Addressing the German Parliament on the 25th anniversary at the end of World War II in Europe, Chancellor Brandt drew attention to the achievement that from the physical and spiritual ruins of 1945 the people in West Germany were able to draw up—and what is more—live up to, a truly democratic constitution.

The Chancellor said: "In the years following 1945 we in the Federal Republic of Germany were able to work but a new democratic structure for ourselves. It is due to the strength of our new democracy that—unlike the period following World War I—all parties represented in this House stand firmly on the foundation of the constitution."

In both his recent summit meetings with the East German Chairman of the Council of Ministers in Erfurt and Kassel, Federal Chancellor Brandt pointed out that the East German Constitution also, like the Basic Law, speaks of the unity of the German Nation. "The constitutions of the two German States are based on the unity of the nation. None of them envisages division as a permanent state. I feel we cannot achieve a meaningful arrangement of relations with each other without making allowance for these constitutional principles," Mr. Brandt said.

It is this fact, and the specific call of the West German Constitution "to achieve in free self-determination the unity and freedom of Germany" that gives the Constitution Day its special significance.

Second German Summit at Kassel

The second meeting between the leaders of West and East Germany took place in Kassel on May 20-21. It ended without producing concrete results, but both sides expressed the willingness to continue the talks at an appropriate time. During the meeting, Chancellor Brandt outlined the Federal Government's proposal for the improvement of relations between the two German states, in a 25-point programme, the most of which are reproduced below. While the West German Chancellor stressed the common interests of the population in both parts of Germany, and proposed practical measures to improve contacts and relations between the two German states, the East German leader insisted on Basic recognition of the GDR as a precondition for the start of negotiations. The cabinet in Bonn, in a first assessment of the outcome of the Kassel talks, deplored the East German rigidity. It stated that the readiness of the GDR to come to a contractual settlement of the relations between the two German states will determine the Federal Government's attitude towards the GDR's status in international organizations and its relations with third countries. However, it does not regard the Kassel summit as a failure. A spokesman said: "We will not be discouraged by the intransigent attitude of the GDR at Kassel but will continue on our chosen path. The differences which have developed and deepened over the span of 25 years, cannot be bridged in a few months. We consider Kassel as one step on the road towards inner German reconciliation."

CHANCELLOR BRANDT'S PROPOSALS

THE Federal Republic of Germany and the German Democratic Republic, whose constitutions are orientated to the unity of the Nation, conclude, in the interest of peace and the future and coherence of the Nation, a treaty regulating relations between the two states in Germany, improving contacts between the populations of the two states, and helping to eliminate existing disadvantages.

Both sides should proclaim their desire to regulate their relations on the basis of human rights, equality, peaceful coexistence and non-discrimination as the generally valid rules of law governing relations between states.

Both sides undertake not to use or threaten to use force against each other and to resolve all existing mutual problems by peaceful means. This includes respect for each other's territorial integrity and frontiers.

The two contracting parties declare that war must never again originate in Germany. The two sides reaffirm their intention to support all efforts to achieve disarmament and arms control

that will enhance European security.

The treaty must proceed from the consequences of the Second World War and the particular situation of Germany and the Germans, who live in two states, yet regard themselves as belonging to one nation.

The Four-Power Agreements on Berlin and Germany will be respected. The same applies to the links that have grown between West Berlin and the Federal Republic of Germany.

The treaty should provide for measures to increase the possibilities for travel between the two states and seek to achieve freedom of movement.

A solution should be found for the problems ensuing from the separation of families.

The district and municipal authorities in the border areas should be enabled to solve existing problems on a good-neighbourly basis.

Both sides should reaffirm their readiness to intensify and extend their

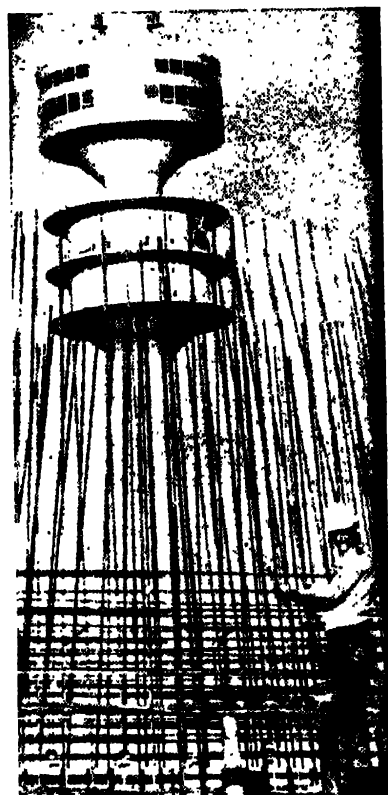


Federal Chancellor Willy Brandt

cooperation in various fields, such as transport and travel, postal relations and telecommunications, the exchange of information, science, education, culture, environmental problems and sport, to their mutual advantage, and to open negotiations on the details.

The two Governments will appoint plenipotentiaries with the rank of state minister and establish offices for the permanent representatives of the plenipotentiaries.

On the basis of the treaty to be concluded between them, the Federal Republic of Germany and the German Democratic Republic will make the necessary arrangements for their membership of and participation in international organizations.



IT is full steam ahead in Munich so far as various facilities for the Olympic Games of 1972 are concerned. Through the eyes of the camera it seems that the steel reinforcements now being set up for the outer walls of the stadium have almost reached the height of the tower. This of course is not true but in the meanwhile all the work at the site is going ahead.

The Olympic Village of 1972 is a landscape of cluttered steel cages, humming cranes, roaring bulldozers and thousands of men at work. Yet everything is not a mass of materials and machines at work. The Marathon Gate at the stadium is complete but for the finishing touches. So is the ringside gangway for journalists and TV men and the underground Olympic railway station with its two platforms and four tracks. Also awaiting finishing touches are two of the five swimming pools. The circular main stadium of the Olympic Games, which is to accommodate 80,000 people under the largest canopy of the world, on the other hand, is presently the biggest hive of skilled workmen. While huge cranes allow overhead construction work to go on uninterruptedly, the ground surface is simultaneously being turfed. In short, the venue of the Munich Olympics is rapidly rising from the draft boards into the world of reality.

German Constitution Day Reception

THE Basic Law, the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Germany, became 21 years old on May 23, 1970. (See also page 2). Promulgated in 1949, it gave to the Federal Republic a new governmental set-up based on justice, freedom and democracy justifying Germany's claim to a place in the family of free nations. In the Federal Republic, this day was celebrated as Constitution Day. In New Delhi the historic day was commemorated by a reception given by the German Ambassador, Mr. Guenter Diehl, at his residence. Attended by a large number of parliamentarians, government officers, ambassadors, diplomatic personnel, journalists, businessmen, prominent citizens, and other friends of Germany, the reception provided an excellent opportunity for an informal exchange of views on all aspects of Indo-German relations. Above, Ambassador and Mrs. Guenter Diehl (3rd and 2nd from left) are seen with Acharya J. B. Kripalani and Mrs. Sucheta Kripalani M.P.s who were among the distinguished guests at the reception.



Beethoven Piano Competition Prizes

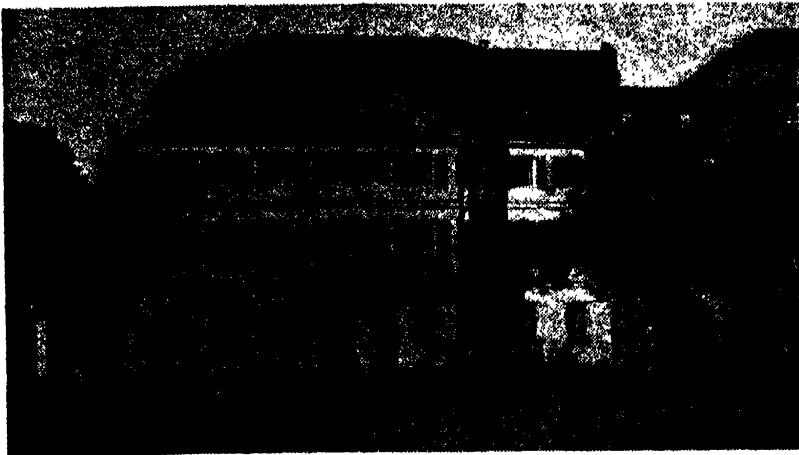
FOUR talented Indian pianists, from Bombay, Calcutta and Madras, recently qualified themselves for top honours in the All-India Beethoven Piano Contest that was jointly sponsored by the eight regional centres of the Max Mueller Bhavan in India. The finals of the competition, held to commemorate the Beethoven Bi-Centenary Celebrations, drew 35 participants who gave an excellent account of their musical talent in Calcutta. The first four prizes were shared by Mr. N. Chinoy, Miss M. L. Fernandes of Bombay, Mr. R. Bharucha of Calcutta and Miss E. Abrahams of Madras. In the picture, Dr. Wilhelm Kopf, the German Consul General at Calcutta, who gave away the prizes, is seen handing over a cheque for Rs. 2,000 to 15-year old N. Chinoy who won the first prize.



German Agricultural Youth in New Delhi



THE desire to study firsthand India's agricultural development prompted a 25-member delegation of the German Agricultural Youth Association to make a goodwill call on New Delhi. During its brief stopover in the Capital, the young delegates had an opportunity for get-togethers with agricultural experts, members of the Young Farmers Association and the Indian Assembly of Youth besides visiting agricultural centres around Delhi. Above, the young visitors are engaged in exchanging views with the German Ambassador Mr. Guenter Diehl and Dr. G. Schmiedel (foreground) at the German Embassy.



Bonn, where Ludwig van Beethoven was born and brought up, has now a memorial of the German composer in front of its post office

THE WORLD CELEBRATES BEETHOVEN'S BICENTENARY

Ludwig van Beethoven (1770-1827), the German composer who gave to the western classical music some of its most creative pieces, was born in Bonn two centuries ago. In Germany and other European countries concerts and festivals are being held to commemorate the bicentenary of this musical genius.

BONN, as the capital of the Federal Republic of Germany, is comparatively a recent phenomenon. But as the birth place of the great musical genius, Ludwig van Beethoven, it has lived in the hearts of music-lovers all over the world for nearly two centuries. It is

therefore only appropriate that in 1970, the 200th birth anniversary of the eminent composer, it should provide an international forum to Beethoven's best interpreters. The various international programmes organised to commemorate the Beethoven Year aim to give the best possible exposition of his music, life and works and will be a befitting tribute to the man who ranks as one of the greatest musical geniuses of all times.

The 27th Beethoven Festival, comprising three musical cycles of 8-to-10 days each (beginning from May and ending on Dec. 16-17th, the birthday of the maestro), will feature celebrated conductors and orchestras who will perform Beethoven's symphonic and chamber music. Philharmonic orchestras from



Bonn's Beethoven House in the Bonngasse preserves two of the many pianos the composer used for creating his music



Beethoven's statue in Bonn's Muenster Square being replaced after renovation. The pen and the notebook in the composer's hands remind of his love for taking notes during his daily walks

Berlin, Vienna, Leningrad and Amsterdam, playing to the batons of star conductors like Herbert von Karajan, Karl Boehm, Eugen Jochum and others, will be the main features of the three cycles. These concert programmes will be topped off with a Beethoven Prize awarded to the winner of a competition in which 108 conductors from all over the world have entered.

During the Festival, the main centre of attraction for the foreign visitors will be the Beethoven Memorial in Bonn—the composer's 18th century house in the Bonngasse where among other things two of the many pianos Beethoven used in composing his works have been preserved. For the more serious student of musicology, the Beethoven archives display a complete collection of photographs, original works, documents, notebooks and letters throwing light on the little-known aspects of the composer's life.

On the international level, commemorative postage stamps will highlight the Beethoven Year. A mobile exhibition of documentary films, tape recordings, books and long-playing discs about the German composer will go round the British and the Swedish capitals.

All put together, the events connected with Beethoven's 200th anniversary celebrations promise to give a practical shape to Mozart's tribute to the German musical genius who once said: "Pay attention to this young man. He will yet make a noise in the world."



The university youth have their eyes set on the future. Exhibiting a restless spirit and an insatiable thirst for knowledge, they seek new directions

THE GERMAN YOUTH

GERMAN youth of today is essentially the outcome of post-war socio-economic conditions. Like their counterparts everywhere, they belong to a restless age. They are critical of the established norms and taboos and are always eager to break away from the monotony of a conformist society and take to newer directions whenever possible. They are anti-war and detest racism and social injustice in any form. Social phenomena inspire them to action and where the establishment inhibits their urges they show initiative to discover new lines of action. Books, newspapers and discussions provide a grist to the wheels of their critical inquiry. Experimentalism in TV, music, opera, theatre and modern art spurs them emotionally. Associations, groups and clubs of like-minded people bring them together in group activity.

Scientific goals and the idealism of the humanities predominate the mental horizons of German youth today. Their thirst for knowledge is insatiable. More and more of them go to the universities and the higher institutes of learning which number 52. As a consequence, the universities have acquired a mass base, accommodating as many as 2,57,000 of them which include more than ten per cent from foreign lands. With West German university education leading international standards in many branches of learning, German youth know that they are getting the best attention available. Nevertheless, they are keen to take to specific fields of scientific research or specialise in the

humanities to meet the economic and technological needs of a fast developing society. Yet their restlessness puts the universities in a state of ferment. The students, like the university teachers, know that the whole level of education must be raised and broadened. And that accounts for the university reforms and the agitation in the university campus at the same time. Yet, in spite of this, German youth take their books seriously even though they have to take recourse to part-time jobs to meet their educational expenses.

The spirit of the German youth has expressed itself in an impressive genre of writers, scientists, dramatists, and artists.



Common ideals and scientific goals give German youth unifying values

Heinz Piontke, the Berlin Cultural Prize-winner for literature, Erich Fried, the writer, Guenter Grass, writer and litterateur, Martin Sperr, actor and dramatist, Karlheinz Stockhausen, composer, Anja Silja, the opera singer — are only a few of the outstanding products of the German youth who have imparted the spirit of the times to the social and cultural environment around them.



With like-minded young people, the youth of today seek fulfilment in group activity. The beat concert offers one of the many ways

25 YEARS AGO

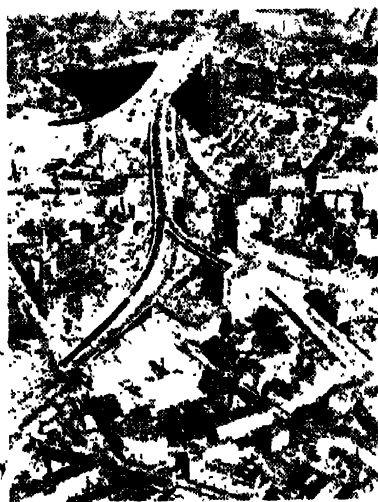
END OF WORLD WAR II

TWENTY-FIVE years ago, on May 8th, the guns in Europe fell silent. Three months later, after the most destructive weapon ever devised had wiped out Hiroshima and Nagasaki, the greatest and perhaps the most futile war of history came to an end in Asia as well.

For Germany the war ended with the unconditional surrender of its armed forces and with the Russians in Berlin—total defeat after what had officially been declared as “total war.” And yet for the majority of Germans, the eclipse of the Third Reich meant deliverance from a nightmare, the end of total madness.

For many though, harder times were still to come. Millions were driven from their homes in the eastern parts of Germany and the immediate post-war months brought home the results of the war even to those who had so far escaped its direct impact. Now the extent of destruction made itself felt in the absence of food, shelter, clothing and even the most elementary services human society requires.

All told, the anniversary of the end of the war is no occasion to rejoice, not even for the victorious—too great was the cost in human lives and misery. But it definitely is an occasion for reflection, and that is what it was in West Germany.



West Germany's reconstructed cities symbolise its faith in a peaceful future

Federal President Dr. Heinemann addressed the diplomats accredited in Bonn. He not only spoke of the “hours of darkness” and the crimes and tyranny of the Hitler era, but also drew up the balance sheet of the 25 years of constructive work since. “We have built up our country from ruins and debris,” the President said. “Thanks to the Marshall Aid Programme, our task was easier than that of the people in the other part of Germany. Our reconstruction is

embedded in a free and democratic system of government which has for over twenty years been borne by the will of our citizens and has since been continually endorsed in free elections.”

“We know today,” Dr. Heinemann said, “that it is no use lamenting over lost causes. What we now have to do above all is to successfully complete our efforts to achieve reconciliation with the nations of Eastern Europe as well.”

“We feel we have a special share in the responsibility for creating a comprehensive, lasting and secure peace system that still evades our grasp, a system in which, as we continue to hope, our whole nation will be able to come together again.”

“The (East-West German) meeting in Erfurt has proved that this German responsibility cannot be divided, like our country. The conviction and the determination that never again shall a war be unleashed from German soil, is one of the continuing bonds of unity between the people in all of Germany,” Dr. Heinemann concluded.

Chancellor Willy Brandt, in a special



Germany in 1945. A lone church steeple towering above the surrounding ruins. A sombre reminder of the senseless destruction of war.

declaration before the German Parliament in Bonn, also commemorated the historic event. He addressed himself particularly to the youth of the country and focused their attention on the main concerns of German politics today: Relaxation of tensions, a working agreement for the two parts of Germany with the ultimate aim of German reunification and a European peace arrangement.

The Chancellor concluded his commemorative address on the legacy of the war with a positive outlook on European policy. He said: “The European consolidation that has begun is probably the one result of the tragedy of events of 1945 that promises to be most fruitful for the future. It is also one of the most important prerequisites for a European peace arrangement—which must perforce be the goal of the policy of all European nations, western and eastern. It may be misunderstood, but I hope I will be rightly understood when I say that only a European peace arrangement will be able to draw the line of history underneath that which, for us Germans, is connected with the year 1945.”



Mr J. Reinhold, First Secretary, Labour, in the German Embassy who discusses some aspects of the West German policy on social security in this article

A DYNAMIC POLICY TOWARDS SOCIAL SECURITY

mance; and (iv) Protection from social decline caused by unemployment or short-time work. Through this law the individual worker or employee has a legal claim to occupational or professional advancement

affects a redistribution of burdens. So far the official State Health Insurance—or in other words 80 per cent of all German tax payers—paid the medical and other related expenses for the workers. Under the provisions of the new law the employer is bound to continue to pay the full wage for six weeks. This gives to the worker the same degree of protection as has already been enjoyed by employees for almost half a century.

The beginning of 1970 again saw an increase in socio-political activity in the Federal Republic. In January an independent committee of economists and representatives of employers and employees in the Federal Republic submitted a report on the question of employee participation in management. Within the coming few weeks the Federal Minister for Labour and Social Affairs will submit to the German Parliament a comprehensive social report which for the first time will include a long-term social welfare budget.

It can be expected that the discussion on socio-political matters will become more lively and intensive. One indicator in this direction is the institution of a socio-political colloquium by the Federal Labour Minister, Mr. Walter Arendt. This circle, composed of employers, trade-unionists, scientists and members of other social groups is not a decision-making body. But there is no doubt that it will help to speed up the follow-up action in the wake of the Social Report and the Social Budget.

(Johannes Reinhold)

STATE sponsored Social Security has an almost 100-year old history in the Federal Republic of Germany. Today it is so comprehensive that there is hardly a citizen in the Federal Republic who has to face the risks of life without some kind of social security. In the meantime the system providing social security has become more and more complex due to socio-economic changes and last but not the least as a result of the two Wars. Therefore it has been the central problem of German social policy to adapt this historically-grown system to the changing technological developments and the fast developing socio-political concepts that very often necessitate a complete turnaway from tradition.

In this respect the year 1969 has been most significant for the Federal Republic. In July of that year the Labour-Promotion Law came into effect—a law which in a most remarkable manner replaces the old “curative” labour and employment policy by a “dynamic prophylactic” policy. The main aims of this law are: (i) Ensuring full employment; (ii) Prevention of unemployment by timely measures for the maintenance or creation of employment opportunities; (iii) The creation of optimum occupational opportunities through promotion of vocational training, job promotion and adaptation to changing norms of perfor-

Of equal, if not greater, importance is the so-called First Law for the Promotion of Vocational Training. Though in its present form its application is still restricted to an intermediate range of education, it already provides a quarter million of young Germans with a legal claim to the promotion of training beyond the sixteenth year of life. The financial burden on the government resulting from this law has been estimated at 200 million Marks (Rs 40 crores) for the year 1970. In 1971 and 1972 it is expected to rise to 400 and 500 million Marks respectively. In spite of this, consultations for a second Promotional Law for vocational training have begun which will embrace apprentices and, most of all, students, in its scope.

A similar significant shift towards the educational responsibility of social policy is evident in the new “Professional Training Law.” Hitherto discussions on educational policy in Germany concerned themselves only with schools and universities. Today all people receiving training in firms and factories are included in the provisions. The new law provides them with equal opportunities in starting conditions.

Finally, while surveying the progress in 1969 we must not fail to mention the “Law Regarding the Continuation of Pay for Workers in Case of Illness.” This law



Signing the agreement extending the Indo-German Export Promotion Project in New Delhi are : Foreign Trade Secretary Mr. K.B. Lall, for the Government of India and Mr. Guenter Diehl, the German Ambassador, for the Federal Republic of Germany. Witnessing the signing of the documents are : Dr. G. Schulz, Mr. H. Kahle and Mr. W. Gaymann of the German Embassy.

Export Promotion Project Extended

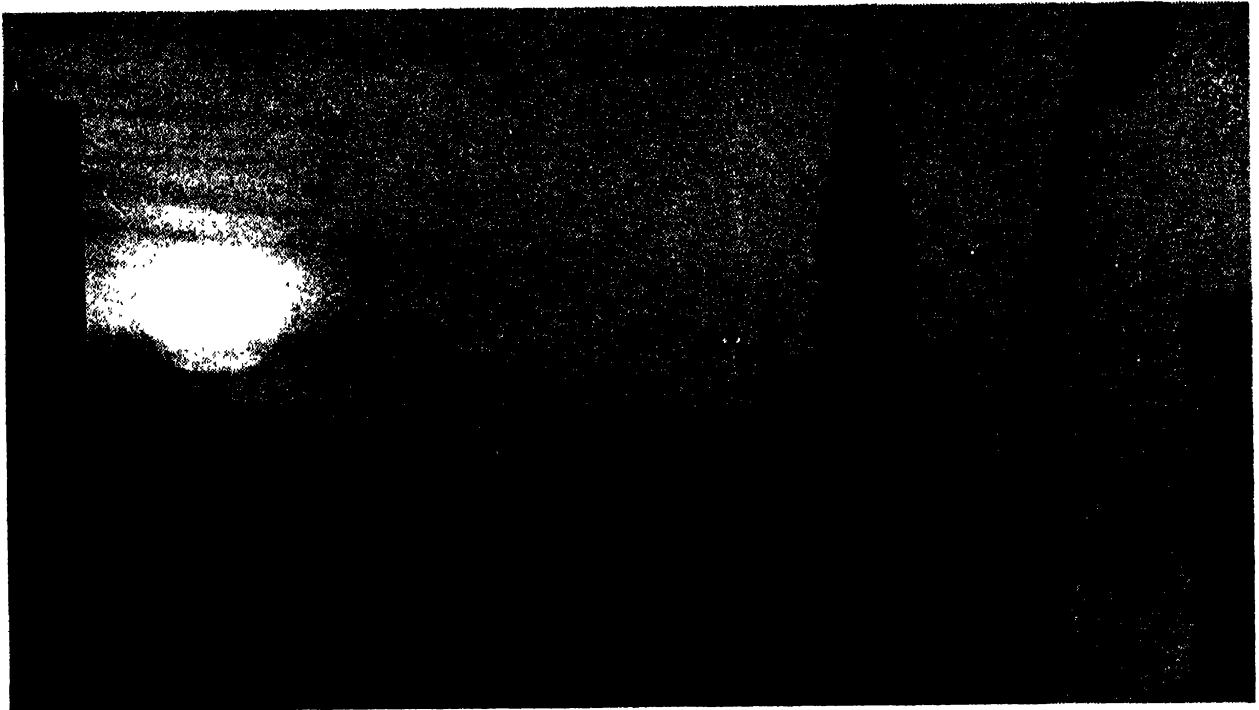
WITH a two-year extension to the present term of the Indo-German Export Promotion Project—popularly known as the Vollrath Project—the Federal Republic of Germany has not only agreed to assist India in further boosting up her exports of engineering goods but has also agreed to extend its industrial know-how and consultancy services to third countries. According to the extended agreement between the two countries signed in New Delhi on April 29, West Germany will multiply its present expert services to India in the field of export promotion, particularly with regard to engineering products. These services include expert advice on production engineering, materials and standards, market surveys, foreign trade, and public relations. During the coming two years, the main emphasis will be on product development, building of contacts between potential exporters and marketing channels in Western Europe. The agreement also envisages further training of Indian executives in the latest techniques of international marketing and promotion of exports with a view to establishing the framework for a lasting export-promotion set-up.

The extension agreement was signed in New Delhi by Ambassador Guenter Diehl on behalf of the Federal

Republic of Germany and Mr. K. B. Lall, Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Trade, for the Government of India.

Expressing his pleasure over the signing of the new agreement, Mr. Guenter Diehl, the German Ambassador, hoped that it would lead to a breakthrough of India's non-traditional exports to Germany and other European countries. "Many of our projects," he said, "aim directly or indirectly at India's export earnings because both the Governments are interested in increased and balanced trade relations. This is why the major part of the German assistance for India is not tied to German deliveries." Mr. K.B. Lall, the Foreign Trade Secretary, in his speech, observed that the plan would build India's export capabilities and help it increase its cash purchases abroad, repay its loans and make it credit worthy in international markets.

It may be recalled that during the two-year collaboration between the Vollrath team of experts and the Indian Export Promotion Council, India's engineering goods have already found a substantial market in West Germany and other European countries. Besides, as many as thirty Indian executives have already been provided with training facilities in export promotion during the first two years of the Vollrath Project.



THESE two unusual landscapes, shot by Mr. Raghu Rai, Chief Photographer of "The Statesman," depict the same mood of tranquillity through two strikingly different perspectives. The Berlin skyline silhouetted against the

setting sun above stands out in sharp contrast to the serene beauty of the countryside below that dreamily emerging out of the morning mist against the backdrop of the towering Bavarian mountains near Munich.



GUIDING PRINCIPLES OF WEST GERMAN FOREIGN POLICY

Extracts of a speech by Professor Ralf Dahrendorf, Parliamentary Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs of the Federal Republic of Germany before the Consultative Assembly of the Council of Europe on April 22, 1970.

In his speech delivered before the Consultative Assembly of the Council of Europe, Prof. Ralf Dahrendorf, the Parliamentary Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs of the Federal Republic of Germany, gave a broad outline of the guiding principles of the new Federal Government's foreign policy with special reference to East-West relations. The following extracts of his speech concentrate on the most vital questions and problems which the Government of the Federal Republic is facing in its inner German and foreign policy.

EUROPE AND NATO

FOR us, the consolidation of the Western alliances is also the first step in our political initiatives in the East. We are on the threshold of the conclusion of the negotiations which signify the full realisation of the Six-Power Community.

We are only at the beginning of the detailed phase, but we hope that the harmonisation of economic and monetary policy—which can only be done in conjunction—will progress rapidly.

At the same time, it will at last be possible to effect the enlargement of the present European Communities. Negotiations have been started with some countries—which are represented here—desirous of being associated with the Community. We hope that official negotiations for accession can still be opened before the summer holidays with Denmark, Great Britain, Ireland and Norway.

For us, the task of consolidation extends also to NATO. The

desire to achieve disarmament through mutual balanced force reduction itself presupposes tangible security for all the countries of the Alliance. To make this security tangible will be the task of the decisive Conference of NATO Ministers to be held at the end of May in Rome. The Federal Government is anxious, further, through the "new dimension" of NATO and with the help of other organisations, to promote cooperation over the increasingly urgent problems connected with the environment.

But consolidation means above all political consolidation. The government I represent wishes the political union of Europe to advance rapidly, precisely because it wants to contribute to building bridges across the frontiers between the blocs. The bilateral and multilateral consultations my government has sought during the past months are, in a sense, the concrete beginnings of a common foreign policy for the countries of Europe.

A sociologist, author and educationist, Professor Ralf Dahrendorf has been a member of the Baden-Wuerttemberg FDP executive and its parliamentary group since 1968. Currently he is the Parliamentary Secretary of State in the Foreign Affairs Ministry.

This does not mean that the political unity of Western Europe represents the fulfilment of all our political wishes. The consolidation of alliances is for us the precondition and the basis for the search for better relations with European countries on the other side of the demarcation line drawn through Europe by the Second World War and still more by the Cold War.

DIALOGUE WITH POLAND

The Federal Government attaches particular significance to the discussions with Poland which, after the first two meetings of 4-6 February and 9-11 March 1970, will now enter their first decisive stage. And it is not merely because the dates of the meetings coincide that I began by speaking of these discussions.



It is no secret that for Poland the guarantee of territorial integrity within its present frontiers is of outstanding importance. The Federal Government believes that Poland's wishes should be respected, even though there can be no doubt that the Polish frontiers in the East and the West were not settled on the basis of the free agreement of all those concerned. Not only controversies over domestic policy but also outside commitments, particularly the reservations of the allies contained in the convention on relations between the Three Powers and the Federal Republic of Germany (Article 7) in respect of Germany as a whole, are complicating negotiations with Poland. Moreover, it is not yet clear to what extent our negotiating partners are willing, assuming a mutually acceptable settlement of the frontier question, to make concessions regarding the free movement and cultural autonomy of the population living in the former German areas. But we are confident that the will of the Federal Government and, I think I may say, of the great majority of people in the Federal Republic to regularise relations with Poland will help to ensure the success of these decisive discussions.

THE BERLIN QUESTION

The other crucial problem is the Berlin situation. The initiatives and concrete offers of negotiation made by the Federal Government show its willingness to pay a price for a reliable peace settlement. But this only makes sense if the countries of the East,

particularly the Soviet Union, show the same willingness. Berlin is the place where proof of it must be shown. It is in itself an anomaly that West Berlin is the only subject of negotiation. There is no legal justification for East German military parades in East Berlin, nor for the installation of the Government of the GDR in Berlin. In view of the demonstrations of communist militarism in the eastern part of the city, protests against visits to West Berlin by politicians from the Federal Republic are as ridiculous as they are unfounded. When, therefore, we seek guarantees that West Berlin shall belong to the Federal Republic for legal, economical and foreign policy purposes, as well as improved arrangements for access, the restoration of communications between West and East Berlin and, in general, more freedom of movement, this is a minimum demand.

Those not willing to accede to this request, want to modify the frequently cited status quo in respect of the affiliation of regions, those who want to modify the territorial status quo can certainly not claim to be furthering peace.

It is not the Federal Republic that is negotiating in Berlin. This task falls quite rightly to the Second World War Allies. Only the presence of the Western Allies can guarantee the security of Berlin. In our view, however, it must be in the interests of all concerned to synchronise the Berlin negotiations as far as possible with the other initiatives, for only in this way can the readiness of

all concerned to seek new peaceful solutions in Europe be made clear.

The United States, France and Great Britain are directly affected by our initiatives, not only because of the Bonn Agreement but more particularly because of the Allies' rights and obligations in Berlin. At the same time we are affected by the Allies' initiatives. To put it quite clearly, many of our demands in the present negotiations concern the status of Berlin; many of the other side's demands concern frontiers in Eastern Europe. Where the latter are concerned, we can negotiate ourselves, subject to a number of substantial restrictions: the Allies alone can negotiate on Berlin. For this reason, it is important, nay essential, that the German and Allied moves should be synchronised and coordinated.

MOSCOW TALKS

If in this context, I mention the Moscow talks only in third place, it is nonetheless not my intention to minimise their importance, but rather to make it clear that there is even less reason to expect spectacular solutions here than in the other discussions. Yet the very fact that these talks are being held is of extraordinary political importance.

Despite all difficulties which arise in this or that particular case, the Soviet Union also wants a period of negotiation. If these negotiations are continued, it will—we hope—become clear that this Soviet wish is not merely an attempt to achieve old objectives by new methods, but that in the Soviet Union, too, there is a

growing readiness to seek peaceful and lasting solutions in Europe.

The subject of the German-Soviet talks is the mutual treaty-guaranteed renunciation of the use of force. Clearly this heading can cover many topics. Among these are additional guarantees to the non-proliferation treaty and the much talked of possibility of "freezing" the territorial status quo in Europe. I should like to emphasise here that the preliminary negotiations with the Soviet Union are also bilateral in nature. The Federal Republic speaks for no one else, nor do we regard the Soviet Union as a negotiating partner entitled to go over the heads of others in making agreements for them. Of course, talks with one of the two super-powers have a special character; they can, especially in the context of bilateral relations, make other talks easier or more difficult, but they cannot take their place. For this reason, too, the Federal Government is continuing to seek contacts with other East European countries, especially Hungary and Czechoslovakia, and to develop its friendly relations with Rumania.

INNER-GERMAN DIALOGUE

The first meeting between the Federal Chancellor and the Prime Minister of the German Democratic Republic in Erfurt on 19th March 1970 was attended by great expectations. These expectations were more in the minds of the population of the two German States, and probably of other countries in the world too, than of the two governments concerned. Indeed, the disparity between ex-

pectations and possibilities in regard to the intra-German dialogue speaks volumes on the state of East-West relations in Europe as a whole. The Federal Government has made its contribution towards reducing that disparity.

The Federal Government's basic assumption is that, in the present situation, no rational means of achieving the reunification of Germany as a State can be discerned. At the same time, it takes the view that merely waiting for circumstances to arise in which such means could be found has already led in the past to constant deterioration in relations between the two German States and between Eastern and Western Europe.

We believe, therefore, that we can be more faithful to our constitution and to our intention to pursue a policy of peace by seeking ways of making what the two German States have in common—a starting point for wider European solutions. A treaty between the Federal Republic of Germany and the German Democratic Republic can only be for both the beginning of the path towards a peaceful European order. The path leading from confrontation via competition to co-operation may not lead within a foreseeable period to national unity but it will certainly bring Germans in the two States closer together.

We are aware that intra-German dialogue in this new form also has importance for the position of the two German States in the world and especially in the international organisations.

If the Kassel talks lead to the opening of technical talks below summit level on the subject of a settlement by treaty that, too, can be the beginning of a new era of active competition between the two German States in the eyes of the world. We do not shrink from such competition, on the contrary we shall help to set up the institutional machinery for it. I believe that our attitude at the last session of the Economic Commission for Europe in Geneva was evidence of the Federal Government's intention in this matter. At the same time that session proved that the intra-German dialogue has not yet reached the point where a new form of international representation of the German people is possible. And so we must continue to ask our friends not to intervene in this dialogue with hasty decisions which might make its continuation more difficult. It will certainly be another year before we can tell whether our attempt to find a special exemplary solution to intra-German relations has gone far enough to bring the new situation to the notice of the rest of the world.

EUROPEAN SECURITY CONFERENCE

Western consolidation is the essential precondition for our bilateral initiatives. But in a way these bilateral initiatives themselves are only a precondition for the success of multilateral initiatives aimed at improving East-West relations. We see these multilateral initiatives as the necessary third step in a policy of guaranteed détente, for German

East European policy is not a return to the ruinous illusions of nationalist obstinacy at the expense of others; it is closely bound up at every stage with the realities and responsibilities of world politics. This is an important reason why the Federal Government adopts a more constructive attitude to the plan for a European Security Conference and supports it more actively than many of its allies.

Any European peace settlement must be a system of collective arrangements both in the field of security and in any other fields of mutual relations. The German contribution to the construction of such a settlement is therefore in the first instance of a preparatory nature. We can try to clarify the German question to the extent that pan-European settlements will not come to grief over it. At the same time, and as part of the same process, we can sound out the will of the other party to adopt a peace settlement. After that it will be indispensable to give East-West relations a multi-lateral character. They should not be simply a matter for negotiation between the two blocs.

Several preparatory steps are being taken with the aim of maintaining as much freedom of movement as possible for the medium-sized powers, including the non-aligned states. At the same time the aim is to ascertain in what fields it might be possible to look with some chance of success for interests common to states with different internal system. Such preparatory moves can be completed in the foreseeable future. If bilateral efforts being made by the Federal Government produce tangible success there is no reason

why in 1971 multilateral initiatives should not already be taken to improve East-West relations.

We have no evidence on which to assert that there is any chance of modifying the territorial situation in Europe, but anyone engaged in politics on behalf of the human interests of our countries may believe that there is something more important. It is at least conceivable not only that we can fix the territorial status quo but that we must fix it in order to overcome the political status quo of confrontation. But, starting out from the reality of existing European frontiers and spheres of influence, to build political bridges is in the interests not only of the small medium-sized powers but also of the Soviet Union, which is beginning to realise that lasting settlements are not possible without the approval of the peoples concerned.

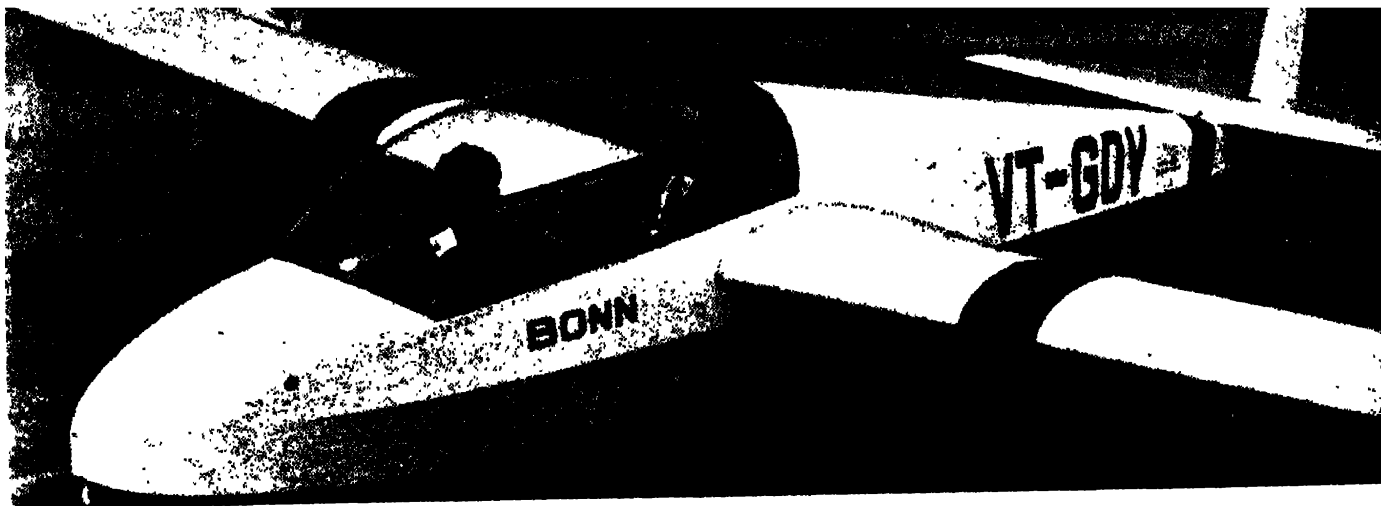
A peaceful European order such as we would like to see will not change frontiers but will change the attitude of states to one another within present frontiers.

A realistic European peace settlement represents an endeavour to give an institutional framework basis to the common interests of countries which are very different from one another internally. One cannot put this any better than the Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Peter, when he said: "Europe is determined by three factors—its common history, the factors that divide it on an ideological plane and, over and above these, its common responsibility." This implies, too, that behind any policy of common responsibility there is no assumption whatsoever that

the aim is to bring systems gradually into line with one another. To put this idea more clearly: in our opinion, there should not be and there will not be, for the democratic countries of the West, any halfway house between freedom and the absence of it. There must not be, neither will there be, any special compromise between liberal and communist systems. Without prejudice to any internal changes that may be necessitated in East or West, a lasting peace settlement can be achieved despite internal differences or even incompatibility.

*

The initiatives taken by the Federal Government in its policy towards the East and its German policy must be seen in the context of world politics. We do not expect the world to change fundamentally within a few months or within a few years and we do not expect to find that we alone have the power to bring about such change. But we do wish to contribute to a policy of détente by means of settlements capable of embracing societies of different kinds. The Federal Republic, which comes of age this year, is taking this action while remaining fully aware that it is a free country which has proved its democratic potential and its peaceful intentions which is one in this respect with many friends throughout the world. We are not, as the Federal Chancellor said in his report on the general situation in our state, travellers between two worlds, but we do live on the edge of these two worlds and we have therefore a special responsibility for helping to see to it that one day a single peaceful world order comes into being.



Mr. V.B. Gupta and Ambassador Guenter Diehl before taking off for a test-flight in the new German glider. The glider, presented to the Gliding Club by Stuttgart's Indo-German Society, showed its paces over the Safdarjung airport



Mr. Vishwa Bandhu Gupta, a champion cross-country pilot and the Honorary Secretary of the Delhi Gliding Club, welcoming the German Ambassador Mr. Guenter Diehl at the annual function of the Club

AT DELHI GLIDING CLUB'S AEROBATICS GERMAN GLIDER SHOWS ITS PACES

FLOWN by Delhi's leading glider-pilots, ASK-13, a sleek two-seater West German glider, showed its paces over the Safdarjung airport in a number of nose-ups, mid-air loops, spins and swoops. The newly acquired ASK-13 "Bonn" formed one of the ten gliders of the Delhi Gliding Club which took part in a thrilling air display witnessed by an excited crowd in the Capital. A number of solo and formation flights, each a feat in itself, provided the other highlights of the annual aerobatics.

Earlier at a colourful function, the German Ambassador Mr. Guenter Diehl presented the sophisticated ASK-13 to the Gliding Club on behalf of the Indo-German Society of Stuttgart, the oldest and largest Indo German Society in the Federal Republic.

Presenting the glider to the Club, Ambassador Guenter Diehl recalled the day when 11 years ago K-7, a Rhoen-adler type of glider, had been presented by Dr. W. Melchers, the then German Ambassador in India. "Since then," Mr. Diehl said, "young people and people young at heart have been

fascinated by this noble sport" entailing "the serene, quiet beauty of flying on the wings in harmony with the forces moving between the heavens and earth."

Earlier welcoming the German Ambassador, Mr. Vishwa Bandhu Gupta, an ace glider-pilot and Honorary Secretary of the Club, said that Indo-German Cooperation had done a great deal for gliding in India. Five Indian instructors, he recalled, had been invited to West Germany for advanced training in 1960. The K-7 glider, he observed, had made it possible for the members of the club to establish several all-India records. The new glider, he hoped, would enable Delhi's glider pilots to set still better records in altitude flying.

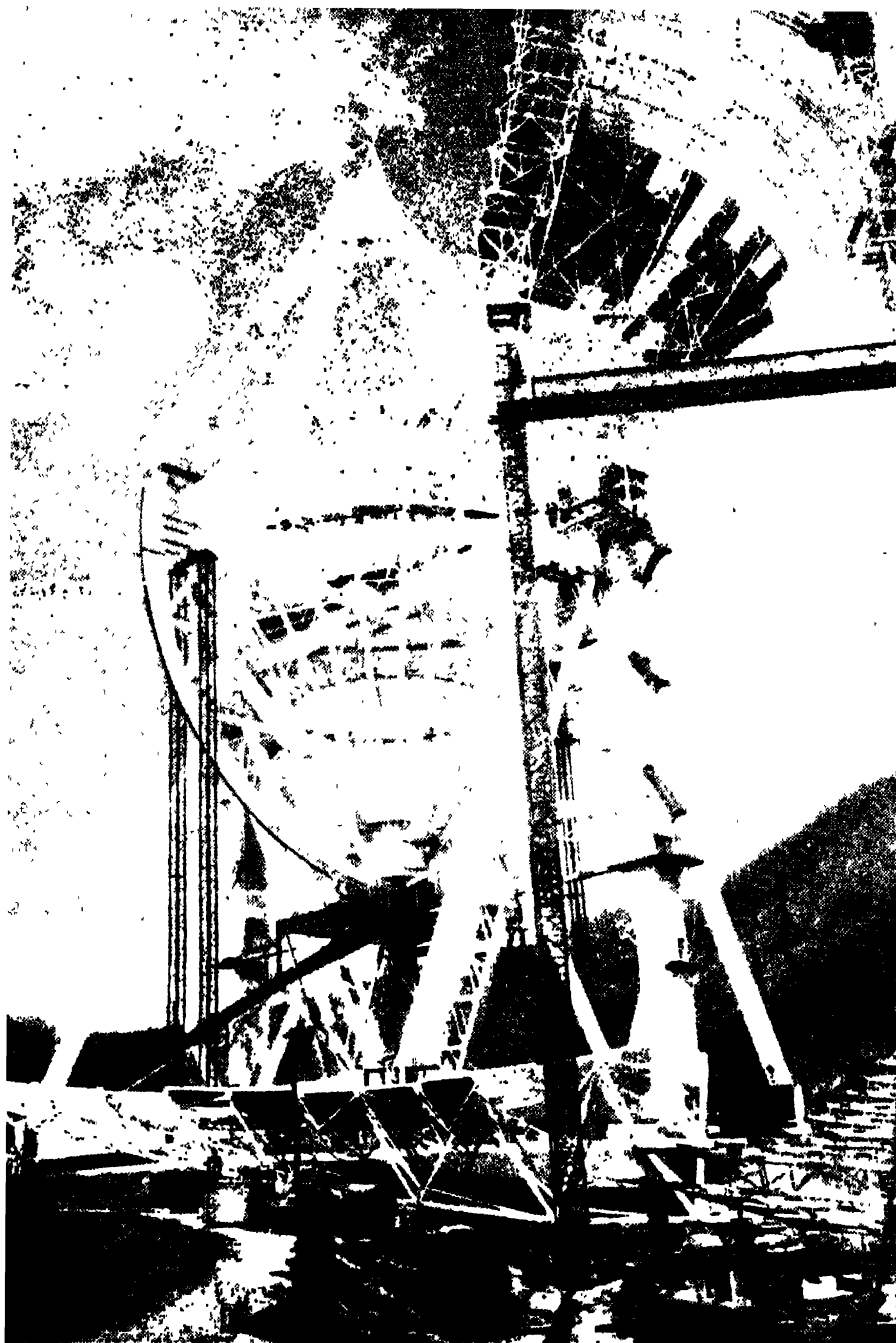
When almost 11 years ago to the day, the late Prime Minister Nehru was taken up for an hour-long flight over Delhi by Mrs. Hanna Reitsch, Germany's ace test- and glider-pilot, gliding as a sport caught wide public attention in India. Gliding fans the world over pursue this sport with enthusiasm. For them—in the literal sense of the word—the sky is the limit.



The German glider being admired by an enthusiastic crowd



Ambassador Guenter Diehl awarding a trophy to Miss Raj Mitroo



THE giant radio-telescope now under construction in the Eifel mountains outside Bonn is intended to probe into the existence of stars and stellar systems that are invisible from earth due to the interference of the earth's atmosphere and are only known through the radio waves emitted by them through outer space. Prof. Otto Hachenberg, Director, Max Planck Institute of Radio-astronomy at Bonn, which will operate the telescope, expects that it will help uncover 15,000 radio stars—a figure thrice the number already discovered by existing radio-telescopes all over the world. Built by Krupp and MAN, the Eifel radio-telescope will have a 100 metre diameter and will be capable of getting cosmic radio signals from a distance of 12 billion light years. The data thus obtained would assist the scientists to obtain vital information on the formation of stellar systems and their evolution through time—a phenomenon not only of crucial importance to astronomers but also ultimately affecting the entire outlook of philosophers on man's role in the universe.

Letters To The Editor

Dear Sir,

As a student of philosophy and psychology I have always been impressed by the contributions that scholars and professors have made to world knowledge in so many spheres. In my father's library and in my conversations with him—he retired as an organic chemist from a university—I learned as a school boy to admire your country and people. I had been dreaming of knowing firsthand about it. The opportunity came last academic session when returning from a professional conference from London I touched Frankfurt for a day. Although it was too brief an experience I saw how your country had literally arisen from ashes though I much regretted being unable to see the libraries, the laboratories and meeting my own professional colleagues and students. But even that very brief experience of a day has been very rewarding.

University of Saugor
Saugor (M.P.)

H. S. Asthana
Dept. of Psychology

Dear Editor,

We, the members of the German Vani Club at Jodhpur, extend a hearty welcome to Mr. Guenter Diehl, the new German Ambassador at New Delhi. We do hope that during his term in India he will be able to further strengthen the bonds of Indo-German Friendship.

Gandhi Street,
Jodhpur-5

M. K. Daga
German Vani Club

Dear Editor,

I always read the "German News" and find in it something new every time. It makes a pleasurable reading and every line of it adds something to my knowledge.

I was extremely happy to read the article on "Mahatma Gandhi: As Germans See Him." It shows the great respect the Germans have for Mahatma Gandhi, the Father of the Nation.

87, Panjirthee,
Jammu (J & K)

V. K. Nanda

WIND-SWEPT BEAUTY OF THE NORTH

SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN

"The wind can tell -
The wind, iodine-charged,
bears secrets from over the sea
on unseen wings.
The wind indeed can tell
of a brief home from home,
not to be forgotten."

THIS is only one part of the story the spring breeze tells of the summer frolics on the coastline of Schleswig-Holstein. This is where you hear the breakers roar and smell the tingling sea-breeze with its tang and salt. Among its sand dunes and over its sea shores the perennial cries of gulls tell of adventure. Away into the blue expanse, people swim and sail and the white sail-boats ride the horizon. Emerging from the waves, the land unfolds—gently rolling out beach groves and meadows dripping into ponds and lakes. It is here where man's clinkered brick dwellings hide behind the green hedges. This, in brief, is a glimpse of Schleswig-Holstein—a dreamland for tourists who love the sea

The northerly seaside holiday land covers some 15,658 sq kms between the River Elbe on one side and the Baltic and the North Sea on the other. In fact, it acts like a bridge between the northern part of the Federal Republic and the Scandinavian countries. With its vast coastline—1,760 miles on the North Sea and 1,260 miles on the Baltic Sea—and an agriculturally rich hinter-

land Schleswig-Holstein stands out of the rest for many things. Its many ports are the principal centres of trade with the Baltic and North Sea countries and provide resorts for holiday-makers and international regatta events. Its beautiful countryside is rich in agricultural produce, mineral wealth and at the same time enshrines a rich cultural past.

Kiel, the venue of international water sports events and the proposed regatta centre for the 1972 Olympic Games, is the capital of this northern state. Once a great naval centre, today it is known for its specialised dockyard equipment, deep-sea fishing, agricultural research and its Institute of World Economy. Schleswig-Holstein is one of the few states in the Federal Republic which have yet to

go full steam in industrial development. Nevertheless, it is primarily known for its agricultural processing industries, agro-research institutes, marine engineering centres and oceanic research experiments. Its main beauty lies in picturesque landscapes, the Gothic charm of its churches, idyllic countryside and forests. And that explains why it continues to be a dreamland for holiday-makers and water sports enthusiasts all over the world.



The splash of the breakers, the smell of the tingling sea breeze and the cry of the gulls—these are the calls of Sylt



Cutting through Schleswig-Holstein and linking North and Baltic Seas, the Kaiser-Wilhelm Canal is the world's busiest waterway



Besides providing holiday fun, Travemuende, a seaside town, offers a gay evening life



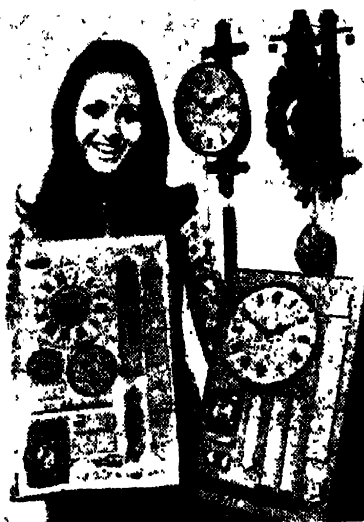
LUDWIGSHAFEN," the 15,500-ton German ship on its maiden voyage to the Far East, is unique in more than one sense. First of a series of a new type of cargo ships, now under construction, it is designed to transport uniform type of consignments and containers. Also its engines can be run for 16 hours without personal attendance.



RALPH, a young and dynamic fashion house in the Federal Republic of Germany, has already made its name in the ready-made garment industry. With dresses appealing in designs and elegance it is now the biggest manufacturer of ladies' clothings in West Germany. Only men work in its well-lighted and spacious laundry (above) which is fitted with the latest machinery.



MOTTE'S latest hit, "The Board of Directors" which had its premiere in Hanover, is a fine example of the German contemporary opera. Its theme revolves round an oversized rat (above) who grows up in a flat owned by a building concern and poses a threat to its creators—the bureaucrats. Ziegler directs the famous opera and Albrecht gives to it the musical score.



THE "Do-It-Yourself" technique has now transcended the domain of the West German precision industry as well. The latest example of its inroads is the clock industry. The Selva technologists of Schwenningen in the Federal Republic now offer a kit of 40 separate parts which can easily be assembled by any one. The result is a simple but elegant clock with guaranteed performance.



THE 19-year old Rudolf Mang from Bellenberg, a town in the far south of the Federal Republic of Germany, is the youngest man to lay his claim for the inclusion of his name among the world's strongest men. With a three lift total, weighing 570 kilos, the sixth best ever recorded by a heavy weight wrestler, the "giant baby" is already a prospective competitor and one of Germany's high hopes for the 1972 Olympic Games in Munich.



THE sports college at Hennef now has a unique football pitch that rightly belongs to the future. Its all-weather football field has a plastic surface, measuring 20 by 30 metres and ensures play all the year round. Affording a completely flat surface, the high elasticity of the field cuts down the risk of injuries by accident by more than 50 per cent.



COYLY looking into a new world, the pretty Dingo pup above represents a new breed of dogs over its predecessors insofar as colour is concerned. Bred by the German biology researcher E. Trumler, the new pup is silver grey which is in sharp contrast to his yellowish wild ancestors from Australia. Otherwise, he will grow to the full-size of German shepherd dog.



THE 1500 horsepower Dragster, which is like a bull in strength and performance, made its debut in West Germany as the chief exhibit at this year's "Motor Sport Leisure Time 70" show in Stuttgart. The vehicle is 6.30 metre long and 85 cm wide. Its 7-liter engine, mounted on the end of its arrow-shaped body, is just the thing for airport tracks.



Friedrich Sieburg

Good days with Monsieur Derain

ALL who saw King Louis XIV or were privileged to watch him in various circumstances are unanimous in asserting that he radiated indescribable majesty. Some historians even maintain that it was really the appearance of the Sun King

that first gave them the idea of majesty, that is, of the union of dignity and graciousness, the combination of strength and charm.

The resemblance of the artist André Derain to the most memorable of the French kings does not stop at facial features. It includes the impression of majesty made on people of the 17th century and recorded by their writers. They were fully conscious that it was a question of homage not to the principle of kingship but to a superb example of human perfection. The king bore a very heavy burden and though as a statesman he did not do justice to it, he knew that it was a burden. Nevertheless it did not oppress his entourage, so disarming was his condescension, so debonair his courtesy.

The artist's burden is of a different nature but no less oppressive. Much of it is due to the dead mass of the century, a mass that could be alive if men had not lost confidence in the power of their eyes. The genuine artist feels this weight. While he wants to bear the world, he is unwilling to shoulder burdens. That is why he must be unremitting in labour without being bent down. Can anything be less weighed down than the appearance of André Derain, a heavy, massive giant? The old man's smile is so sweet that, when I close my eyes in the attempt to find some light in a dark world, what I conjure up is not, say, a woman's face or the colour of a flower or the glint on the surface of an Alpine lake, but Derain's sweet smile.

The certainty that Derain will never read these words allows me to speak of his existence with an undertone of love and to suffuse the portrait of him. I am depicting here with emotions which are usually concealed in social intercourse. I mean emotions which everyone feels acutely when he needs them for the regulation of his own life. If a man loves art, if he cannot indeed live without it, he is often in despair at all the morbid weakness attendant on the artistic creative process. He is overcome by weariness, by disgust even, when he considers the artist's compliance, his sufferings, his ecstasies and his crimes. A ridiculous company, one thinks, a silly expression to apply to phenomena like Wagner and Baudelaire, Nietzsche and Gauguin. Admittedly, it is a vague feeling, which cannot survive the accurate assessment of pros and cons. But it recurs whenever one is conscious of a surge within oneself, which is connected with a frivolous relief at realizing the moral hopelessness of one's own case.

When I am in such a case I say "Good day, Monsieur Derain", as I used to say when I often went to his studio in the Rue d'Assas. "Good day" the stalwart artist replies and lays his palette down to clear a chair for me. "How are you?"

The sweetness of his smile is unmistakable, it is so ethereal that I feel like a heap of sand, a bag of flour. But the smile has a kingly dignity; it is as detached as the smile of a royal personage, certainly not unfriendly, but it does seem to say "Artists, don't point to your wounds!"

There he stands before his easel and resumes the business of painting. Considering how many have been ruined by it, it is a sorry business. But it also involves craftsmanship and the craftsmanship goes on and can even be pursued in an artist's unproductive intervals. So Derain can wield his brush and exchange an occasional word with me, at least remaining aware of my presence.

There is nothing slack about his bearing; the massive body is heavy and solidly built, but certainly not fat; it

(Continued on page 16)

FRIEDRICH SIEBURG: GOOD DAYS WITH MONSIEUR DERAINE

has the fullness of the naked river-gods on whose sedge-crowned bodice chubby little gods symbolizing tributaries clamber about. A woollen cardigan, buttoned to the neck, encompasses his paunch. It is a garment that absolutely belongs to Paris; in a town with such an unreliable climate it is popular with men who work in the open air, with chauffeurs, for instance, but also with those strong men who roll barrels in the indoor market and hoist heavy baskets. Derain loves this cardigan, though it is badly in need of repair and so spattered with blobs of colour that it might pass as an example of the artist's early period. He looks down its row of buttons contentedly and then says cryptically and with feeling: "You see my mother was a market-wife, a real market-wife with a booth and a slate with the prices written on it, a sturdy woman, who incidentally had a good voice."

The brush continues and the painter begins to forget me. He is painting the dress on a woman's portrait, the material is hanging over a chair. A cigarette that has gone out droops from the corner of the artist's mouth. His prominent nose juts out from full cheeks apparently consisting of muscle, overshadowing the wide, firmly closed lips. The chin is round and heavy. And a spirit of roguishness lurks everywhere behind this noble face; it flits from the creases at the corners of the eyes, over the full cheeks and retreats into the nostrils.

Now and again he glances at the cloth draped over the chair. Suddenly rage fills his eyes; it flashes almost malevolently from between the narrowed lids. Then his eyes open wide and round like those of an irritated bull. His brush has met with some trifling obstacle, his material dares to defy him; for a second there is a flash of anger in his eyes, the fury of the "Quos ego!" with which Virgil's god tames the rebellious elements. It is decidedly not safe to thwart this majestic artist. I cannot help thinking of Derain's famous self-portrait of 1901—of that long face, where two wide-open eyes look out from many-coloured shadows; having just overcome their fear, inspired now with a desperate courage, they turn a penetrating gaze on the visible world. Locks of dark hair escape from the

hat that has been pushed back carelessly, but the young face is on the lookout for danger, its features express wariness. Between the expressive eyes of that portrait and those of the artist today lie hundreds of pictures, riots of colour, merciless revelations, light playfulness, dispassionate experiments and a warm flow of confessions. But the obduracy of the youth and the benign ease of the old man today express the same warning: "Artists, don't point to your wounds!"

On the long wall of the studio there is a huge landscape representing the country round the mouth of the Seine. A sky full of threatening clouds dominates the plain. The country lies flat and lonely, as rivers become, which once rose carelessly up-country and have lazily made their way in a thousand windings, luxuriating in everything that the populated world has to offer. An hour will come when the sea threatens to engulf it. An hour will come when its banks cease to be.

"Good day, Monsieur Derain!" I say another time. This time the huge man is not standing before his easel, but before the half-finished model of a puppet theatre, whose figures he is painting with short almost playful strokes. "The little theatre is nearly finished" he calls out "all it needs now is the audience!"

"Do you want one?" I ask him.

"No, not for the world!" he answers decidedly.

Not that he does not have many friends, whom he likes to see often. Nothing is farther from him than to scorn the eyes that will look at his pictures. But the puppet theatre is only a hobby, because he wants now and again to have something to do with the third dimension. He has not yet thought out a play for it, only the figures and they are all pretty, engaging figures. There is no devil at all. From a green-and-white striped box he takes out tiny hats, amazing and finished creations of felt and straw. Caroline Reboux has made them specially for him and has even had her firm's label sewed inside each hat. Derain's delight knows no bounds. He takes up the hats, one after the other, the touch of his strong hands light as a feather; as he looks at them his tenderness melts into profound feeling.

The Author



Friedrich Sieburg was born in 1893 at Altona, a town in Westphalia. He studied economics, philosophy and history. His first book, the only volume of verse he was

to produce, "Die Erlösung der Strasse," appeared in 1920. In 1922 he published a volume of short stories entitled "Oktoberlegende". In 1926 he became the Paris correspondent of the "Frankfurter Zeitung." Three years later he published "Gott in Frankreich," a book that made his name. This attempt—as he called his critical analysis of France—was quickly translated into eight languages. From that time on the phenomenon of France dominated all his writings. In 1931 "Frankreich's Rote Kinder" appeared, and in 1935 "Robespierre." These were followed by some travel books: "Blick durchs Fenster," "Unsere schönsten Jahre." Then came "Napoleon, Die hundert Tage" and finally "Chateaubriand," the third of his great biographies from French history. Friedrich Sieburg died on July 19, 1964.

He stands with his back to the easel, on which a half-finished still-life is to be seen today; a bottle, a basket and some utensils. It is a gloomy picture. Its objects rise into a dark void and stand out, as if shivering, against a dreary background, which seems to be exuding poverty and neglect, as if it were the damp wall of a cellar. But Derain continues to twirl the little hats round and round. "You know", he says unexpectedly without raising his eyes from a tiny green felt hat with a jaunty feather, "the little velvet ribbon round the neck of the "Olympia" used to put me out when I was younger. Why did Manet put the black ribbon on that nude? What dark powers did he want to conciliate with it? You'll say that he needed a black stroke just there. Right, but why did he need it? You can't believe that the artist couldn't have introduced the necessary accent in some other way. No, Manet could do everything he wanted to do. No, he wanted to be sure that we saw how artificial the nakedness was. Nature never

(Continued on page 17)



FRIEDRICH SIEBURG: GOOD DAYS WITH MONSIEUR DERAÏN

kindles lust, but by painting this ribbon Manet threw the body on the heap of our unfulfilled desires. That's the flesh for you, he wanted to say. Let it ruin you if you like. Nothing more can happen to me."

"Good day, Monsieur Deraïn"—now it was a lady who came into the studio with this greeting on her lips, black curls showing under her hat. When she unbuttoned her fur coat, the entire studio was quickly filled with the scent of her person. She felt that she inspired feelings of pleasure and she played the unrehearsed part of an ingénue to perfection. She didn't want to disturb anybody, she said, and stood before the incomplete still-life as if rooted to the spot. Silence followed. Deraïn knew quite well that no warm feeling could take the sting out of this picture. While his smile of welcome was still playing about the corners of his mouth, the expression in his eyes as they moved between the still-life and the woman's face grew serious, almost compassionate. The huge Seine landscape hung over the scene like a threatening cloud. The great artist stood wrapped in dignified

silence. He radiated a regal dignity divested of all panache and aware of the burden every king has to bear.

The young lady's gaze faltered as she seemed to say "Have pity!" Deraïn let a few seconds pass before he took one of the puppet hats with an airy, inimitable grace and presented it to the lady. It was with an indulgent father's smile that he watched the young lady, her gestures of delight and her tiny, not wholly spontaneous, cries of joy. Was it only a smile? Did the glance from between his narrow eyelids not reveal the flash that had struck me so suddenly when he was studying the material of the dress? There was no more of the charming play-acting with which the lady would have liked to favour us. Now she really was embarrassed. Perplexed, she took off her fur coat and looked among tubes of colours, bundles of brushes, half-finished puppets and stretchers, to find a place to lay it down. The artist cast his eye on her smooth white neck and said in a gentle, affectionate tone: "You should wear a black velvet ribbon there."

I also shared bread and wine with

him one morning about eleven. "Good day, Monsieur Deraïn", I said and found him standing at the window. On his head he was wearing a hat with a low crown, a dove-coloured felt; I have never seen a more elegant hat. His shirt of coarse, snow-white linen was open at the neck but held together by a long tie of exactly the same colour as his hat. He was on the point of going out. In one hand he was holding a big glass of red wine, into which he dipped his bread. This was his breakfast and he was enjoying it. The studio was flooded with light, there was nothing on the easel, almost all the pictures were turned round to face the wall. Through the window a glimpse could be caught of the tops of the trees in the Jardin du Luxembourg, the tips of the branches shimmering with a promise of green. He offered me some of his bread, I broke off a piece and dipped it in his wine. So we sat, lost in thought, letting the noise of the town rise to us. It didn't disturb our silence. That was a good day, Monsieur Deraïn!

Translated by Margaret D. Howie
Courtesy: "Scala" International



Delhi's school children pick up the rudimentaries of rhythm on percussion instruments under the guidance of Mr. H. Trenzak, (left) a "Schulwerk" expert



A young trainee gives a thought to a rhythm of his own

DELHI MUSIC TEACHERS WELCOME

CARL ORFF'S "SCHULWERK"

THE "Schulwerk", a revolutionary method of elementary music and movement education developed by the German composer Carl Orff, needs no introduction, particularly in Germany, Europe and the United States of America. Music teachers all over these countries are already familiar with Orff's new approach to education in music which aims at establishing a new relationship between music and movement. The "Schulwerk Music For Children" is a rich collection of elementary music — comprising songs, rhythmic exercises and instrumental pieces —, speech forms disclosing the reciprocal effect of music and movement, and music and speech. A set of special instruments, called the Orff Instrumentarium, is used for the performance of this elementary music. The instrumentarium comprises xylophones, glockenspiels, drinking glasses, triangles, cymbals, tambourines and drums.

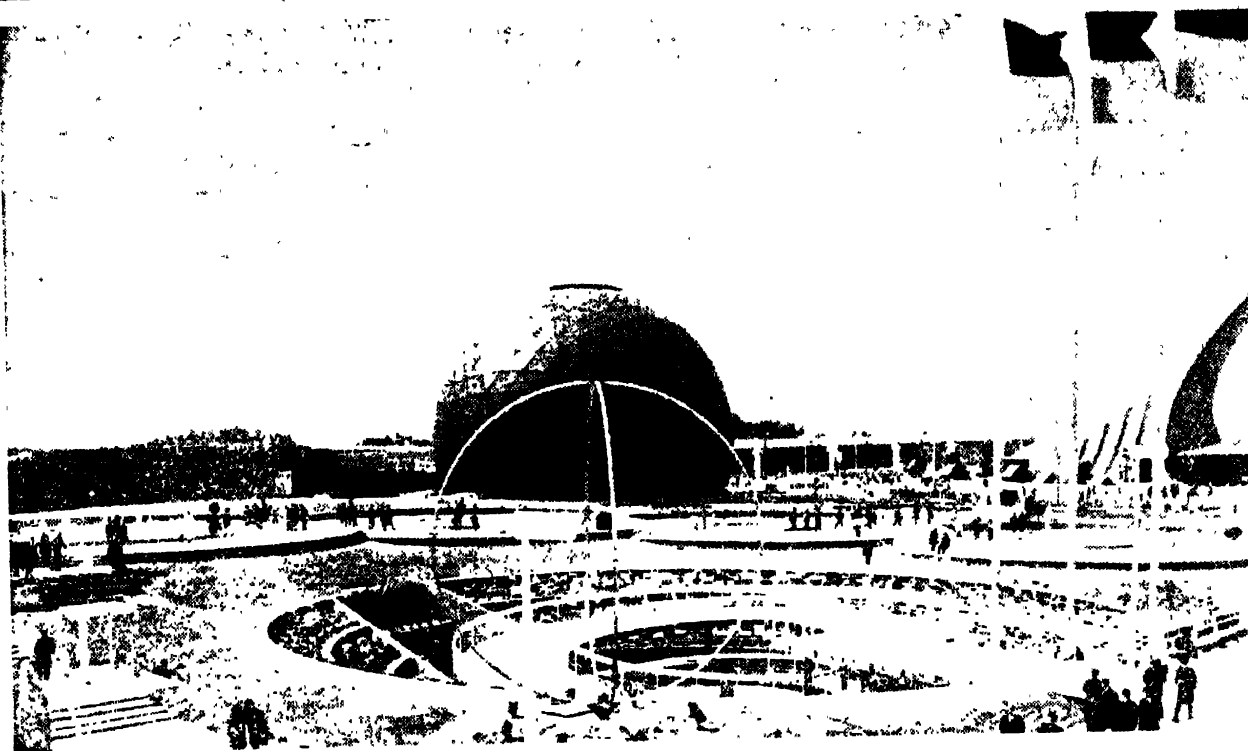
Is it possible to adapt Orff's ideas to the specific requirements of countries like India whose heritage of music is rich but vastly different from the European? The answer to this question was provided when the Max Mueller Bhavan in New Delhi conducted a three-week mammoth programme of "Schulwerk" demonstration through classes, demonstration lectures, film shows and an ex-

hibition on the subject. Led by Mr. Heinz Trenzak, distinguished music teacher from the Orff Institute in Salzburg, the Delhi school children spontaneously and spiritedly applied themselves to movement and call games, rhythmic exercises and singing of simple melodies. At the same time more than sixty teachers from different schools also familiarised themselves with the

basic principles and Orff's systematic endeavours in the sphere of music education. By and large the consensus of opinion considered that the "Schulwerk", because of its stimulating modal character, could be adapted suitably to meet the requirements of Indian music. They thought that in Indian surroundings it could be a welcome means of helping young children to express themselves fully and freely and inculcate in them a sense of rhythm, form, melody and humour. The enthusiastic response the "Schulwerk" has received in the capital has encouraged the Max Mueller Bhavan to invite as many elementary music teachers from Delhi as possible to Poona where training in the "Orff Schulwerk" will form an important part of the East-West Music Seminar every year.



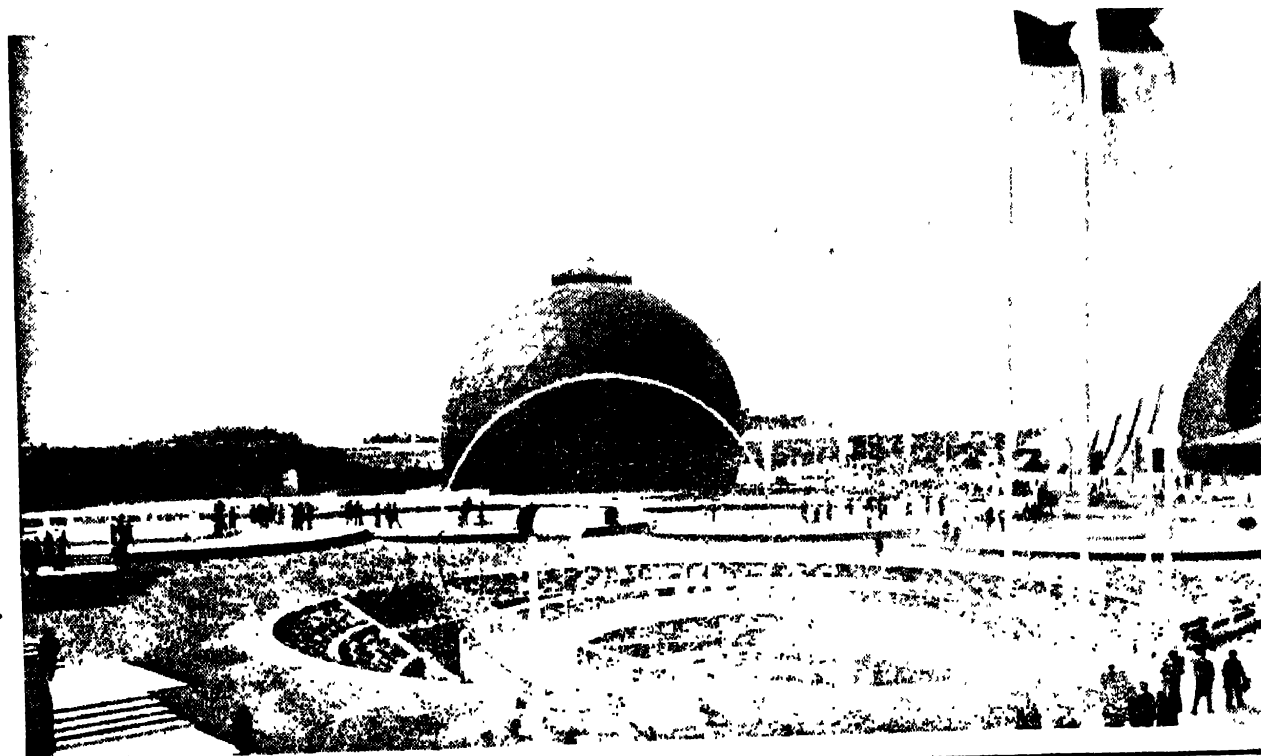
A schoolboy warmly responds to gestures from a group of teachers initiated in the "Schulwerk" system of elementary music



MARK THE CONTRAST

A SKILFUL blend of art, culture and industry vests the West German Pavilion at Expo-70 with a distinctive quality. [Devoted to the theme of "Progress And Harmony For Mankind," the "Gardens of Music," as it is called, uses music and the visual image to bring out West Germany's contribution for the advancement of the family of man. Its four cylindrical theatres,

encircling the central cupola, depict the life and achievements of the Federal Republic and concentrate on the progress it has made in industry, technology and scientific development. The picture above gives a panoramic view of the "Gardens of Music" while the one below incorporates ten changes. How good are you in spotting the changes made?



IN SHORT

"It is no fault of (Chancellor) Brandt's if his outstretched hand of peace was not grasped. Bonn went to the limits of the possible." (Commentary of the German Television on the Kassel meeting).

"Brandt's efforts were so clearly directed towards achieving a realistic compromise that the agitation à la Stoph will find it difficult to appear even halfway sincere in the eyes of a world interested in normalization." *Süd-deutsche Zeitung* (South German Daily).

"It is now completely and unmistakably clear which side wants to negotiate and which side doesn't." (Commentator of the Hessian Broadcasting Corporation, Frankfurt)

"Workers who enjoy one of the world's most advanced social-security systems have seen their wages rise along with industrial profits." (NEESWEEK reporting on the Federal Republic)

A German-made sound recording equipment first used by poet Rabindra Nath Tagore in 1932 has now been acquired by Calcutta's Birla Industrial and Technological Museum. Other Indian celebrities whose early compositions and songs were recorded with the help of this machine include K. L. Saigal, S. D. Berman, Pankaj Malik and Kazi Nazrul Islam.

In a personal demonstration for peace, the

German Federal President Dr. Heinemann, during his visit to Japan, visited the memorial to the dead of Hiroshima.

Dr. Bharat Ram, the Indian President of the International Chambers of Commerce, visited the Federal Republic last week for talks with the Ministry of Economics and leading German industrialists in Cologne and Hamburg.

The Rumanian Ambassador in Bonn participated in a reunion of the so-called "Sieben-buerger Saxons" in West Germany, Germans whose ancestors migrated to what is part of Rumania today, and who had to leave their homes after World War II.

"Poetry of Day and Night," a Bengali film jointly directed by Bimal Bhowmik and Narayan Chakravarti, has been selected as India's entry for this year's Berlin Film Festival.

The turf now being raised for the 1972 Olympics at Munich in the main stadium will get the tenderest care. A 13-mile network of underground pipes will pump out warm water to protect it from snow and frost-bites.

According to the Deputy Minister for Foreign Trade, India's export of flowers has made a ten-fold increase during the last year. Of the Rs. 39,000 worth of flowers

exported in 1969 West Germany alone accounted for imports worth Rs. 29,000.

The 3 lakh Turkish workers employed in Germany are turning capitalist. From their savings they have founded 140 public limited companies, most of them operating in Turkey. Latest among their enterprises: their own airline which carries the workers to and from Germany at less than half the normal price.

The German illustrated Youth Magazine "TWIN" is the first European periodical to be awarded the Gold Medal for excellence in design and layout by the Art Directors Club of New York. 16,000 magazines competed for the award

Two weeks before his 61st birthday, Mr. W. Vaillant, a former director of a Munich TV-Studio passed his qualifying exam for his M.B.,B.S. He is one of an increasing number of "grey-haired students" in Germany who either fulfil their boyhood dreams or are seeking a new purpose in life after retirement.

Mini Zeppelins, a smaller version of the famous air ship, are being used over West Germany as a publicity medium. Their success has encouraged the Paris traffic police to use it for traffic

GERMAN NEWS

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EDITOR

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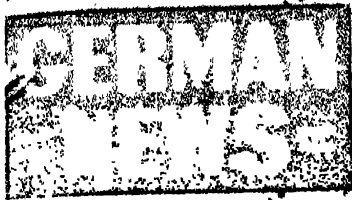
TO OUR READERS

An Index to the "German News" (Volume X-1969) is now available. All those interested are requested to ask for a copy without obligation.

regulation during the rush hours.

Mr. Bisheswar Prasad Munnawar Lucknavi, the wellknown Indian poet, died in New Delhi on May 24th. One of Mr. Lucknavi's outstanding achievements was his translation of Goethe's "Dr. Faustus" into Urdu.

"The present times are the best Germany ever had". 81% of those interviewed gave this answer in a recent demoscopic survey. In 1951 only 2% had given this answer to the same question.



Bulletin of the Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany
Vol. XI No. 10 New Delhi, June 15, 1970. Regd. No. D-1045



Indira Gandhi: Where I Stand Today
An Interview with "German International"

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We do not want the Indian Ocean to
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"*GERMAN International*" is a monthly News Magazine appearing from Bonn, whose four language editions reach lakhs of people in more than a hundred countries. The illustrated monthly covers the fields of politics, economics, science and overseas development with an accent on economics. Its latest issue bears eloquent testimony to the abiding interest of the Federal Republic of Germany in India, its people, its problems and its future.

In an exclusive and comprehensive interview with Mrs. Gandhi, Heinz F.H. Moeller, the Chief Editor, has brought out the Indian Prime Minister's approach to the foreign, economic and domestic policies of her government. Entitled "Where I Stand Today", the six-page interview highlights the socio-economic content of her programme. In a separate profile of Mrs. Gandhi, under the heading "Through German Eyes : The Prime Minister," the article says: "She has power, prestige, dignity and everything that goes into being the political head of a teeming nation of more than 500 million souls."

"She is a dedicated champion of the Indian poor who goes into the villages to talk to the people and lets the people talk to her."

After dealing comprehensively with Mrs. Gandhi's "typically feminine down-to-earth practical solutions" and her "faith in the free parliamentary democracy," the "German International" concludes: "She has emerged as the only true Indian 'institution' with no bias either in the religious, regional, or even in the social sphere.... She has become a great hope of the poor who see her as a mother and friend. Last, but not least, she is still her father's daughter." Both the interview and the article bring into sharp focus not only Mrs. Gandhi's political stand but also the tremendous progress India has made since independence, an achievement which is sometimes overshadowed by the more conspicuous problems facing the country.

THE 17TH OF JUNE

THE 17th of June is a national holiday in the Federal Republic. A solemn one, recalling the events that took place in the other part of Germany on two days in June, 17 years ago. On the morning of June 16th, 1953, building workers in East Berlin's Stalinallee—later re-named Karl Marx Allee and Frankfurter Allee—stopped work in protest against the impending raising of work-norms and spontaneously formed a demonstration procession. On June 17th, the strike demonstration developed into a revolt against the regime. The workers openly demanded the resignation of the government, free elections and reunification. They sparked off a rebellion against the Communist system on German soil which spread like wild fire within a day throughout the whole of East Berlin and the Soviet-occupied Zone of Germany, and was only crushed by the massive mobilization of Soviet tank divisions. It also marked the start of a historic series of insurrections against the Communist regimes in the East European satellites which continued three years later with the Poznan revolt in Poland, the Hungarian revolution in 1956 and the Czech uprising which is still fresh in everyone's mind.

Like the uprising in the other East European nations the East German revolt was "successfully" crushed. But the guns and tanks did not remove the motives and demands which gave rise to the revolt. Right up to the present day the demands of June 17th, 1953 have remained basically unfulfilled.

The Wall built by the Communists on August 13th, 1961, which divides the Germans living under their regime from the West Germans, is at the same time a wall against the resistance in the population. In a sober assessment of the situation and the futility of revolt against the ruthlessly exercised power of a totalitarian state the opposition in East Germany finds its expression today in a "silent majority".

The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany has taken the initiative to improve relations with Eastern Europe and the GDR in particular. The aim of this initiative is to break the deadlock of the Cold War, to pave the way for a secure European peace system and, ultimately, towards the unification of Germany. Last but not least it aims at improving the conditions of the people in the GDR and its contacts with the Western part of Germany. At the East-West German meetings at Erfurt and Kassel, Federal Chancellor Willy Brandt made it absolutely clear that in pursuing these objectives the Federal Government cannot negotiate away the right of all Germans to self-determination.

The 17th of June was a signal and the observance of its anniversaries in the Federal Republic are a reminder of the obligation of the people in the free part of Germany towards their brothers in the East.

An Interview With The Prime Minister

During a recent visit to New Delhi, Mr. Heinz Moeller, Chief Editor "German International", had an exclusive two-hour interview with the Indian Prime Minister. In the course of this interview, Mrs. Indira Gandhi gave a lucid expose of her views on India's economic and foreign policy including the German question. Some excerpts from this interview are reproduced below

FOREIGN POLICY

Q: Your father has long been regarded as the architect of the group of uncommitted nations which came to play a powerful role notably in the United Nations. Does your Government still adhere to this policy?

A: My father's policy of non-alignment has even greater validity today and we have not deviated from it. It is not true to say that we lean towards one country or group or another.

Q: Do you feel that the uncommitted nations as a group can still play as important a role as they did in your father's days?

A: Yes, I do.

Q: The recent Annual Report of your Ministry of External Affairs has been interpreted abroad as being increasingly in favour of the Soviet Union. The Report praised in particular the plan of Mr. Brezhnev for an Asian collective security pact. What is your Government's policy towards such a pact and how do you view for example the increasing concentration of Soviet war ships in the Indian Ocean?

A: Such an interpretation is incorrect and wholly unwarranted.

In fact, I wonder whether those who give that interpretation have actually read the annual report, or are basing their opinion on misleading versions which have appeared in the Western Press, for example, I am told, in Britain.

We have repeatedly made our views on the Brezhnev Plan abundantly clear. We do not approve of military pacts or defence alliances. We favour economic cooperation.

We do not want the Indian Ocean to be subjected to big power competition.

India, in fact, has not turned as has been alleged towards Moscow. It is, in fact, Moscow which has turned more towards us. As you know, the USSR helped the Afro-Asian countries in the United Nations and in the case of India with rupee credits.

Q: But don't you have to pay a political bill for this?

A: No. On the contrary we have not paid any political bill for it, nor, may I say, will we do so in the future.

GERMANY

Q: What result do you expect from the current Bonn-Moscow attempts to achieve a European detente and particularly an improvement in Inter-German relations?

A: We warmly welcome any attempts to resolve tensions and antagonism in Europe. It is not enough merely to freeze controversies. They might heat up at any moment.

We, in India, have taken special note of Chancellor Brandt's declaration that he will work for better Inter-German relations. We certainly wish all success to any such move.

Q: As the distinguished humanitarian daughter of a famous humanitarian father, how do you view the fact that the East German border police shoot—and sometimes kill—people trying to cross the interzonal frontier into Western Germany?

A: We here in India are against all violence and all force. Perhaps the best way to answer your question, is to point to how we here in India practice liberal democracy.

ECONOMIC POLICY

Q: Quite frankly, do you favour nationalization on ideological grounds, like sections of the British Labour Party, or is your approach purely pragmatic?

A: We have adopted the system of a mixed economy, which was clearly defined in the Industrial Policy Resolution. There is an active role for the public sector and a clear area for the private sector.

I have repeatedly stated that nationalization is not a universal cure. Since our resources are limited, it is naturally more fruitful to invest them in creating new production facilities, in preference to merely taking over existing units or industries.

Q: You recently pointed out that more emphasis should be given to



Prime Minister Indira Gandhi

developing industries, particularly of medium size. Since this pattern of regional industries is typical of Germany's industrial structure, could the Federal Republic, with its long experience, for example, by technical aid and otherwise, assist you in such programmes?

A: Certainly, that would be an excellent idea, and would be very welcome.

Q: German businessmen who are sympathetic to further investment in India are concerned by two political factors:

1. The increasing support which your Government is receiving from marxist parties in Parliament.
2. Developments in communist-governed states.

Can you say anything to allay their fears?

A: Indian politics today are in ferment and people in every party are doing serious rethinking about their programmes and policies. In fact, many

(Continued on page 4)

AN INTERVIEW WITH THE PRIME MINISTER

party labels have ceased to have meaning. In the same party you find groups owing different emotional allegiances. Certain leftist or regional parties support us conditionally, that is, they support us on some of our programmes.

The nationalization of banks and the measures we have initiated against economic monopolies are examples. These have been a basic part of our political objectives for years before the latest division of our Party.

A few other parties also happen to have the same objectives. It is natural that they should vote with us, if they sincerely believe in the objectives. We have made no alliances and no commitments.

Q: How would you describe, then, your own Government's political line?

A: A middle-of-the-road approach, slightly left of centre, is the only stable way for India.

Q: Arising from that, do you feel that parliamentary democracy of the Westminster type inherited from the British Raj is necessarily best suited to a country in a stage of development such as your own?

A: Democracy is more responsive to the people's needs. Participation in the actual process of government at all levels strengthens the people. Any authoritarian alternative might produce some immediate results, but would solve no long-term problems. We have seen this in other countries.

BONN-CEYLON TALKS

THE West German State Secretary in the Foreign Office Paul Frank received the Ceylonese Ambassador in Bonn, Seelaratne Jayasinghe Walpita, on June 8th. He explained to him the Federal Government's view of the situation. Any recognition of the GDR by Ceylon would be regarded as extremely unfortunate at the present moment. In its relations with the GDR, the Federal Republic was trying to find a basis for a settlement. It would regret everything that would disturb these efforts. It would be far from the Federal Government to prescribe political behaviour to another sovereign government. In view of the traditional friendship between Ceylon and the Federal Republic of Germany, this, however, had to be pointed out. The attitude of the great majority of states at the recent vote on a GDR application to join the WHO had been an indication of the understanding many governments have for the attitude of the Federal Government in this matter.

"Smiling Olympics" The Motto For Munich

COMING like a burst of fresh air, Mr. Willi Daume, President of the Organising Committee of the 20th Olympic Games, brought a word of cheer for all interested in sports. "Smiling Olympics," Mr. Daume said at a sports officials and editors meet in New Delhi, "was the aim before the Organising Committee at Munich."



He elaborated: "Olympics stand for goodwill and friendship among all nations and we will strive our best to see that this olympic ideal is put into practice during the forthcoming Games in Munich." Mr. Daume, who made a flying visit to New Delhi on the last lap of a global tour, assured that East Germans too would get a cordial welcome for it will give an opportunity for old friends to meet in the play grounds. As for the prospects of the Indian hockey team, he said: "I hope my dream of India and West Germany meeting in the finals will come true." The picture above shows Mr. Willi Daume, Raja Bhalindra Singh, President of the Indian Olympic Association, and Munich Olympics Press Officer Mr. Hans Klein.

The German Festival At Shreyas



A glimpse of the German way of life pervaded the Shreyas Art Centre, Ahmedabad, when children of all nationalities enacted Goethe's "Faust" and Grimm's "Hansel And Gretel" in an effort to bring out the unity of world cultures and the oneness of man. The performances were part of a 3-day German Festival which, among other things, depicted the arts, crafts, music and German way of life through films. Above, students of several nationalities are seen taking part in an open air play.

The Grand Old Man Of German Soccer

THE Grand Old Man of German Soccer, that is thirty-three year old Uwe Seeler from Hamburg, has already 40 goals as a forward to his credit. Seeler's overhead kicks and his headers played a large part in securing the runners-up position for the Federal Republic of Germany in the last World Cup four years ago. As the final warm-up matches proved, his fighting spirit often decides the match for his team. Currently, at the Mexico World Cup he has already brought West Germans the scoring touch.





MORE INTERNATIONAL AND FUTURISTIC

HANOVER FAIR—1970

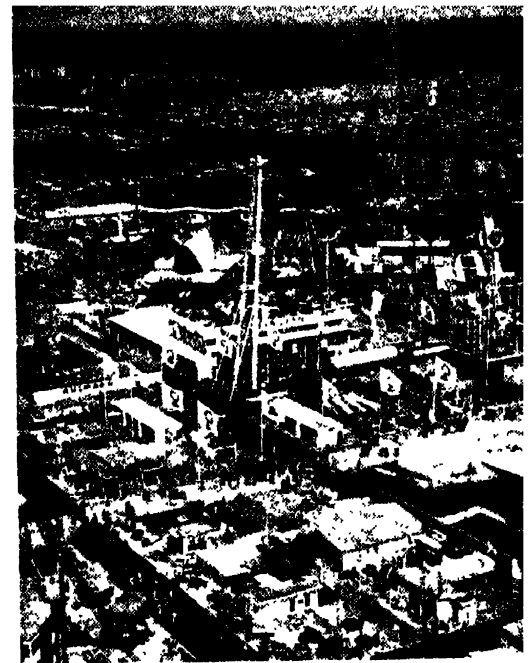
THE Hanover Fair, often regarded as "the greatest industrial show of the world," surpassed its reputation once again this year both in its international character and as a pace-setter in industrial technology.

As a meeting place of representatives from world trade and industry, the 1970 Fair attracted 5,550 participants. With more than a thousand exhibitors coming from 33 countries, including exhibitors from U.S.A., Japan and the Eastern Bloc countries, the Fair once again proved that industrial interests transcend physical distances and different political systems. Housed in a modern, multi-storied concrete structures, sprawling over 460,000 sq. metres of the exhibition area, it represented a unique international setting which crossed all economic barriers. Exquisitely laid out national pavilions, with a decor characteristic of individual cultural traits, gave to the Fair a cosmopolitan flair. About 600,000 visitors and businessmen from 111 countries, who converged on the numerous stalls and counters in 22 exhibition halls, proved the veracity of the oft-quoted statement that the Fair acts as a barometer of international industrial trends, particularly in the Federal Republic

India, whose participation in the Fair is growing every year for the first time made a lasting impression with its exhibits. This fact emerges from the repeated comments in the German newspapers who have commended Indian products, particularly Tata's steel castings and the Kirloskar diesel engines. Among the other exhibits displayed at the Fair were machine tools and instruments put up by the Export Promotion Council with a view to boosting up India's engineering exports in the European market.

True to its tradition, the main utility of the Fair this year lay in serving as a catalytic agent for new ideas and in offering get-together facilities to the world's businessmen for exploring fresh opportunities even if that meant crossing political and trade barriers.

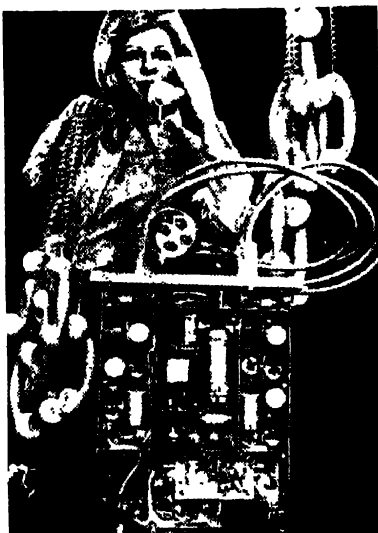
The main emphasis of this year's exhibits was on electronics, telecommunications, electrical gadgets and office equipment. The vast range of machinery that was exhibited at the Fair was designed to improve the existing production techniques or to make life more comfortable. The star attractions were a number of novelties. A dial-less telephone, giving automatic connections through a punched card system, drew



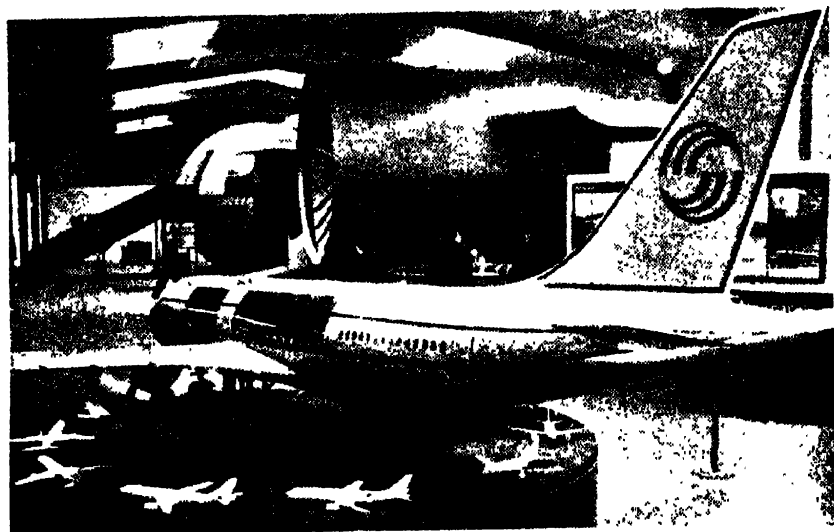
A bird's-eye view of the Hanover Fair which attracted more than 5,500 exhibitors from all over the world

wide attention. A new type of glow-wire saw for cutting and shaping plastic material and a plate-lining machine for porcelain and glassware were some of the other outstanding exhibits.

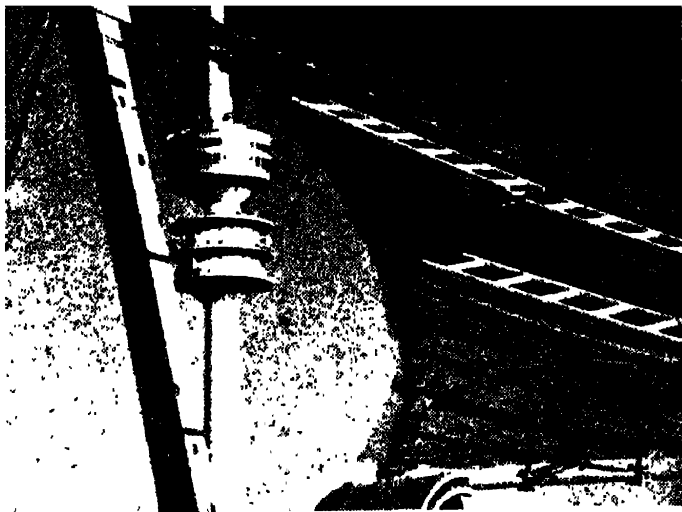
The German Aeronautics Show, part of the Hanover Fair, attracted 357 exhibitors from 12 countries including the U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R. While its chief merit lay in displaying a wide range of aircraft, the German pavilion was notable for showing lighter machines with short haul and vertical take off facilities. All put together, the Hanover Fair made another landmark in futuristic trends in world's industrial development



An amplifier that increases the transmission capacity of trunk calls four times



A star attraction of this year's German Air Show at Hanover was a model of the Airbus to be built with Franco-German collaboration



Munich's TV tower which will telecast the Olympic events seen through the canopy of the main stadium

MUNICH PREPARES FOR THE 1972 OLYMPICS

IN Munich, the venue of the 20th Olympic Games, the Olympic city is fast coming up despite the fantastic proportions of the task. Obererwiesenfeld, a disused airfield, is today halfway through a phenomenal face lift. The main elements contributing to its changing landscape are the Olympic Stadium and the Sports Village two gigantic complexes that will contain the main flow of the Olympic activity.

Nearly a third of the shell-like structure of the Olympic Stadium, the main arena of the sports events which will accommodate 80,000 spectators and observers, is complete. The largest canopy of the world that is to give it a roofing has already created a

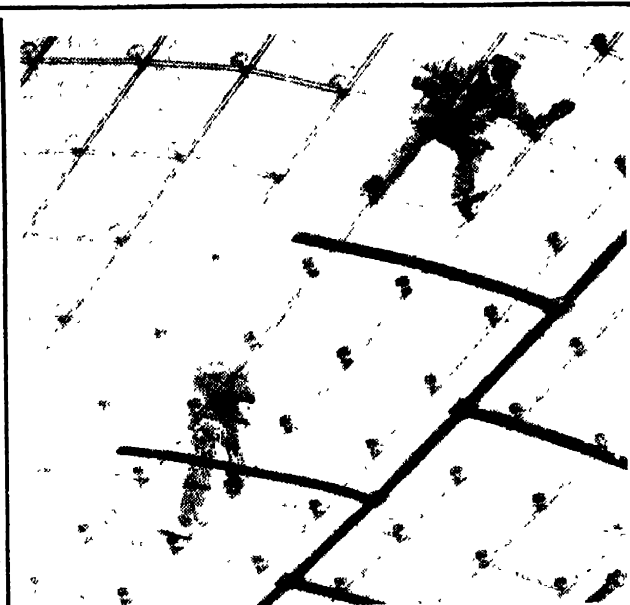
sensation. The Sports Village, a vast residential complex that will house the administrative staff, 9,000 sportsmen and 4,000 reporters, is also coming up fast. When complete, it will have its own parks, clubs, hospitals and restaurants.

The recording of the main Olympic events, subject to strict international controls, will also receive meticulous care. Arrangements have been made for computers to register the results which will be flashed on an electronic screen. Besides, electronic instruments and TV cameras will be used to measure the distance records in the athletics.

To cope with the Olympic traffic, the sports city is having its own railway station. Two thousand hostesses, fami-

liar with foreign languages and Olympic history, are being recruited to guide VIPs, journalists and spectators. At the same time the main events of the Olympic Games will be telecast all over the world through two communication satellites.

Mr. Willi Daume, President of the Organising Committee of the 20th Olympics, announced in New Delhi recently that Munich will welcome every visitor irrespective of colour, creed, or race. The Bavarian capital, often known as the cultural capital of the Federal Republic, will perhaps do more. For, to quote Thomas Mann, Munich is a "city of humanity" where "one can sense and experience two things at the same time—its inhabitants and the free world."



The world's largest canopy, covering the Stadium, gets a meticulous check-up. Synthetic roof tiles will allow shadow free TV pictures



Themselves great sports enthusiasts, Germans will be more than mere spectators at the 20th Olympiad. With numerous Mexico medals to their credit German champions aim at top performances in the 1972 Games. Gymnast Henrita Loewenberg (left and right) and Javelin-thrower Klaus Wolfermann (centre) are only two of Germany's many hopes.

COMPUTERS FOR PROGRESS

INDIAN EXPERT IN GERMANY

THE computer is the misunderstood giant of the 20th century. Involved in learning the techniques for obtaining the fullest and most efficient services from this electronic wizard are people from all parts of the world. They come from various disciplines, and among these is Suresh Wani of India, a Systems Adviser working with IBM Deutschland, since 1965.

The computer is a true child of the 20th century—a century which has been described in more terms than any century before. Apart from being called the computer age, it has also at various times been called the age of synthetics, the atomic age, the space age, and also the age of the common man. These terms are indicative of the rapid and fantastic development and progress made in a variety of areas in this century. The impact of all this research and development has been felt in varying degrees in all corners of the globe. In India synthetics have brought within the reach of the common man utilitarian goods which were luxuries before. Machines are used more and more to provide the average citizen with facilities which make life easier and more pleasurable. Wonder drugs have helped to keep the average Indian in good health and to raise his life expectancy. The use of fertilisers and improved techniques of agriculture are helping to banish the spectre of starvation. Still backwaters



A systems specialist at IBM Cologne, India's Suresh Wani masters the technique of feeding the computer—an expertise which will soon be available to his country.

of the world are in contact with bustling markets, then goods are transported with rapidity, helping to add to their profits and to world prosperity.

Today the computer is being used more and more in research and other activities—all aimed at finding ways of helping the common man make his life fuller and richer. Yet the computer is feared and dreaded by the very man it seeks to help. There is the often voiced fear that the computer will not remain the servant of man but will become his master. The truth of the matter is that the computer is neither servant nor master but a willing and efficient tool to be manipulated by men such as Mr. Wani. The efficacy and validity of the results produced by a computer are wholly dependent on the programmer. With its capacity for storing and processing astonishing quantities of data at lightning speed, the computer has

opened up vistas of progress unattainable before. Another fear expressed about the computer is that it will cause unemployment. On the contrary the computer creates jobs. Men are needed when productivity increases in all the fields which the computer serves. Quite apart from this there is the computer industry itself. Today India produces and exports computer hardware to countries all over the world, earning much needed foreign exchange. In India the computer is involved in the rocket programme, helps in the compilation and processing of data for vital weather forecasts. It is also used for advanced research in many fields of science. For these much needed programmes, well trained computer specialists are necessary and Suresh Wani's long years of training in the Federal Republic of Germany will be put to good use when he returns home to work for IBM as the group leader of systems specialists in New Delhi.



Suresh Wani before the insides of a computer



Guided by Director Reismann (left), Suresh Wani and his Kenya colleague acquire advanced know-how in computer technology

FOURTH EXCAVATION SEASON AT THE MOUND OF SONKH

Indian Archaeology, during the excavation period 1969-1970, has gone through a most exciting season. About 16 major excavations undertaken simultaneously by the Archaeological Survey of India and various university teams have made news through remarkable finds revealing more information on India's history and culture in ancient and prehistoric times.

AMONG these projects figures prominently the Mound of Sonkh near Govardhan in Mathura District, where German archaeologists led by Prof. Dr. H. Haertel, Director of the Berlin Museum of Indian Art, have been excavating since 1966. The scheme is supported by the German Research Council and the Prussian Cultural Trust.

A deep experimental trench cut into the mound during the first excavation campaign had confirmed a continuous habitation over 3,000 years of history. The digging struck natural soil after passing through a layer of Painted Grey Ware (Circa 1,000 B.C.). Archaeological work in the following winter seasons led through settlements and fortifications of the Jat occupation down to the late and early mediaeval layers yielding a rich harvest of terracotta figurines and decorated ceramic pieces. Vertical cuts at the northern, western and southern slopes of the mound showed a broad foundation of Kushana settlements as well as Shunga and Maurya finds including a rich occurrence of Northern Black Polished Ware (300-500 B.C.) and Painted Grey Ware ceramics.

In October 1969 the team, joined by a number of advanced students of Indian art and archaeology from the Free University of Berlin, started work at the fifteenth level and soon reached the 16th stratum, a late Kushana layer (early 3rd century A.D.) which was preceded by Gupta structures. While finds of the Gupta period (4th to 5th century A.D.), such as the sandstone image of Vishnu and the terracotta relief of a Makara (see pictures) as well as potsherds were secured, though not in abundance, walls of habita-

tions of that period could only be ascertained through fragments of structures built of small bricks in a rather slipshod manner. Exact dating was made possible through the palaeographic analysis of a brick inscription. The commonly accepted view of Indian Archaeology that the Gupta period in its broad culture did not come up to the standard of the preceding Kushana and Shunga eras but mainly centred around a few outstanding temples with superb stone sculptures, appears to have confirmed itself at the Sonkh excavations. The Kushana settlements, however, revealed solid houses of a far superior quality built of large-size bricks. In the excavation area measuring 50 x 50 metres, walls of seven houses were dug out the most spacious

Remains of houses of a late Kushana layer being the excavations at Sonkh (early 3rd century A.D.)

Small sandstone image of Vishnu (Gupta period, 4th to 5th century A.D.)

★

Beautiful Matrika Devi, a surface find from the Mauryan (period 3rd century B.C.)

Brahmanical Kufi style showing the hand and pot in the mouth of an animal-faced child in the Gupta period

of which contained 16 rooms (see picture). A lane leading to an open space was also clearly visible. East of this place bordered by the seven houses, a structure was discovered which was definitely not secular, but must have belonged to a place of worship. The semi-circled construction, shaped like an apse, was surrounded by walls interspersed with niches. This curved wall belonging to a lower stratum is part of the 18th established layer and should be placed in the 2nd century A.D. Its

thorough investigation will be possible during the next excavation season only, when it is to be decided whether a Kushana temple has been discovered or not. Many objects found in the immediate area of the apse, including last year's tympanon fragment ("German News", September 1st, 1969) seem to indicate that a non-secular building may have been located in the vicinity and the rubble from its decaying structure was used to fill up gaps between the walls for levelling a new base.

In Mathura
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helped by the discovery of a jar in "C" containing 120 copper coins (see

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Dating finds of innumerable stone and terracotta plaques depicting Brahmanical gods and goddesses was helped by the discovery of a jar in "C" containing 120 copper coins (see picture). Two of them belonging to the Huvishka and the others to the Vasudeva I and Kanishka III periods (about 200 A.D.). In the same house the main find of this season's excavations at Sonkh has been made in the form of the first Kushana bronze ever from Mathura district which is the only existing Brahmanical bronze from the Kushana period and at the same time the oldest Brahmanical bronze so far detected in

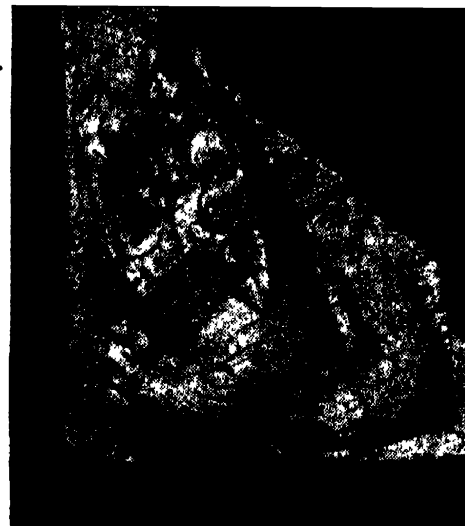
India. The bronze, about 10.6 cm in height, shows two figures: a male with a much smaller female on his left side, both possibly standing on a swing. The man has his right hand raised while holding a bowl in his left hand. He wears a necklace and some other undefined neck decoration. Only further chemical treatment which is at present administered by experts in the National Museum at New Delhi would reveal what kind of hair-do or crown is worn by the man and whether he is adorned with one or two earrings. These are very essential details for identification of a deity. The smaller female figure constitutes an even more difficult problem: she is animal-faced with a kind of halo around her head, has a raised right hand carrying some object and holds a child in her left arm. Here also chemical treatment alone can lead to a final clarification of the goddess or matrika in question. The straight posture of the figures, however, unmistakably places the bronze in the Kushana period of the Mathura style.

From the same Kushana building emerged another iconographical find of the greatest importance: a terracotta plaque of Mahishasura-Mardini with four arms holding a trishul in the two upper hands directly over her head in order to pierce Mahisha, the buffalo demon. Since in all other known representations of this aspect of Durga she carries the trishul in her right hand only, this find introduces a new basic type of Mahishasura-Mardini.

As in previous years, stray-finds from lower not yet excavated strata were many, such as the charming Matrika Devi of the Maurya era, 3rd century B. C. (see picture).

At the edge of the mound the square mud-hut camp, providing accommodation to the German team and their frequent guests from universities and archaeological offices, has excellently survived the scorching sun and the heavy monsoons of two Indian summers. Kitchen and dining-room, photo laboratory, stores and work rooms have been added to make the camp highly functional and self-contained.

Out of the 150 workers from the neighbouring villages about thirty



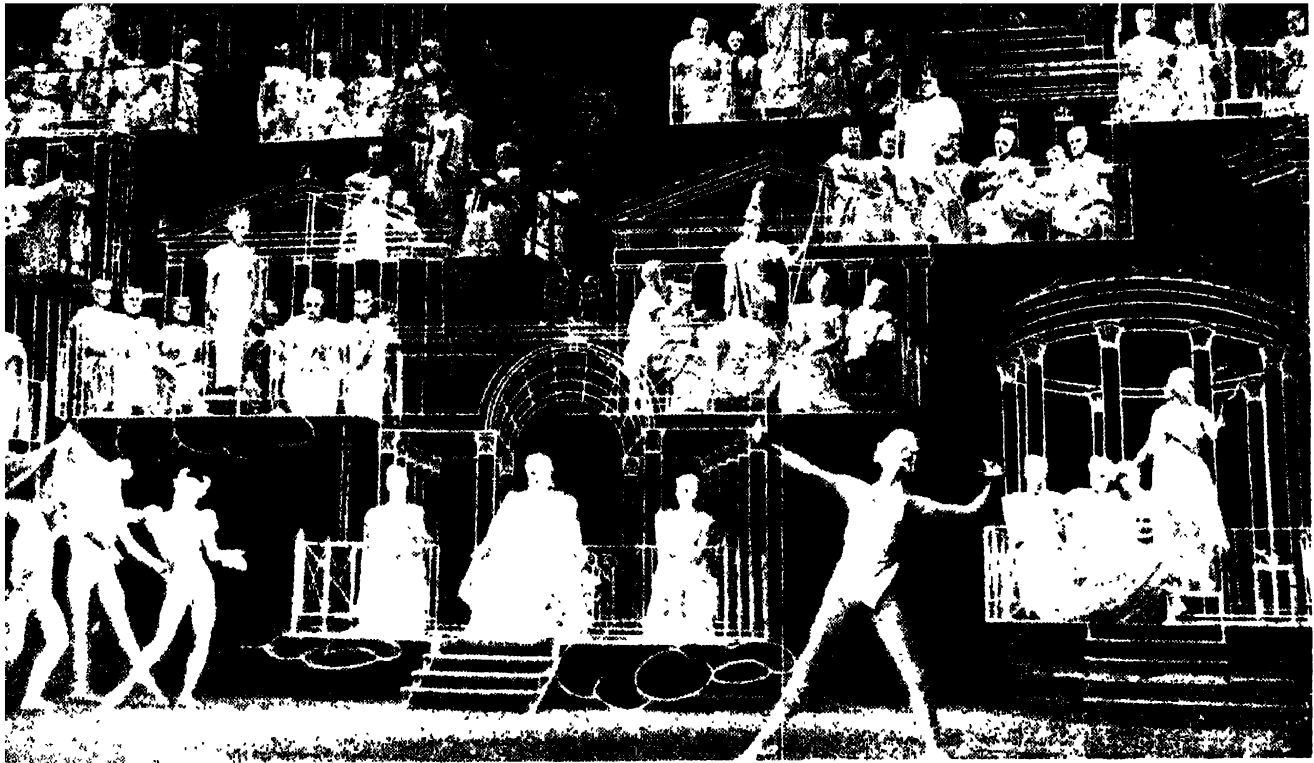
Fragment of terracotta relief showing Makara with human foot on the back, probably of Goddess Ganga (Gupta period, 5th century)

have been trained for specialised archaeological jobs on the mound. Two carts pulled by four bullocks were continuously shifting earth down the hill besides a host of men removing baskets full of sand from the excavated areas.

When, by the middle of March, this season's excavations concluded, it meant Farewell to Sonkh for Mr. and Mrs. Hecker, the untiring architect couple from Berlin who were the main aides of Prof. Haertel during three winter campaigns. There will be an almost new team of archaeologists to assist the professor who, with his Indian workmen, is looking forward to continue unearthing the buried secrets of the hill when another digging season will begin in October this year.

Jar with 120 copper coins of the Kushana period, mainly belonging to the time of Vasudeva I and Kanishka III (about 200 A.D.)

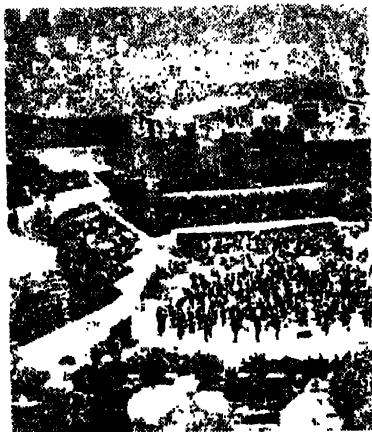




Amid the great variety of concert music in German social life, composer Giselher Klebe's "Alkmene" occupies a position of rare artistic merit. Above a scene from "Olympus" presented by the German Opera at Berlin

GERMAN CONCERT LIFE

THE pulse-beat of concert life in Germany today is reflected in the variety of its manifestations. During the 25 years of post-war reconstruction new forms bearing witness to the German status in musical culture have developed. During this time well established orchestras were supplemented by younger ones, mostly from the broadcasting stations. In the



Berlin's concert hall featuring the Berlin Philharmonic under Herbert von Karajan

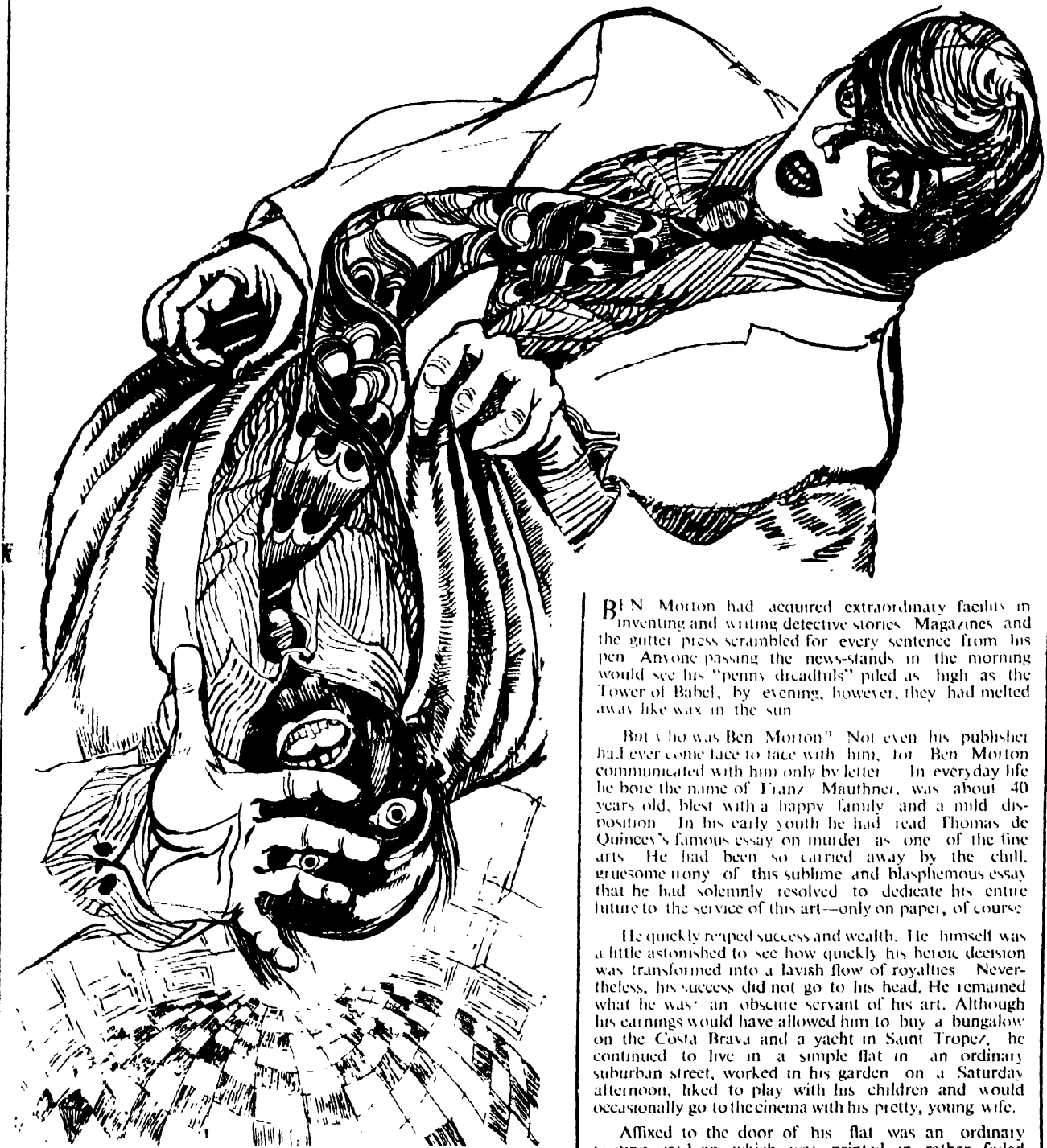
test of strength between the two a higher degree of artistic merit has developed into a new standard. In spite of the powerful sweep of the radio and TV, public concerts have gained in popularity because the live rapport between the conductor and the listener is still considered a privilege by many. This explains the presence of a very broad spectrum of public concerts ranging from children's choir at one end to the celebrated soloists at the other. International music festivals are very popular for the links they foster between different musical traditions. Within the structure of German concert life, the classical works play a major role. The experimental compositions, on the other hand, also occupy no less significant a place. The achievements in both the spheres have given international recognition to some of the German composers.

In the panorama of musical life, the opera also enjoys a high level of popularity among the Germans. Here too the traditional repertoire and the drive for the modern play an important role. In this respect the big city theatre and the locals contribute a great deal. The ballet, likewise, is a tremendous

force in German cultural life and is the focus of a great deal of attention by many operatic theatres both local and national. A great tradition and modernistic influences stimulate and determine the style and international status of contemporary German ballet.



A scene from "The Moor of Venice" presented by Berlin's German Opera



Drawing Marianne Weingartner

Heinrich Schirrmbeck

Othello

BEN Morton had acquired extraordinary facilities in inventing and writing detective stories. Magazines and the gutter press scrambled for every sentence from his pen. Anyone passing the news-stands in the morning would see his "penny dreadfuls" piled as high as the Tower of Babel; by evening, however, they had melted away like wax in the sun.

But who was Ben Morton? Not even his publisher had ever come face to face with him, for Ben Morton communicated with him only by letter. In everyday life he bore the name of Franz Mauthner, was about 40 years old, blessed with a happy family and a mild disposition. In his early youth he had read Thomas de Quincey's famous essay on murder as one of the fine arts. He had been so carried away by the chill, gruesome irony of this sublime and blasphemous essay that he had solemnly resolved to dedicate his entire future to the service of this art—only on paper, of course.

He quickly reaped success and wealth. He himself was a little astonished to see how quickly his heroic decision was transformed into a lavish flow of royalties. Nevertheless, his success did not go to his head. He remained what he was: an obscure servant of his art. Although his earnings would have allowed him to buy a bungalow on the Costa Brava and a yacht in Saint Tropez, he continued to live in a simple flat in an ordinary suburban street, worked in his garden on a Saturday afternoon, liked to play with his children and would occasionally go to the cinema with his pretty, young wife.

Affixed to the door of his flat was an ordinary visiting card on which was printed in rather faded lettering "Franz Mauthner, Insurance Agent." The other inmates of the house found this an adequate explanation of the clatter of a typewriter which came from his study at certain regular times of the day. Not even his own wife had any idea of his real occupation, let alone of the demonic passion which obsessed him, eliciting the most hair-raising stories from him for days, years and months on end. Not that it would have been easy to guess his occupation from his face: he had innocent blue eyes, soft cheeks as rosy as apples, sandy hair and a child's mouth with a shy smile constantly playing about it. His wife loved him, his children straddled on his knee and

(Continued on page 12)

HEINRICH SCHIRMBECK: OTHELLO

crowed with delight when he let them search his pockets for hidden sweets. Their greatest joy, however, was to hear him performing as a ventriloquist. He produced extremely funny effects and never tired of contriving fresh surprises and variations. "You would have been the star turn in any circus or music-hall," his wife once said to him laughing. It was intended as a compliment, but it made him thoughtful and even a little sad. He went into his study, brooded for some time and finally thought: "Is she perhaps right? Is this my second great talent, now hidden under a bushel? But how to combine the two?" When he pondered on this problem, his face took on a philosophical expression. But then he decided to leave things alone, and at last he forgot all about it.

The years slipped past. Nothing would have prevented Ben Morton from doggedly pursuing and reaching his aim—to surpass the fame of Edgar Wallace, Agatha Christie, Georges Simenon and Dashiell Hammett—if one day the papers had not contained the report of a murder which had been executed with unparalleled ingenuity. It would be exceeding the limits of the present story to analyse all the details of the murder, though such analysis would be one more proof that Thomas de Quincey had not been so far wrong. All the same, this much can be said: the unknown assassin had murdered his victim, a popular young actress, in the full gaze of the public: on the stage and precisely as directed in the scene in question. She had been acting Desdemona in Shakespeare's "Othello" and in accordance with the plot, had been strangled on the stage by the jealous Moor. It was absolutely natural that the audience should at first have taken her death rattle and the writhing of her strangled body as striking proof of a brilliant histrionic talent. But the death rattle was not mimed, it was genuine, just as the writhing of the murdered body was real, not simulated. This diabolic illusion, on the other hand, had given the murderer, dressed up as Othello, time and opportunity to quit the scene of his crime without leaving any traces and with a considerable margin of time. Anyone who has ever seen a performance of "Othello" knows that Desdemona does not die immediately after her husband has strangled her, but only a few minutes later. When Emilia comes into the chamber of death, Desdemona begins to speak again before she finally gives up the ghost. At the inquest on the dead actress it was proved that she must have been already dead when she was uttering her last words. Such contradictory evidence could only be explained, if at all, by crediting the murderer not indeed with the power to make the dead speak but with the gift of making a corpse seem to speak. In other words, the murderer must have been a ventriloquist—there was nothing else for it.

Ben Morton was interested in read-

ing all the reports of a capital crime, partly because he was collecting material for his own stories, and partly because he mentally shared in the investigation. When he heard about the murder of this actress, he went pale. The case was as puzzling as it was horrible. And the more details were revealed the more uncannily the case resembled his latest, still unpublished, story, the last chapter of which he was actually engaged in writing. He had entitled it provisionally "Othello, the ventriloquist." The action in his manuscript and in the actual murder were so strikingly similar that Ben Morton would have been compelled to regard the crime as the translation of his novel into real life if it had been possible for anyone except himself to have actually seen his manuscript. He was appalled when he tried to imagine what his position would have been if his novel had been published at the time of the murder: everybody would have been obliged to consider him, Ben Morton, as the intellectual perpetrator of the ingenious murder. For the murderer had followed Ben Morton's formula so very closely that one would have been tempted to believe that he had been ambitious to become a murderer not from any motive more or less known to historians of crime but solely to demonstrate to his horrified contemporaries by an example carried out on classical lines how perfectly a murder of the imagination could be executed in real life.

Ben Morton, alias Franz Mauthner, began to worry. He worried day and night. Fear possessed him. He woke up in the night bathed in perspiration, and could not get to sleep again. Then he would murmur long passages from his "Othello." If his wife asked him why he was so upset, she got no reply. The children kept timidly out of the way, though he did nothing to them. Often, indeed, he would try to play with them, though absent-mindedly, mechanically. And he seemed to have completely forgotten the art of ventriloquism which used to be the children's greatest delight. The dust lay undisturbed on his typewriter. He and his family lived on savings.

A year had passed since the murder in the Thalia Theatre. No light whatever had been shed on the person of the murderer. Ben Morton, perhaps the only man who could have made a contribution to the case, was silent. He was silent, worried, and didn't write another line, however much editors and publishers pestered him for manuscripts.

Then one day he had an idea. It was such an absurd idea that he would have rejected it immediately if it hadn't kept returning to him. If the murder itself had been an accurate copy of what he had imagined in his story, would this not ultimately be true also of the murderer, i.e. this strange murder could only have taken shape at all in

The Author

H. Schirmbeck was born at Recklinghausen in 1915 and began his career as a bookseller. After the appearance of his first publications he took up journalism. Collections of his



stories and short novels were published under the titles "Die Fechtbrüder," "Das Spiegelabyrinth" and "Die Nacht vor dem Duell." In 1950 he received the prize for literature awarded by the Akademie der Wissenschaften in Mainz. In 1967 Schirmbeck surprised his readers with a modern scientific book entitled "Ihr werdet sein wie Götter" (Ye shall be as gods) where he questions the conscience of scientists.

the world thanks to the mystical creative power of his, Ben Morton's, criminal imagination. It was an idea that horrified Ben Morton, but he had to confront it if he ever meant to solve the problem.

The murderer he had created in his "Othello, the ventriloquist" was a man who defied description in terms of the bourgeois world. He was a social, led a shadowy existence on the fringe of real life, changing his vocation as often as his shirt without ever finding fulfilment. At the time of the murder he had been a saxophonist in a café de danse called in Morton's book "The Green Cockatoo". Though the author had very seldom been in a café and never in one with such a picturesque name, it was described so vividly that anyone would have thought that Morton had been one of its regular clients.

So he set out to find this café. And, as if it were predestined, he found it already on the second night. The only odd thing was that he had not noticed it before for it was only two streets away from his home and was actually called "The Green Cockatoo". A jazz band was playing on the second floor. Although Ben Morton was not specially fond of jazz he went up the stair and sat down at a table with a good view of the band. He fixed his eye on the saxophonist, who was playing his instrument with bored indifference, scarcely distinguishable from the average of his fellowmen. He certainly did not bear the mark of Cain. On the contrary, he had a child's blue eyes, soft cheeks rosy as apples and a shy smile hovering over his lips even when he was blowing the saxophone.

At first he took no notice of the newcomer who had been staring fixedly at him for at least an hour and would

(Continued on page 13)



Drawing : Marianne Welngaertner

HEINRICH SCHIRMBECK: OTHELLO

have gone on staring if the band hadn't stopped playing at midnight, when the musicians went home.

Ben Morton followed the saxophonist through the dark streets, keeping at a discreet distance behind. He didn't at first notice that the unknown musician was taking his own way home. But when Morton saw him open the door of his own house and then the door of his own flat, when he saw him hang up his coat and hat in the hall exactly as he himself did and then go into the room where his wife slept, the scales fell from his horrified eyes. He turned as if panic stricken, opened the door of the flat and fled blindly from the house as if he himself were the unknown saxophonist and the other man the real Ben Morton, alias Franz Mauthner.

He slunk through the streets like a phantom and finally spent the night somewhere on a bench in the park. Nor did he venture home the next day. He loitered in waiting rooms and restaurants and in the evening went again to "The Green Cockatoo." There the same thing happened as on the previous night, except that now the saxophonist was beginning to notice him. On the second night the musician was already glancing at him furtively and his face seemed unconsciously to change colour sometimes. But it was strange that he never spoke a word to Ben Morton about his steady stare. Nor did the other customers seem to notice the dumb duel of the eyes. It appeared as if one of them was not there at all.

This went on for several nights. The saxophonist's initial embarrassment became a definite uneasiness which now began to make itself felt in his playing. His hands and fingers moved erratically. After occasionally exchanging glances the two rivals had long acquired the habit of probing each other's eyes. Finally, when the saxophonist was no longer able to resist the other's magnetism, he suddenly stopped playing and produced a weird glissando on his instrument, left the platform, went to Ben Morton's table, bowed awkwardly and said with a shy smile:

"I can't help thinking, Herr Mauthner, that my presence annoys you. But I happen to be here. If, since you have called me to life, you should think that one of us is superfluous, I think there is only one remedy for our duplication."

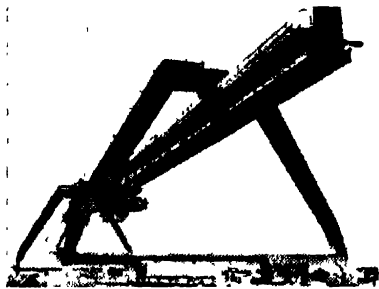
"And that would be?" Ben Morton said, as if stunned. "That we report to the police. The police are our friends and helpers; they always know a way out. They will determine our identity and if it turns out that one of us has none, they will again make this inflated phantom disappear. Don't you think so?"

Ben Morton was incapable of replying. He was in the grip of a horror that made him unable to move. The saxophonist had spoken from quite a different direction, like a ventriloquist. The fixed, shy smile still played about his lips. And slowly, imperceptibly, like molten metal beginning to solidify, his smile became a sardonic grin. His legs began to move mechanically he came

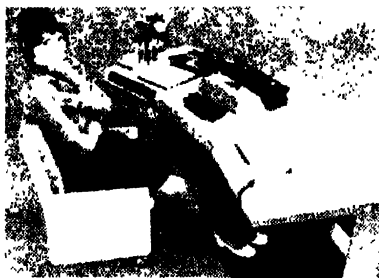
nearer and nearer Ben Morton as if he were a puppet drawn by a magnet and then, with a strength no one would have suspected the shy saxophonist to possess, the creature of phantasy took hold of his creator and carried him on to the platform like a toy. For moments that seemed an eternity he held him at arm's length over the railing. Then, as if tired of his prey, he let him fall into the middle of the café. He landed on the marble bar, smashing china and glass dishes.

At this moment Ben Morton came to himself again. He groaned as he felt his aching ribs. Beads of cold perspiration shone on his forehead. He was still sitting in "The Green Cockatoo". But the café was empty, completely deserted. He was the last customer. The chairs were already piled up on the tables. A fair-haired girl with a pale make-up was sweeping glass splinters together. The clinking made Ben Morton shiver. Gulping down the remains of his coffee he got up. The lamps shed a bluish light like that in railway carriages at night. The shimmering surface of a pier glass caught his eye. He advanced a few steps and saw a hollow-eyed man like a tramp come towards him. He stood still for a moment and opened his mouth to ask the girl something. But no words came. He suddenly knew that he would never put the question. And he would never know when and where he had overstepped the boundary to the land of his imagination.

(Translated by Margaret D. Howie)
(Courtesy : "Scala International")



THE super crane of tomorrow promises far-reaching changes in the ship-building industry for it envisages the replacement of the launching ramp with the conveyor-belt line of production. This Krupps' crane unit is intended to carry prefabricated parts from the dry docks to the assembly point, cutting thereby the present costs by 20 per cent in one operation.



THE "Better Hearing" campaign currently tops the list of national health programmes in the Federal Republic not only as a measure to improve the health of the young but also for the prevention of traffic accidents which every year take a heavy toll in terms of human lives. Above, the Federal Health Minister Kaete Strobel, the only woman minister in the Bonn Cabinet, takes a grandmotherly interest in the campaign which is designed to remove a common hazard.

OLYMPIA's integrated desk system, displayed at the 1970 Hanover Fair, not only solves all personnel problems but also introduces a new phase in office rationalisation. Set against a manoeuvrable chair, the new secretarial desk has built-in facilities for dictation, typing, telephoning and record keeping in one place.



THE two-engine, short-start "Sky Servant," produced by the Dornier Works at Friedrichshafen, stands out for its flying qualities and multipurpose-ness. With a 3- to 6-ton starting weight, it has already set up a new record among land planes. Besides, it has established its worth in carrying passengers and goods from one airport to another which have short runways.



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THANKS to the unusually long and severe winter this year, the maxi-coat has become a hit with the German teenager—a fact that has not gone unnoticed even in fashion conscious Paris. Neither quite maxi nor exactly mini, the coats are made of an all-season ancient textile, the grass cloth. Black edgings make precisely for the stuff for which the youth falls.



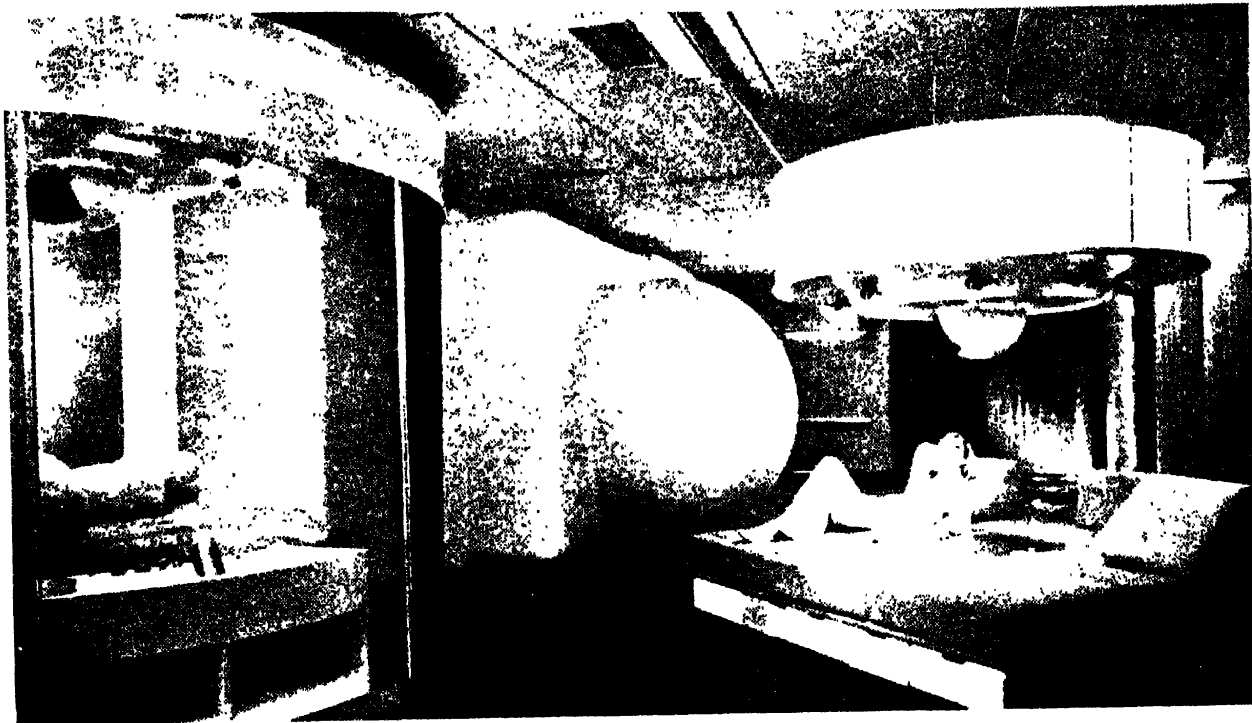
CAMUS' "Calligula", above, this year gave a flying start to Recklinghausen's Ruhr Festival that seeks an "Encounter With Asia." Followed by stage performances by Indian, Indonesian and Thai groups, a symposium on one world, and screening of films by young directors, the Festival is bound to provide a meeting place for Asian and European youth.



FOR housewives working in stuffy kitchens or for people who have to spend time in closed toilets and bathrooms the new ventilator has a breath of fresh air to offer. Manufactured by Siemens and displayed at this year's Hanover Fair, the new built-in ventilator pumps air in and out of a 10-sq-metre room once in every five minutes.



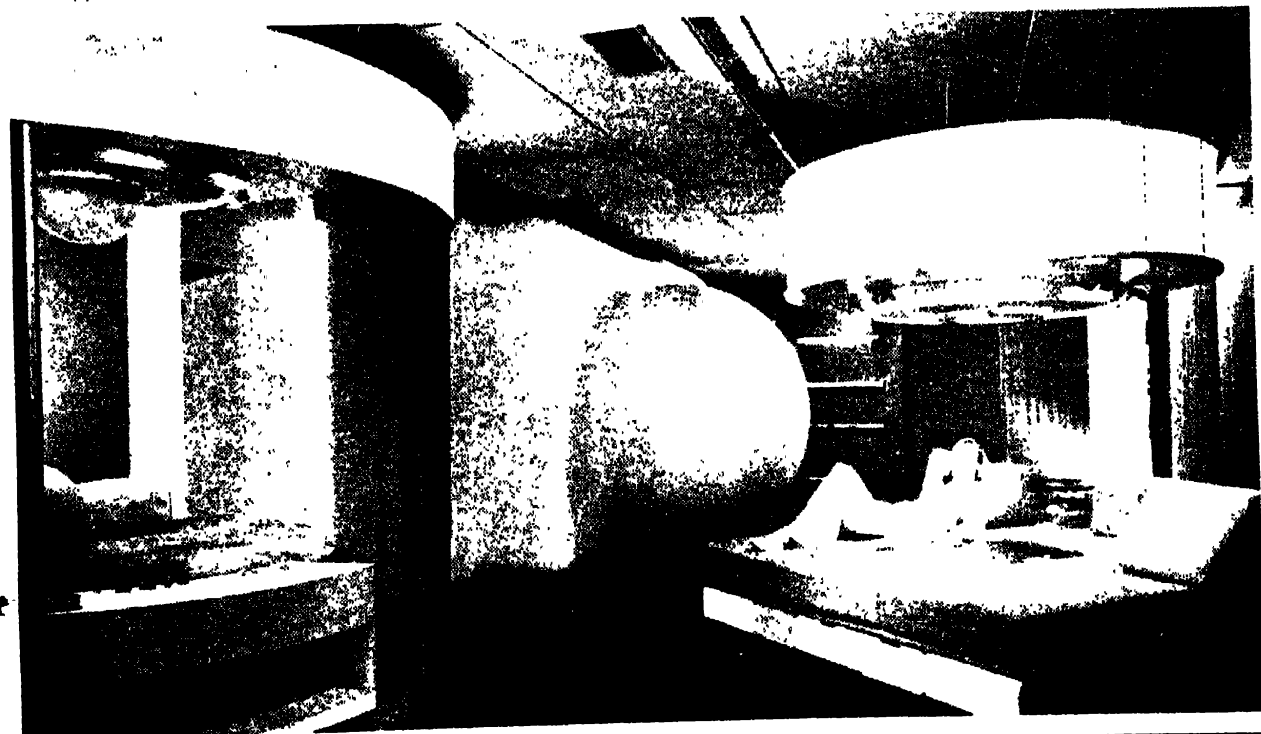
THE novel weatherproof plastic igloos, developed by the Bayer technicians in Leverkusen, recently gave shape to the West German assistance for thousands of people who were rendered homeless by the Turkish earthquake in Gediz. Made of hard moltopren, the igloo above can accommodate eight to ten people without room heating under conditions of severe winter.



MARK THE CONTRAST

THE West German housing industry, which provided houses to millions on a self-owned basis in the post-war years, has of late taken to newer directions. Its main trend now is towards providing homes that are inexpensive, functional and aesthetic at the same time. An evidence of this avant garde spirit was recently evinced at Cologne's "Interzum" Fair which displayed a number of exhibits with an experimental approach. Architect J.C. Colombo's concept of the

future home, for example, is that of a cell with increasing emphasis on round walls, folding doors, behind-the-wall kitchen and bathroom cells and anti-furniture—all so painted that the overall effect speaks of a distinctive taste. The picture above shows Colombo's vision into the interior of the drawing-cum-bedroom of the future while the one below incorporates 15 changes. How good are you in marking the changes made?



IN SHORT

"A long way will have to be covered in the development of (Germany's) relations with Eastern Europe. In this the Berlin question is the most important problem and it will have to be solved primarily by the Four Powers."—Federal President Heinemann.

"In the last three years the Federal Republic of Germany is experiencing the strongest economic upswing since the reconstruction period after the war. After the 'economic miracle' we now have the 'productivity miracle'."—Minister for Economics Prof Schiller.

Over the last 12 years the German economy increased its productivity by an average of 6 per cent per year, doubling the nation's per capita income.

Mr. Kewal Singh Secretary in the Ministry of External Affairs will head the Indian delegation for the second round of Indo-German consultations which will take place in Bonn on June 29-30.

The Foreign Ministers of the Commonwealth Market countries at a meeting fixed July 21 as the date for the commencement of negotiations with Britain for the ECM membership.

Jointly built by the firms of Messerschmidt, Boelkow and Blohm, the BO-105 will be the first German helicopter to be mass-produced on the assembly-line. After

receiving top-ratings in test-flights in the U.S.A., the Boeing Aircraft Corporation obtained the licence to produce the aircraft for the U.S.A. and Canada.

The Speaker of the Lok Sabha, Mr. G.S. Dhillon arrived in Bonn on a 2-week tour of the Federal Republic at the invitation of the Chairman of the West German Bundestag (Lower House of Parliament).

The Indian contingent for the Commonwealth Games at Edinburgh has been invited for a fortnight's training and competitive practice by the West German Track and Field Association.

At Frankfurt, West Germany, the Indian Minister for Civil Aviation and Tourism Dr. Karan Singh presided over a high-level meeting of Indian officers from the Department of Tourism and Air India stationed in Europe.

Some 5,000 physicians and medical specialists are expected to attend a congress and an exhibition on the latest techniques and tools of medical diagnostics to be held in Duesseldorf from July 8th to 12th. Special emphasis will be laid on the diagnosis of lung and heart diseases.

After more than a hundred years of fierce competition, Germany's two largest shipping companies—the North German Lloyd of Bremen and HAPAG of

Hamburg—will merge to give the Federal Republic its only shipping firm of a truly international size.

629 endowments, together representing a fortune of some 10.5 billion marks, are promoting social welfare, education, science and the arts in the Federal Republic. The majority of them owe their existence to the initiative of private entrepreneurs.

A four-member delegation of farm production experts led by the Himachal Development Minister Mr. Sukhram is currently visiting the Federal Republic to study farms, agricultural machinery plants, dairy and poultry development programmes and agricultural research institutes.

Bonn's Beethoven Prize for 1970 was awarded to the Swiss composer Klaus Huber. The Prize was handed over to the winner by the Lord Mayor of the German capital.

Every citizen of the Federal Republic of Germany is to get a twelve-digit identity number by 1975. This new registration system aims at simplifying and rationalizing administration at all levels with the aid of computers.

Having to compete with the world's biggest firms both in Europe and abroad, the merger of even very large companies is no longer frowned upon in the Federal Republic.

GERMAN NEWS

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COVER PHOTO: RAGHU RAI

Latest in a series of such moves is the pooling of the resources of Germany's two 'electrical giants' SIEMENS and AEG for the purpose of research, development and production of computers.

"Indian public opinion seems to be pretty resistant to attempts at (foreign) manipulation by remote control."—Ambassador Guenter Diehl in an interview with dpa-UNI.

Foreign Minister Dinesh Singh will be paying a 4-day visit to the Federal Republic beginning from June 30. The visit is in response to an invitation from Foreign Minister Walter Scheel.

REGD. NO. D-1-1970
Posted on June 16, 1970

GERMAN =NEWS=

Bulletin of the Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany
Vol. XI No. 1 New Delhi, July 1, 1970. Regd. No.



The Divided City
Four Power Talks On Berlin





"WHEN reverence for man has struck root in the hearts of all humanity men will one day reach the point where they will in their turn be able to create the social, political and economic system that will guarantee this reverence for all time. Hermann Ziock regards this observation made by Antoine de Saint-Exupery as the primary goal before human development. And it is against this touchstone that he examines the German personality.

The seven essays and a letter that comprise "Men Will One Day Reach The Point" are a critical evaluation of the Germans vis-a-vis their contribution to world civilisation as a part of the family of man. The first essay is a treatise discussing Peter Wust's philosophical tenet that man should be judged by his "capacity for pure disinterested love." Then follows a dispassionate analysis of the Germans that examines the encomiums and calumnies often showered at them and hints at their contribution towards making the world a happier place for man. "India's image in Germany," on the other hand, is a documentation of the German discovery of India and the deep impact of its philosophy and literature on German writers and thinkers.

Frank Moraes, who introduces the book, says that Ziock has "done much to explain and project his country's outlook in many varied fields" and "turns the light deeply inward on what one may call the ethos, the mind and personality of his country and countrymen."

Though critical and analytical in nature, all the essays comprising the book are pervaded by a spirit of optimism characteristic of the author: reflecting his ultimate belief that "man will one day reach the point"—Germans being prominent among them.

Publisher: Shikuntala Publishing House, Bombay

STATE ELECTIONS IN THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC

ON Sunday, June 14th, voters in the Federal Republic decided on the composition of the State Legislatures of three of West Germany's 11 Laender (the States of North Rhine-Westphalia, Lower Saxony and the Saar). The returns brought certain reverses for the Social Democrats and particularly for the Free Democrats who together form the present coalition government at the centre. The pattern of public support for the three major parties has changed somewhat from State to State. One clear and encouraging factor that emerged however was the further decline in popularity of the right-radical National Democratic Party and the Communists who did not manage to get a single candidate elected in any of the three States.

Highlights of the Results

In the Republic's most populous State, North Rhine-Westphalia, the CDU gained several percentage points. But the SPD and FDP kept enough strength to be able, if they wish and as they had indicated they would seek to do, to continue their coalition.

In Lower Saxony, where there had been an SPD-CDU coalition, the SPD gained enough votes to, if it chooses, govern alone. The FDP failed to return candidates to the State legislature.

In the Saar, too, the FDP lost all its seats in the Legislature. The CDU, which had formed a coalition with the FDP in 1965, made considerable gains, and the SPD about held its own.

Comments from the Parties

Politicians of the parties involved gave different interpretations of the election results. However most of them agreed that though these were local elections a certain supra-regional interest attached to the voting, largely because this was the first election contest since last September 28. On that day, Republic-wide voting led to the formation of the present Chancellor Brandt/Foreign Minister Scheel coalition of Social Democrats (SPD) and Free Democrats (FDP), with the Christian Democrats (CDU/CSU) in opposition in Bonn for the first time.

Commenting on the State elections, the FDP's Chairman, Foreign Minister Scheel, blamed "polarization" of voters between the two big parties for the Free Democrats' setbacks. He said voters were disappointed, too, that "there had not yet been time enough" for the FDP to make its full influence felt within Bonn's Coalition Government.

The CDU Chairman, ex-Chancellor Kiesinger, said that CDU gains reflected doubts about the Federal Government's economic programme and policies towards (i) divided Germany and (ii) the East. He predicted that the Brandt/Scheel Government would do some "serious re-thinking."

In contrast, the SPD Chairman, Chancellor Brandt, said: "These State elections show above all that it has not been possible for the CDU to obtain its desired corrections of last autumn's Federal elections for the Bundestag in Bonn."

A Bonn Government spokesman commented: "The Federal Government does not see the State election results as a plebiscite against the Government's policies. Taken as a whole, in all three States there is, now as before, a clear majority for the SPD and FDP together as against the CDU. Accordingly the Federal Government will continue and not revise its previous policy. In addition, the Government will introduce new accents in the policy of domestic reforms in its effort to combat price rises."

Willy Brandt On Germany's Ostpolitik

June 17th is observed in the Federal Republic as the "Day of German Unity," in commemoration of the uprising of the people in East Germany against the communist regime and the forced division of Germany. Federal Chancellor Willy Brandt used the occasion to address the German Bundestag (the lower house of the Federal Parliament) on the topic of Germany's Eastern Policy and particularly on the interrelations between the Federal Republic's effort to achieve a detente with Eastern Europe and the overall aim, enshrined in the West German Constitution, to strive for the ultimate unification of the whole of Germany in self-determination and freedom. The Chancellor stressed the fact that there is no contradiction between these two goals. The renunciation of force, the Chancellor said, does not mean the giving up of the national aims set by our constitution and our conscience but it means the assurance that we will not pursue these aims through the use or threat of force.

Excerpts from the Chancellor's Address

NO one should disregard the great dangers which still threaten peace in Europe. The world situation is still marked by an ambivalence in tendencies from tension to detente, from the desire for peace and the readiness to fight. The pressure on West Berlin, the shots at the Berlin wall and on the inner-German frontier remain intolerable for us.

The Federal Republic of Germany can only hold its own in such a situation if it strengthens the European community and the Atlantic Alliance. If it represents its national interests in such a way that a settlement with all its neighbours is possible, and thus firmly adheres to a policy of detente and strengthening of peace.

Our policy of securing peace must rest on two pillars: on the defensive strength of the Atlantic Alliance and on a foreign policy which contributes to detente. Both belong together. There is no contradiction between our Western policy and our Ostpolitik (Eastern policy). Non-aggression pacts can neither replace nor anticipate peace-treaty settlements. They can, however, as experience has shown, bring progress in international relations if they take into account and proceed from the concrete conditions prevalent in Europe today. Hence the Government's view that the renunciation of force by both sides must be complemented by a mutual respect for the territorial integrity of the treaty partners and the inviolability of frontiers. Article 11 of the United Nations Charter must form the basis of our relations with all sides.

I repeat: non-aggression pacts must not block a solution of our national problem. They must not relieve the Western Powers of their rights and obligations. The Soviet Government also knows that this point forms the basis of our negotiations. That it has its own views on the matter we have known for many years. This

would not change if we did not reach an agreement.

The existing obligations of the Western Powers with regard to the German Treaty also have not been able to change this reality until now. Nevertheless, the Federal Government still takes the fact of the existence of these obligations very seriously. Likewise the responsibility of the Four Powers for Germany as a whole and for Berlin. If we conclude non-aggression pacts, they will expressly include the statement that existing agreements and treaties of the pact partners will remain untouched. This fully includes the existing treaty on Germany. And this also applies to West Berlin.

I want to stress again that the security of this city and its access routes is a Three-Power responsibility. We share a major part of the responsibility for the viability of the city. We are not considering giving up any of this. We are also determined to convince our eastern partners that the ties, as they have grown between West Berlin and the Federal Republic, are part of the realities from which one must proceed.

The policy of non-aggression, as the word implies, is not a renunciation of the aims arising from our constitution and our conviction, but a renunciation of attempting to achieve these by force. It is a policy which is intended to give east and west the security that continuing problems and even fundamental differences of opinion will not be dangerously intensified through territorial questions which no one can solve.

Not today, not in the next parliamentary period and not in the one after that. The lines drawn at the end of the Second World War have hardened in 25 years into what they are today. Frontiers which, as memory shows, have long since become inviolable and untouchable. The renunciation of force confronts all



Federal Chancellor Willy Brandt

concerned—also the rulers on the other side—with the question of whether the unsolved problems of Hitler's legacy and those of the Second World War, should continue to burden the atmosphere in Europe today, 25 years after and make it impossible for states to co-exist peacefully, to settle their differences and controversies without force, whether it be in the economic, in the cultural or in other sectors. The "yes" or "no" to non-aggression demands from us not a decision to deny our aims, it demands from us a decision to say "yes" or "no" to the attempt at building a peaceful future for the states of Europe, as they exist today—a future in which security by deterrence is augmented by security through understanding.

The connection between our talks with Moscow, with Warsaw and with East Berlin—probably also with Prague—is not coincidental, but intentional. It is not artificial, but natural. We are seeking, within the framework of what is possible, concrete detente in Central Europe with all, and against none. This demands bilateral talks with those directly responsible, with the governments in Moscow, Warsaw, Prague and East Berlin.

Any one who is convinced that this is the right way to serve the interests of our people and knows that he has the support of the yearnings of other peoples for peace must proceed on this route without haste but also without delay. He must be ready to bear all the consequences of this conviction. This government is prepared to do this.



DUCKWITZ HONOURED

MR. G. F. Duckwitz, the former German Ambassador to India and till recently State Secretary in the Foreign Office at Bonn, was awarded the Heinrich Stahl Prize at a function in Berlin organised to mark the 27th anniversary of the uprising in the Warsaw Ghetto. The award was given to Mr. Duckwitz in recognition of his services rendered 25 years ago when by sabotaging Hitler's orders he saved nearly 8,000 Jews from murder in Denmark. The 65-year old diplomat is currently leading the German-Polish talks on behalf of the Federal Government.

Mr. Duckwitz is well-known in India as the former German Ambassador at Delhi. From 1961 to 1965 he served this important link between the Federal Republic and India. During his term he developed close contacts with Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, then Presidents of India, and Dr. Zakir Husain, at that time the Vice President.

As the Ambassador of the Federal Republic in India, Mr. Duckwitz took keen interest in the development of the Rourkela Steel Plant and the IIT at Madras. It was during his tenure that the Mandi agricultural project was launched, coinciding with the Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru's 73rd birthday. He was regarded as the moving spirit behind many cultural activities in this country, particularly those within the Indo-German sphere.

Mr. Duckwitz' latest visit to India was in March 1969 when he led the Federal Government's delegation for the first Indo-German consultations in New Delhi. During the talks a number of new collaboration projects like the TV-studios and transmitters in Bombay and Poona, the petro-chemical complex in Gujarat and the Almora agricultural project were announced.

The consultations, the second round of which is currently under way in Bonn, contributed greatly to strengthening the trustful political relationship between India and West Germany.

Lok Sabha Speaker Welcomed In Berlin

ONE more link in Indo-German understanding was forged recently when Sardar Gurdial Singh Dhillon, Speaker of the Lok Sabha, arrived in West Berlin on an information tour of the Federal Republic of Germany. On his arrival at the West Berlin airport, the youngest Speaker of the Indian Parliament was received by Lord Mayor Klaus Schuetz and Senate Speaker Mr. Walter Sickert. The Indian Speaker came to the



Federal Republic at the invitation of his West German colleague Kai-Uwe von Hassel, Speaker of the Bundestag (the Lower House of the German Parliament). In Bonn he attended a parliamentary debate on the Government's German and European policies. He also met a number of German political leaders and visited the cities of Munich, Hamburg, Frankfurt and Heidelberg. The picture shows the Indian leader being welcomed by Mr. Walter Sickert, Speaker of the West Berlin Senate.

New Consul General At Bombay

DR. Otto Soltmann, the Federal Republic's Consul General for Maharashtra, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu, took over his new assignment in Bombay recently. Dr. Soltmann, who succeeds Dr. R. Kunisch, was born in Koblenz in 1913 and studied law in the Berlin University.



He joined the Foreign Service in 1952 and has held Consular posts in Canada and the United States. Thereafter he was posted as the German Ambassador to Kenya and the Congo (Brazzaville), and worked with the Commercial Department of the Foreign Office in Bonn. The picture shows Dr. Soltmann being welcomed at the Bombay Consulate General by Miss L. Isvaran with the traditional Indian garland.

To West Germany For Advanced Study



ABOUT forty young people coming from different educational, scientific and technological institutions from all over India, looked forward to brighter future prospects as they left Delhi for advanced training in various specialised institutions in West Germany. Their studies in the Federal Republic will be financed through scholarships provided by the German Academic Exchange Service. The scholars were given a warm send-off by Dr. Friedrich von Rummel, Cultural Counsellor of the German Embassy (third from left) prior to their departure from Delhi.



Cutting through the heart of Europe and right through the centre of Berlin, the Ulbricht wall is both a symbol and a stark reality of the unnatural and involuntary division of Germany.

FOUR-POWER TALKS ON BERLIN

BERLIN, after a quarter of a century in the ebb and flow of East-West relations, is once again the focus of Four-Power negotiations. The American, British and French ambassadors in Bonn and the Soviet ambassador in East Berlin—in effect a revival of the Four-Power Allied Control Commission which became the supreme political authority over the Reich in 1945—are now engaged in a series of meetings aimed at defusing the Berlin land mine.

The genesis of the talks was a casual remark made at a private function in America by Soviet Foreign Minister Andrej Gromyko that something should be done to take the heat out of the Berlin situation.

The immediate objective is to try and eliminate the tensions which have existed ever since the Berlin blockade in 1948-49. These stem fundamentally from the fact that the three Western sectors of the city, still under Western Allied military government, are separated from the Federal Republic by 100 miles of the communist German Democratic Republic.

At the same time it is hoped that the talks may do something to improve contacts between the two-and-a-quarter million free Berliners in the Western sector and their million fellow citizens trapped behind Walter Ulbricht's Wall since 1961.

The significance of the Four-Power Berlin negotiations, however, goes far beyond the intrinsic facts of the Berlin situation itself, however important these may be for those immediately concerned. The talks are part of the same complex of East-West negotiations which include Chancellor Brandt's meeting with Herr Stoph in Kassel, the current Bonn diplomatic negotiations in Moscow and Warsaw—with the Vienna SALT talks in the background.

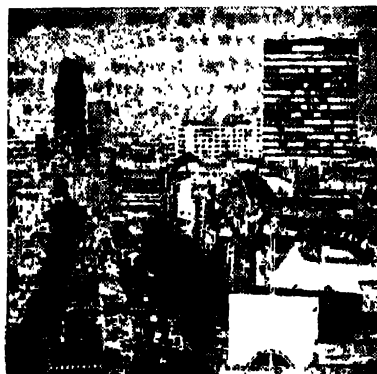
Soviet concessions for the divided city are, in fact, the sine qua non of

Bonn's entire Eastern policy. At the very outset of preparations for the Bonn-Moscow negotiations, Chancellor Brandt through his Secretary of State Egon Bahr sent a message to Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko pointing out that the talks would be bound to fail if the Soviet Union would not agree to a satisfactory Berlin settlement.

An authoritative Western spokesman has emphasized that the current Berlin negotiations are the No. 1 test of the genuineness of Soviet intentions to seek a general detente.

As the vital Four-Power talks go on, West Berlin has cause for hope in another sphere too: its economy has just completed its most successful post-war year, and a new agreement with the Bonn Government for further financial assistance promises continued growth. The main economic target as defined by Berlin's Governing Mayor Klaus Schuetz now is to attract to the city industries offering highly qualified jobs, and to procure the manpower to fill them.

The western half of the city—once proclaimed by Communist pundits as doomed to economic strangulation and starvation—today is a major exporter to the world, has employment and orders at record levels, and is still the biggest industrial centre between Paris and Moscow.



Once the hub of Europe, West Berlin today is a shining example of the dynamism of a free society



Inventors Felix Wankel and Heinz Nixdorf

ENGINEERS' WITH IDEAS

The inventors stay in the background while their inventions make news around the world. Here are the pen-portraits of two German inventor-engineers Felix Wankel and Heinz Nixdorf who started out with little more than an idea but whose brain-children created a considerable stir in the world of technology.

FELIX WANKEL

FOR 80 years gasoline motors have been powered by internal combustion within straight cylinders: small explosions of gasoline within the engine's cylinders force the pistons into motion. This energy transferred to the drive shaft is what moves the car. But now, thanks to German engineer Felix Wankel, the putt-putt of gas engines is on its way out, for Wankel has developed a motor with pistons moving not back-and-forth in the cylinder, but in a circle. Wankel's rotary-piston engine is virtually noiseless, and it also is easier and cheaper to produce, occupies less space and operates more efficiently.

Rotary piston remained only an idea for some 200 years — until Felix Wankel, son of a forester from Lahr, Germany, found a way to make it functional. Today the Wankel motor powers the NSU Ro 80 — considered the most advanced automobile yet produced. Later this year Daimler-Benz will introduce a sports car using Wankel's engine.

Wankel achieved instant recognition for his invention. Seventeen firms have already taken out franchises for use of the Wankel engine, including Daimler-Benz, Porsche, and BMW in

Germany; Alfa Romeo (Italy), Citroen (France), Rolls-Royce (Great Britain), General Motors (U.S.A.) and Toyo Kogyo (Japan).

As early as 1924, Wankel — then 23 — was struck by the idea for a rotary-piston engine. Because his parents' money had been lost in the post-World War I inflation, Wankel was unable to attend a university. His technical knowledge was gained entirely through his own experiments all with the new engine.

The world first learned about the miraculous new engine early in 1960, when Wankel unveiled it before a conference of the Association of German Engineers in Munich's Technical Museum. Four years later the first car with the Wankel motor was introduced: the NSU Spider, with fifty horsepower and a top speed of about 150 km/hr. Almost immediately the sensation of Wankel's invention spread around the globe. Curtiss-Wright adopted it for an airplane engine, while the German firm of Fichtel and Sachs introduced a lawn mower powered by a rotary piston. And a 150-hp sports car with a two-disc Wankel motor is already being produced by Toyo Kogyo in Japan.

HEINZ NIXDORF

THE world's largest manufacturer of electrical equipment and a penniless student of physics in Paderborn, Germany, had the ambition to produce their own computers. The industrialists abandoned their idea when their losses exceeded a hundred million dollars but last year the former student sold a hundred million marks' worth of computers and showed a profit of roughly 10 million marks. The loser in this gigantic computer contest game was General Electric; and the winner Heinz Nixdorf.

The British industrial magazine *International Management* called Nixdorf the "child prodigy among the West German entrepreneurs." In a field dominated by the Giant American IBM, Nixdorf built up — without any starting capital — a firm that now employs 800 and shows a yearly growth rate between 40 and 60 per cent. He won his biggest coup — a \$25 million contract with the Chicago office machine firm of Victor Comptometer — against competition from powerful American and Japanese firms. U.S. magazine *Business Week* asked in amazement: "Who is Nixdorf?"

Heinz Nixdorf comes on more like a young physics professor than a tough self-made millionaire. His career was underway even before he earned his degree in 1951. To finance his education he took a job with a professor developing computers for the Remington Corporation. In half a year, Nixdorf explains, he learned "how to build computers," and then he wanted to try it for himself.

Going from one company to another, he proposed to the managements that he build them a computer. On the fifth attempt he met with success: the directors of the RWE, a large power producer in Essen, gave him an advance of \$6,000 and a workroom to develop a computer that could be used with RWE's calculators.

Then, on July 1, 1952, Nixdorf formed the Laboratory for Impulse Technique — which since has grown into the Nixdorf Computer AG. Whereas IBM, Remington, and Siemens have concentrated research on big computers for specialized technical and scientific uses, Nixdorf thought of the smaller customer's needs. He built simple electronic devices which perform the basic calculations needed in book-keeping and data processing.

Today Nixdorf's firm produces computers that can be programmed to do calculations as well as the giant computers. Nixdorf's computers, however, are much smaller and less complicated than the intricate technical computers of the big firms, which now also are producing smaller — but no less complex — computers for their small- and medium-sized customers.

TODAY IN GERMANY, TOMORROW IN INDIA

THE PLASTICS BOOM

"PLASTICS have an enormous future, especially in India," says Hasmukh Shah, a former student of Plastics Technology in Bombay who is now completing an advanced course at the German Plastics Centre at Wuerzburg. His nine other colleagues from different parts of India also hold the same view. And that explains their choice to spend 18 months in the Federal Republic which is the world's second largest manufacturer of synthetic and plastic material.

Living with plastics is the slogan of the 20th century. No matter whether it is ladies, textiles, television sets, furniture or houses, plastics are there in one form or the other. Its latest manifestation appeared in the automobile industry which is on the way to produce a plastic car. Frankfurt's International Automobile Exhibition, in fact, has already displayed the prototype of the plastic car. It is an answer to the mounting heap of scrap caused by the growing number of traffic accidents because the new car will be anti-scrap.

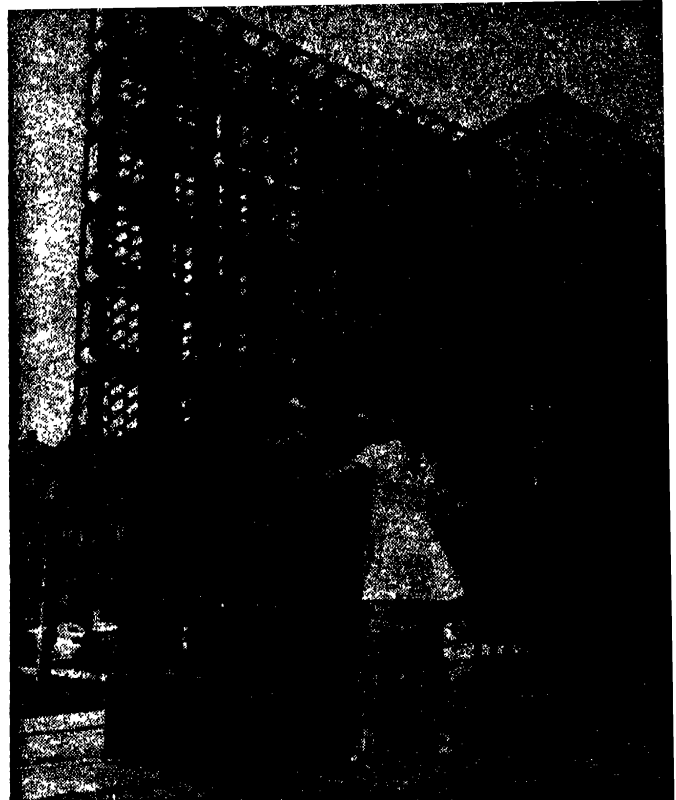
Plastics are invading every conceivable sphere of industry. This means that experts, researchers and specialists must evolve new techniques so that the industry can cope with the new demands made on it. These experts are to be found in the German

Plastics Centre at Wuerzburg — the foremost of the 15 research institutes in the Federal Republic which already enjoys an international reputation. That is why it attracts plastics experts from 30 countries from all over the world including those from Calcutta, Bombay and Delhi.

The Indian trainees at the Wuerzburg Plastics Centre seize every opportunity they can to acquire the technical know-how. Visits to factories and fairs, a part of their training programme, keep them abreast with the latest techniques in the field of plastics.

Apart from gaining expertise in plastics, the trainees also contribute their share in strengthening the bridge of friendship between India and West Germany. For example, Ranjit Guha, with a turban and hat, contributed his share to the Rhineland hilarity during the Cologne carnival. Gora Ghosh and his German wife, on the other hand, organise Indian evenings in their spare

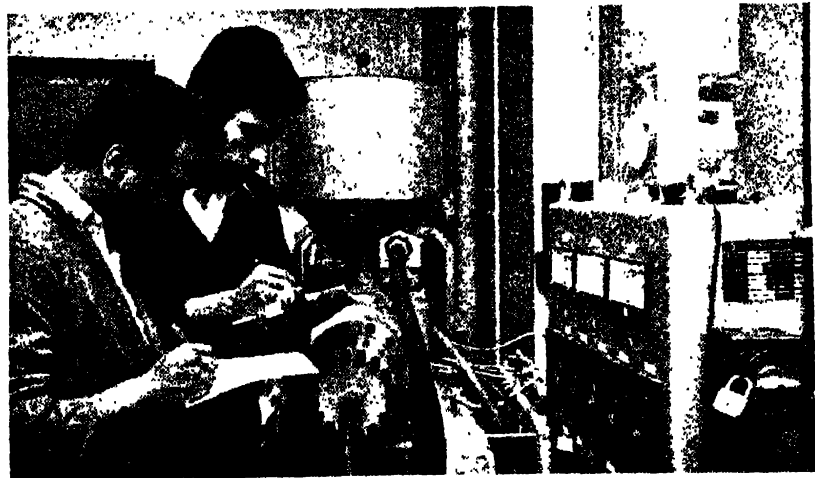
time where through films and talks they inform their German hosts about life in India. These are only a few invisible links of friendship that are being forged in Wuerzburg and which are likely to have a lasting impact. For when the Indian trainees return home they might possibly start working at the chemical fibre factory which is being set up in Gujarat under an Indo-German collaboration programme. And when this comes about friendship between the two peoples will have found one more permanent link.



The Federal Republic is the world's largest consumer of plastics with 30 kgs. per citizen every year. In the picture: bottle crates made of plastics



Chatterji, Guha and Sharma inspecting the automatic bottle-blower



Hasmukh Shah and Arun Pandey checking the controls of a moulding machine at the German Plastics Centre in Wuerzburg, Federal Republic of Germany



Rich sheaves of wheat: A promise fulfilled for the Mandi farmer

ACHIEVEMENTS IN FIGURES

In 1963-64 Mandi was deficient in foodgrains and milk but in 1968-69, it became surplus in foodgrain, milk and fruit. The following figures of its transformation are revealing:

Increase in Percentage (1963-68)

Maize	Above 100%
Rice	Above 20%
Wheat	Above 250%

Value Of Annual Produce

1963	Rs. 366 lakhs
1968	Rs. 677 lakhs

Fruit Production

	In Qtls	Value
1963	22,460	Rs. 22.46 lakhs
1968	1,63,000	Rs. 326.1 lakhs

Milk Production

	In litres	Per Cow
1964	1.19 lakhs	0.6 litres
1968	5.46 lakhs	6 to 11 litres

More vegetables, both for the home and the market



GREEN REVOLUTION IN HIMACHAL THE MANDI PROJECT AND

The Kangra and Mandi districts of the Himachal Pradesh are among the results already achieved by the Indo-German Agricultural Project there have. In the following article, written shortly before his death, Prof. Otto M. the project-concept and its initial negotiations, expresses his views on the Prof. Schiller, who was Head of the Dept. of Comparative Agrarian Policy at the Asia Institute of the Heidelberg University, visited India and the Mandi agricultural development experts in the

THE Mandi project differs from most other agricultural development schemes which are being implemented as part of the Federal Government's technical aid programme in various developing countries in that Mandi is not a model concern where modern production methods are demonstrated. It is rather a model region where efforts are being made to raise the production level of the small holdings by means of an intensification of the agricultural advisory service. In the Mandi region, there are some 60,000 small holdings with a total arable surface of about 200,000 acres.

A noteworthy aspect of the success of the project is the fact that during the first few years it proved possible to increase the average per acre yields very considerably and thus raise agricultural production to a remarkable extent. The question may well be posed as to what brought about this progress.

Prior to the establishment of the development project, the usual agricultural advisory service existed at Mandi. After the setting up of the project, which commenced in the winter of 1963-64, the Indian advisory service was intensified, and in 1966 there were some 350 advisers of varying categories—including village advisers—and these were distributed over 10 development blocks. In close cooperation with the small German group of experts, which comprised at first only seven advisers, they made every effort to intensify advisory methods as a part and parcel of what was designated the Indo-German Agricultural Project. This is a component of what is known as the Indian package programme.

The question arises here as to how it became possible for such a marked inducement to be provided that the consumption of mineral fertilisers in Mandi district rose from 234 tons in 1962 to 4,200 tons in 1965-66. The secret of the success is doubtless to be sought in the right method of approach. The German adviser who was responsible for the field experiments and his Indian counterpart set about in such a way that they used ammonium sulphate themselves to fertilise, by way of demonstration, small pieces of the land belong-

ing to those farmers who were willing to cooperate. During the first year of this intensified activity, it was possible with the assistance of advisers to implement the fertiliser experiment on 2,055 pieces of land. In this way, they managed to show to the owners of the land used for the experiment, as well as to people living in the neighbourhood, the effect such a measure had on raising crop yields.

The success of the measure would, however, have been only modest if the farmers who had themselves the effect the fertilising had, had not told that the fertilisers could be purchased on credit at a particular price from a far-off place. It was indeed a question of ensuring that the fertiliser was available in sufficient quantities in the region concerned, so that the farmers could see for themselves what it looked like and decide, if necessary, to use it for themselves. It is not enough to convince farmers of the efficiency of a progressive step; everything must be done to ensure that the recommended product is available to the farmers in particular locality in sufficient quantities.

Similarly other steps which formed part of the usual advisory activity were intensified after the launching of the project, as for example the drawing up of management plans for the small individual concerns and the supplying of the holdings



The unproductive hill-slopes of the Mandi region

PRADESH

ITS LESSONS

OTTO M. SCHILLER

of the Green Revolution. The as a model for other projects. had a part in the drafting of e drawn from the Mandi project. Sociology at the South East of times and was well-known to

ved seeds in the case of rice, wheat and hybrid The German advisers were able to contribute hing very essential to this in that they made at the advisory activity was more of a practi- ture and less of a writing desk pursuit.

expansion of fruit and vegetable cultivation, has been achieved in Mandi during the past ars, has also been considerable. Thus, the covered by fruit cultivation rose from 442 in 1962-63 to some 2,000 acres in 1965-66. more there has been a marked rise in the cult of vegetables, for before the project it been possible to cover local requirements. ars that the German development aid system stimulating effect here as well. In these sectors go in the growing of potatoes, where successful nents were carried out, using German types of potato, it proved to be a great advantage that ops involved were of the kind with which the ns had had ample experience. Incidentally, as one of the reasons why Mandi was selected location of the project.

other spheres as well, facilities supplied by ny have urged on developments, as for le an insecticide plant and a laboratory for soil A large workshop was equipped with



Green terraces in Himachal today



The milk collection centre at Sidhlani signifies better nutrition and income for the rural population

modern work benches and proto- type tools. In the field of machine technology and the improvement of local apparatus in particular, it has been demonstrated time and again that a foreign adviser who is in possession of technical knowledge and has the gift of invention can provide very valuable incentives for technical innovations adapted to local conditions.

In cattle breeding also, consignments from Germany gave the impetus for a progressive development, as for example the importing of 25 carrying heifers and eight bulls from high altitude cattle stocks. By means of artificial insemination and the elimination of local bulls through castration, the German bulls were able to make a valuable contribution in crossing and improvement of the local cattle breeds.

The speedy development of the rural cooperative system is particularly striking. This went hand in hand with the advisory service, and as yet no German cooperative specialist has been called in. The number of rural cooperatives rose from 191 in 1962-63 to 222 in 1964-65 and the number of members over the same period from some 22,800 to about 36,400. This means that some 60 per cent of the rural population of the district have become members of the cooperative organisation. The cooperatives played an important role above all in the rapidly increasing purchase of fertilisers and in the newly established marketing of edible grain.

The Mandi project has shown very clearly that with a quick rise in production in the case of one agricultural commodity or the other it is possible to reach the limit of the capacity of the local markets, thus making itself felt particularly in isolated locations such as mountain valleys. In other words, infrastructural measures must go hand in hand with the promotion of agricultural progress. These must include the creation of storage facilities, the expansion of the road and rail network and transport in general, the further development of sales possibilities and of the rural cooperative system

etc. There is no doubt that the basic concept of the Indian package programme is correct. It provides for the simultaneous introduction of all those measures necessary for speedy progress. The raising of the general and specialised level of instruction is important in the realisation of such a concept.

In making an estimate of the possibilities existing for agricultural development in the developing countries, one fact is very significant, namely the achievement in Mandi within a relatively short time of an extraordinary increase in agricultural production. In Mandi, the farmers went over to market production very quickly. After all, this was not so alien to them, as one might suppose. The conclusion can, however, be drawn from the example of Mandi that if the approach is right, then in many cases it is possible to achieve a rise in agricultural production more speedily than was generally supposed hitherto.

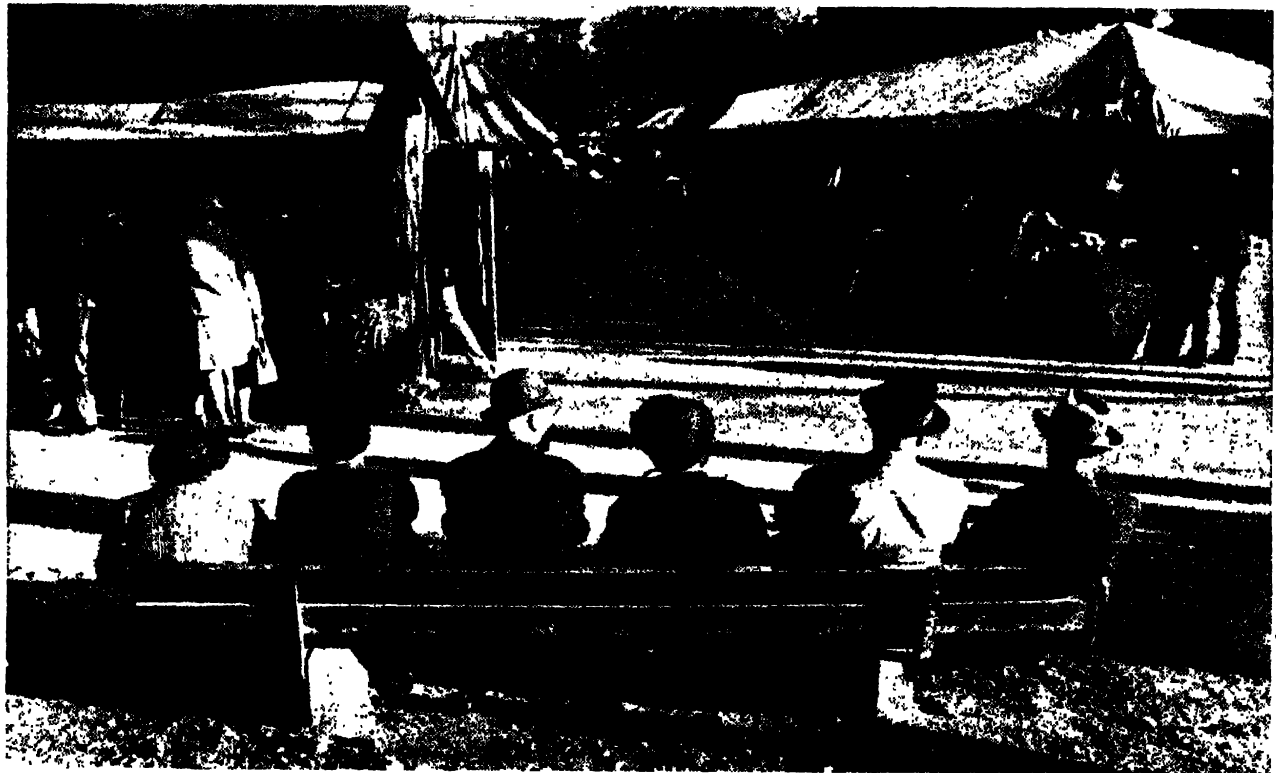
New healthy breeds of livestock and poultry provide additional income





THE Oktoberfest, with its bands, revellers, variety shows, roasted chicken and rattling beer bottles, puts Munich in a whirl of gaiety and abandon every year as the carnival spirit seizes the minds of the young and the old alike. These two shots of the autumn fair by

the Statesman's Chief Photographer, Raghu Rai, capture the festival mood from two different perspectives: the youngster's active excitement on the merry-go-round is contrasted with the older folk's quiet enjoyment of watching and reminiscing.



Carl Haensel

A splash in a pool

THE Aischach, a placid stream, was on the agenda of the local council. The burgomaster wanted the meeting to agree to the regulation of the stream. During the last few weeks the walls of his office had displayed photos of a hydro-electric plant and of a river, a projected dam over which was to produce an artificial lake three times as big as Lake Constance. The chief engineer at the sawmill had brought these and other photos to the meeting and had laid plans for regulating the Aischach before the council, he hoped that this project would allow his sawmill to be converted into paper mills. Lake Constance, close at hand, was a great stretch of water; the prospect of having a lake three times as big weakened the council's resistance to the Aischach scheme. Nevertheless, the forester declared that Nature regulated herself best and that floods ebbed again; you couldn't regulate a stream without disfiguring the landscape and disturbing the water supply and the man-made structures wouldn't hold anyway. Gemmler, a retired farmer, was one of the fifteen councillors. Not being a member of any political party, he could therefore cast the decisive vote since the councillors, who were equally divided between the two main political parties, were obliged to vote as directed by the party they belonged to. Gemmler asked what would happen to the pools in the Aischach if the stream was regulated, these being the stream's own, natural dams, protected by willows and by the stream itself. They would of course disappear. What would then happen to the trout in them, was Gemmler's next question. The burgomaster replied that the stream was meant to serve mankind; its function was to grind, to saw, to mix and to hoist, to turn water-wheels and drive turbines. Trout are bred, rainbow trout thrive particularly well in ponds; time shouldn't be wasted angling in streams.

For Dr. Tilenius, the parish medical officer, angling had developed in the course of time from a pastime into a passion. His whole joy in life hung on his rod and hook. When the farmers discussed him among themselves, they came to the conclusion that he had taken up practice in their district solely on account of the Aischach trout. But that wasn't the case; with the carelessness of youth he had joined a political party, which had later proved to be a stumbling block in his university career. He got sick of town life and settled down among the farmers, who had originally wanted a coroner. It turned out later that he could also diagnose the ailments of the living and save the folk farming on the banks of the Aischach from travelling into the town if they consulted him. He was a taciturn man and it was only after he had gained some standing as a country doctor that he took up with fish, the most silent of animals.

Everyone kills what he loves. At home he caught bitterling and trout; when he was the guest of friends, pike and other big river fish. Indifferent to the sufferings of bait—worms, maggots, larvae, insects, grasshoppers, snails, crabs and tiny fish—he became an expert in fishing rods and lines, hooks and bait; one of the drawers of his instrument chest was full of artificial flies, their gleaming colours reminiscent of the wonders of deep sea life.



Margarethe Krieger

Till one day his wife declared that she was sick of fish, of scraping off their scales and gutting them, of salting and boiling them. When their family friend, a lawyer, went home from fishing, he would buy fish in the fish-shop and take it home as his catch. Couldn't Tilenius go to the fish-shop too, his wife wondered, and sell his big catch and bring home a slice of veal? He didn't follow her suggestion, but he now got more and more into the habit of carefully detaching the hook from the fish's mouth and throwing the fish back into the water. Sometimes he imagined that trout he had caught for the second time recognized him. Of course he didn't rely on the hazards of spawning to regulate the supply. He used to get young fish and put them in the river. In so doing he made the acquaintance of ouzels, wagtails, pipits, bluetheats, whinchats, starlings and later of herons, who tried to frustrate his experiments to increase the piscatorial population.

One day he discovered traces of activity on the bank of his stream; someone was evidently in the habit of collecting bait, losing string and smoking tobacco there. There was no path along the side of the stream, only here and there a bridge over it to connect the two banks—the grass fields with the arable land in the valley. Boys used sometimes to lie on their stomachs there and catch trout with their hands. Clever cats—above all the grey-striped, hunting ones—did the same. Those weren't dangerous enemies, they didn't deplete the stock of fish. The stream rippled quietly on, its waters hidden under alder and willow bushes. The girls found it easier to gather their posies in the meadows instead of reaching down the bank for marigolds, bennet and loose-strife, risking getting their feet wet.

Tilenius found marks of footsteps near his main pool, which was almost six feet deep and where the biggest trout lurked in the depths. It was difficult to reach them, for the depth made it impossible to sink bait and artificial flies. Tilenius, good at the "do-it-yourself" game, invented a gadget which

(Continued on page 12)

CARL HAENSEL: A SPLASH IN A POOL

allowed him to dangle some choice morsel in front of the wily, fully grown trout. While doing so, he hit an object bobbing in the water, held fast by a willow root. Tilenius waded in and found a trap, a funnel-shaped wire contraption with metal spikes inside, arranged so that when a fish had once got inside, it could not get out again. Such wire baskets might be used for catching eels, those uncanny snake-like ocean wanderers but surely not for trout. Tilenius pictured these agile acrobats fighting with the treacherous metal spikes. The doctor knew that the farmers did not regard any kind of poaching as a serious crime. Round about Christmas, nights were sometimes disturbed by shots from ancient guns directed at the pheasants in the local squire's preserves which were destined for the poacher's festive board, but surely such poaching for food wasn't nearly so dastardly, so persistently underhand, as setting traps for the trout in his stream. Tilenius wondered who could have set the trap. It was true that the farm where old Gemmler was living in his retirement was not far from that stretch of the Aischach, but old Gemmler was in the habit of drinking his evening pint of beer with the chief engineer and general opinion in the village had it that he supported the project for regulating the stream. But there are depths also in the human spirit which are darker and less fathomable than the pools in the flowing water of a stream.

Tilenius used to lie in wait early in the morning and in the night. But he was a doctor and since the farmers did not need to pay for his visits but left that to the Health Service, they often called him out at unusual times. After all, they hadn't to pay for night visits.

It wasn't the fish, the trout he richly deserved, that bothered Tilenius. He was enraged that they should wriggle to death in an eel-basket after a life spent in the stream. So he thought out a new apparatus which would allow him to catch the trapper red-handed. He bought a gadget, the main component of a set of fireworks intended for New Year's Eve, and installed it in the undergrowth of the willows beside the pool. It was connected to the fish trap by a wire which triggered off an explosion whenever the trap was lifted. Tilenius thought that this alarm would enable him to surprise the poacher, since the latter would naturally keep away as long as Tilenius himself was in the vicinity. Frau Tilenius didn't know what had taken her husband, for he was never at home and she was beginning to suspect that there were seductive nymphs as well as trout in the stream.

One bright moonlight night he was again on the move and returned home at the first streak of dawn exhausted, wet through and filthy. His wife had sat up for him, though it was long past her bedtime. Beside himself with rage he flung the trap down before her reddened

eyes. He told her that the alarm had gone off when the poacher wanted to haul in his catch, but the result was quite unexpected — something he had not reckoned with at all: the man had got such a fright that he had fallen into the water and had a taste of the torture he had been inflicting on the fish. He must have struggled hard to keep from drowning before he finally managed to heave himself out by willow roots. Then, wet and frightened to death he had run away leaving the trap behind. But all this had happened before Tilenius had reached the stream, for he had again been called away to a patient.

When Tilenius had got into bed with a steaming glass of grog, the telephone rang. His wife took the message from Gemmler's daughter-in-law: her father-in-law was in bed with a temperature higher than the thermometer showed. He was coughing his insides out.

Never had a night call made Tilenius jump more joyfully out of bed. He drove to the Gemmler's farm and found the highly fevered old man behind the bed curtains breathing with difficulty.

When Tilenius approached the bed, the old man wanted to jump out and screamed: "Don't bite, be good!" This was what he used to say to calm young cattle when he approached them. He crept away from the doctor to the furthest corner of the bed. "What's the matter with him?" the young farmer's wife asked. "He'll shoot me dead" the old man groaned.

Tilenius refused to be rattled. He got out his stethoscope and followed his usual routine. "Take a deep breath", he said.

"Hold it, go on breathing."

"What's happened?"

The young wife thought her father-in-law had been drunk and had fallen into the river.

"Someone in the willow bushes wanted to shoot me dead" gasped the old farmer.

"It must have been Old Nick, summoned by the trout", Tilenius remarked. "But we'll soon put it right. I'll give him an injection and the young wife will make a mustard poultice. I'll write a prescription for what you need. If his temperature doesn't drop he'll have to go to hospital." When he got home, Tilenius didn't go into the kitchen as he usually did to bring his wife some trout, nor did he go into his consulting room. He disappeared and locked himself in his room. His wife, by this time anxious, knocked at the door till he came out.

"Haven't you brought home any?"

He shook his head and said there wouldn't be any more trout. He would put his fishing tackle in the fire.

The Author



Carl Haensel was born at Frankfurt in 1889, studied law and set up practice in Berlin in 1920. In addition to publishing many scholarly articles on special sub-

jects Haensel was at that time already writing plays, poetry and short stories. It was not till 1928, however, that success came with the publication of his "Kampf ums Matterhorn," a factual novel on mountaineering. The book has been filmed twice, was awarded a silver Olympia Medal and translated into practically all the languages of the world. It was followed by novels like "Die letzten Hunde Dschingis-Khans," "Das war Munchhausen," "Zwiemann" (a novel from the world of industry), and "Der Bankherr und die Genien der Liebe." In the novel "Die Zeugin in den Wolken" (published in 1964) he expounds the idea that miscarriages of justice are above all due to the questionable statements made by witnesses.

Frau Tilenius knew her husband. When he was excited his voice seemed to freeze, as it were, he kept a stubborn silence and people just had to wait for his voice to thaw. Tilenius gave himself such a lot of trouble with old Gemmler's pneumonia that there was no need to send him to hospital. "Why don't you put him in hospital," his wife asked, "instead of bothering to go to him so often?"

"If he dies it'll be my fault."

Frau Tilenius shook her head. "If a doctor takes such pains as you are doing now, surely nobody could ever blame him if an old heart stops beating."

During the first week, before the crisis in the farmer's illness, his daughter-in-law sent for the lawyer in connection with his will. She had to know how things stood. By way of opening the conversation, the lawyer asked the old farmer how he had happened to fall into the stream. All that could be got of the suspicious old man was that thunder and lightning had come out of the willow bushes.

The lawyer, shaking his head, tried to get more light on the situation. "Did somebody shoot at you?" The old farmer didn't know where the thunder and lightning had come from. The lawyer was for taking the matter to court and setting the police on the shooter's track.

(Continued on page 13)

CARL HAENSEL: A SPLASH IN A POOL

The farmer replied that he had never had anything to do with law courts. Nor did he intend to make their acquaintance in the few years he still had to live. When the lawyer was leaving, he asked the young farmer's wife whether the old man had ever brought trout home. "Yes, of course," she replied, "he has traps in the stream."

One late afternoon when the lawyer was enjoying a drink with his friend Tilenius, the meeting having been arranged by Frau Tilenius as a means of cheering her husband up, he brought up the subject of fish traps. He said that it was a nasty practice and that the fishing tenant could take measures against it. But to shoot straight away was a bit risky. It smacked rather of over-zealous self-defence. Under the seal of secrecy Tilenius told his friend how he had arranged for the explosion in the willow-bush. "If Gemmler had drowned from fright, would you defend me?"

The lawyer was helpless with laughter. He thought that his friend's idea was brilliant and that old Gemmler had thoroughly deserved to plunge into the pool where he had laid his trap. It was one more instance of justice in conflict with the letter of the law.

Tilenius grew angry: "I only wish you felt the fright the old man has given me. I've been living under a burden such as you would probably never understand."

"Oh yes I would. You see I've got to carry a burden too, the burden of official secrecy. I've got to bite my tongue to keep it from spreading the secret abroad."

Meantime the parish council had to come to a decision on the regulation of the Aischach. Everything was ready—experts' reports, estimates, the higher authority's approval, the outlay provided for in the budget.

The chief engineer at the sawmill promised that the taxes on the mill's profits would be doubled, if not trebled, once the stream was regulated. He also visited the now convalescent Gemmler, who had the casting vote on the motion before the council.

Old Gemmler was sadly plagued by his conscience. He went to the parish priest to confess his poaching, admitting frankly that it did not greatly burden his conscience, but it wasn't fair to Dr. Tilenius. What came first—his duty to keep his promise to the chief engineer or to show his gratitude to Dr. Tilenius whose greatest joy was the water? He had few other joys anyway among the cantankerous farmers. The priest reminded him of the Good Samaritan. Such conduct was pleasing to God. But old Gemmler thought it wasn't a good com-

parison, for in his case the doctor hadn't behaved like a good Samaritan, who succoured a man wounded by robbers. Hadn't the doctor himself injured him by discharging the cannon? Could a robber save the life of a man he had himself attacked, could a Samaritan be lacking in mercy? The concluding words of the parable in St. Luke's gospel—"Go thou and do like-wise"—surely couldn't mean that a man was to maliciously arrange for a big gun to go off in the willow bushes.

But the priest refused to be put off by old Gemmler's artful quibbling. A man's deeds, he said, must be judged by the intention behind them. When he installed the fireworks the doctor had certainly not intended to kill old Gemmler, or even to push him into a cold bath, but only to warn him. The Devil had once more had his finger in the pie and had turned a laudable deed into a disaster.

"Praised be Jesus Christ," old Gemmler said and he promised not to deprive the doctor of his stream and his trout; it hurt to forego the consideration the chief engineer had promised him for his vote, though he couldn't mention that to the priest.

On the way home it occurred to the old farmer that the doctor would not be ungrateful to him for saving his fishing, and would perhaps refrain from installing cannon in the willows when Gemmler occasionally came to take an elderly trout from the trap in the river. Old trout are gluttons. They quickly gobble up everything in the stream, so they must be removed and that with absolute certainty. Having long got used to the doctor's bait, they ignored it completely. It's good, thought the farmer, that the proper moral attitude is sometimes compatible with good business. His daughter-in-law was also on the doctor's side like most of the women in the village; after all they depended on him most, whereas the men had only to contend with his strictures on tobacco and alcohol. But the best-laid schemes of mice and men are proverbially apt to miscarry. The doctor's wife lost patience. She couldn't go on seeing her husband wasting his



Margarethe Kneipe

talents. She went to the capital of the province, where one of her friends was married to an influential official in the Ministry. When she went home again, she had an application form with blanks to be filled in by Tilenius. He had then to submit it to the authorities in order to secure an appointment as senior physician in a hospital.

But I can't leave old Gemmler in the lurch, Tilenius thought. I must keep my fishing water so that he can set his trap from time to time.

Fate, however, intervened to save Tilenius from his awkward dilemma; for old Gemmler, after he had inspected the area to be affected by the regulation scheme repeatedly and in company with the chief engineer had, after severe inner struggles, come to the conclusion that loyalty to his native place did come before all personal considerations and that its welfare was always more important than private advantages. He didn't pay any income tax but at least he would benefit his community by ensuring a rise in the trade taxes. And at the same time it would be good for his soul since nothing short of doing away with the pools would prevent him from reverting to poaching.

So everybody did what was right for himself and his neighbours. But with a bad conscience.

Translated by Margaret D. Howie
Courtesy: "Scale International"



THE demonstration of a new fire-proof carpet at Stuttgart's Echterdingen airport proved that accidental fires in aeroplanes can be prevented from spreading and it can help passengers to escape from a burning aircraft. The patented fire-proof carpet consists of aluminium and chemically treated fibre. The new life-saver will interest aircraft manufacturers everywhere.



THIS model of the "Europa Airbus A-300B," displayed at the German Air Show, created a sensation at the Hanover Fair this year. To be built under a Franco-German collaboration project, the airbus will make its maiden flight in 1972. Capable of carrying 300 passengers, it will be ideally suited for short distance flights.



THE Ruhr University in Bochum in West Germany is planning a new foreign language institute which will provide all prerequisites of modern instruction. The ultimate goal: Everyone with a television set and an extra piece of equipment will be able to learn a foreign language via the screen eye in eye with a language partner from the country of his choice.



THE tiger cub at the Bremen zoo has to thank Joyce Munro—the wife of the zoo's Indian director—for his life. The little one faced death when the mother abandoned its litter after a premature delivery, causing thereby the death of two cubs. But the Indian lady came to the rescue of the third one. With a baby bottle she fed the little one on special milk for a few weeks. Today the baby does not seem to miss the mother tiger at all.



THE West German stocking manufacturers have not given up hope that skirts will remain short this summer. And that provides the main spurt to these creations in decorative stockings and leotards. Available in attractive designs, these stockings are still coveted by many German women. Besides, as an export item, they are in great demand abroad, particularly in the U.S.A.



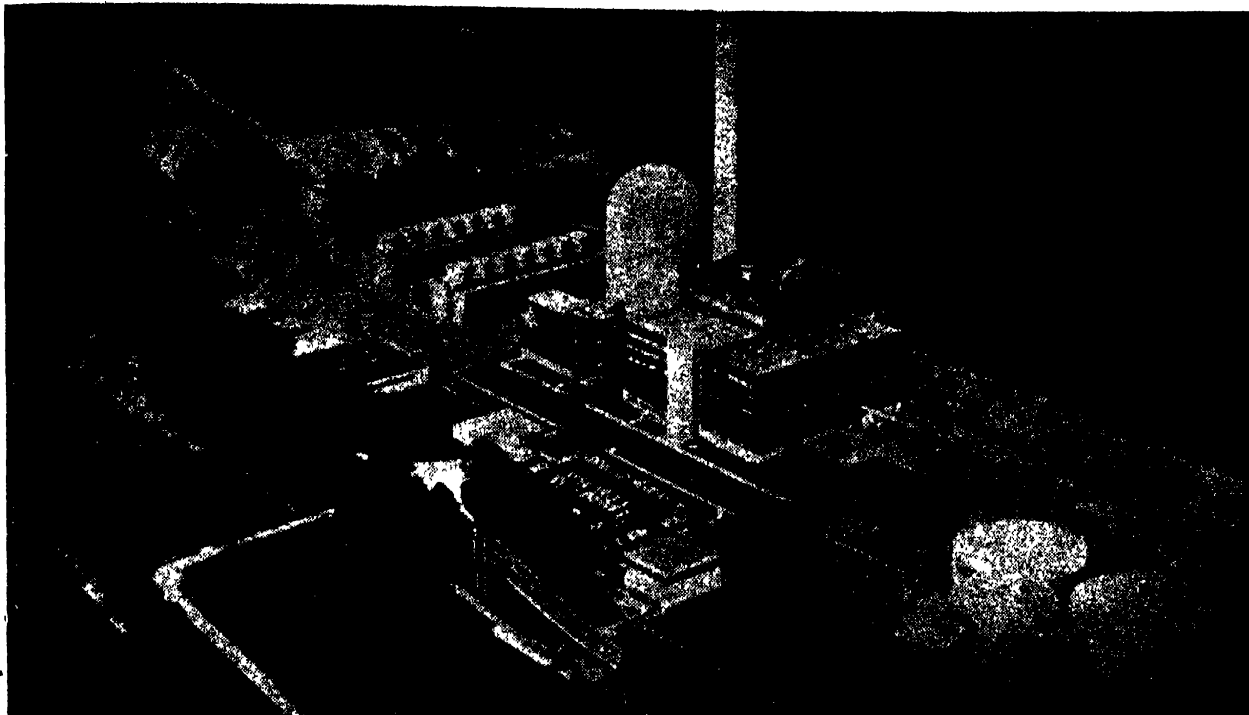
"POEM of Ecstasy," the latest of John Cranko's ballets, once again took the Stuttgart Opera fans by a storm. The popular touch to the play was given by prima ballerina Margot Fonteyn, who for the first time took the leading role. Cranko's flawless choreography gave it yet another appeal. Above, the British star enacts a scene where a young lover reminds the prima donna of her former love and puts her into a state of ecstasy.



THE mini-motorbike and the racer car displayed at Cologne's "International Fair For The Child" were some of the exhibits that brought to life the child's secret wishes. The mini-motorbike, that can do 14 km. an hour, and other exhibits captured the hearts of the young ones whose desires were catered to by the Fair.



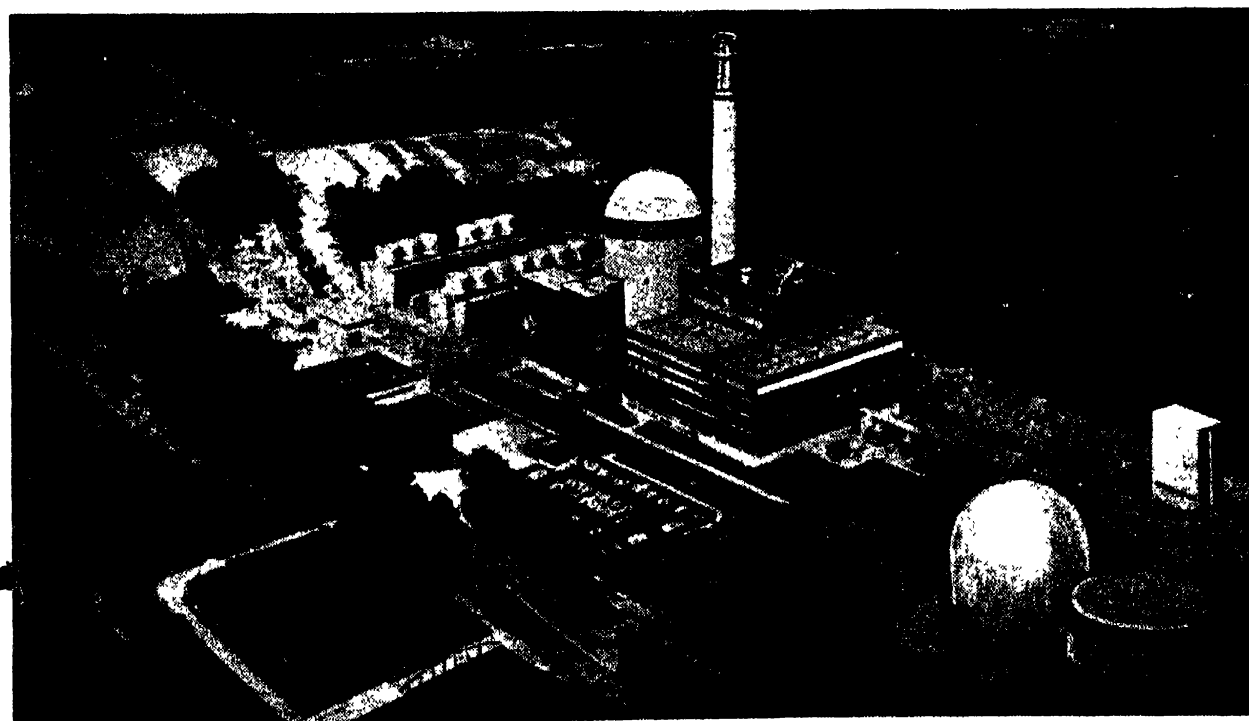
THIS inviting corner of the reception hall in the German pavilion at Osaka's Expo-70 is a much sought-after place by the visitors to the Fair. The charming hostesses, the modern synthetic furniture, the artful flower arrangement and soft music put the visitors into a receptive mood for the "Gardens of music" which is the theme of the German pavilion.



MARK THE CONTRAST

AS a leading country committed to the development of atomic energy for peaceful purposes, nuclear energy already occupies a foremost place in almost all branches of scientific, technological and industrial research in West Germany. But the greatest utilisation of nuclear energy today is in the sphere of power supply. Already, the Federal Republic has eight atomic power stations which meet the requirements of industry. Compared to the power supply by thermal units, they meet only a small

part of the total energy requirements at present. But by 1980 it is expected that 40 atomic units will be in operation, meeting 40 per cent of the total power off-take. In another 30 years their number will multiply further so that they will be able to fulfil 80 per cent of the industrial needs. The picture above shows the nuclear power station at Lingen which meets the needs of a city with 6 lakh inhabitants while the one below incorporates 12 changes. Can you spot the changes made?



IN SHORT

"We are striving for a settlement and an understanding with the Soviet Union and other countries of the Warsaw Pact. While proceeding from a realistic assessment of existing realities, we will neither give up the right of self-determination for the German people nor sanction the partition of Germany by international recognition."
—Federal Chancellor Willy Brandt.

Soviet Party Secretary, Brezhnev, in a speech in Moscow, described the German-Soviet talks as "useful" and declared that the Soviet Union is prepared to continue the talks until the achievement of "a positive conclusion."
—Radio Moscow

Federal Minister for German Affairs, Egon Franke, in an article to a Bonn newspaper "Vorwaerts", described the Fundamental Principle of Freedom, Membership in NATO, European Integration and the Renunciation of Force as the four pillars forming the foundation of the Federal Republic's efforts to achieve understanding with the GDR.

Border troops of the GDR are currently engaged in a large-scale fortification of the demarcation line with West Germany. They are widening the mine-strip, laying some 15,000 new land-mines and are putting up new electric fences and trip-wires.

Another batch of 72 German volunteers is

leaving Germany for work in developing countries in the fields of vocational training, health services and agriculture. Since 1964 the German Volunteer Service has sent out 2,667 of its members to 28 countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America.

According to statistics released by the Indo-German Chamber of Commerce in Bombay, Indian exports to West Germany increased from 215.3 million marks in 1968 to 237.0 million marks in 1969. In the same period Indian imports from the Federal Republic decreased from 574.5 to 498.5 million marks, thus narrowing the trade-gap considerably.

At a banquet given for Dr. Heinemann by King Gustav VI of Sweden, the German President thanked the Swedish King for the spontaneous and substantial aid given by the Swedish people to Germany immediately after the war.

Federal Foreign Minister Walter Scheel received an impressive vote of confidence from his party when he was re-elected the Free Democrats' Chairman at the party's bi-annual congress at Saarbruecken.

West German Economics Minister Karl Schiller arrived in Warsaw for talks with Polish Foreign Minister Jedrychowski and Foreign Trade Minis-

ter Burakiewicz. It is the first visit of a West German Minister to Poland since the war.

British Foreign Minister Sir Douglas Home will participate in the inaugural session of the negotiations for the entry of Great Britain into the Common Market.

Federal Government allotments for education and science which accounted for 21 billion marks (Rs. 4200 crores) or 13.4% of the total 1970 budget are to be raised to 100 billion marks by 1980.

According to the Soviet newspaper "Iswestija" the most important result of the recent state elections in West Germany was the defeat of the right-radical National Democratic Party.

Rumanian Prime Minister Gheorghe Maurer arrived in Bonn for a five-day visit—the first ever by a communist head of Government. Rumania is also the only Warsaw Pact member-state to maintain full diplomatic relations with Bonn.

Commenting on the international press reports about the kidnapping of Germany's Ambassador to Brazil, von Holleben, the French Liberal paper "Combat" wrote: "The only perfidious note in the coverage of the affair comes from the GDR, where a daily paper welcomed the abduction of the West German Ambassador

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as a "detainment of a whip of imperialist policy." And this GDR would like to be officially recognized as a state while consciously ignoring all internationally accepted norms."

The Federal Ministry of Law is preparing to set up a central computerized data-bank to compile all available juridical information including the written law, case-histories and legal literature for instant access.

The West German Parliament decided by a large majority to reduce the voting age from 21 to 18. Earlier all State Legislatures in the Federal Republic, with the exception of Bremen and Rhineland-Palatinate, had already lowered the voting-age in their jurisdiction to 18 years.

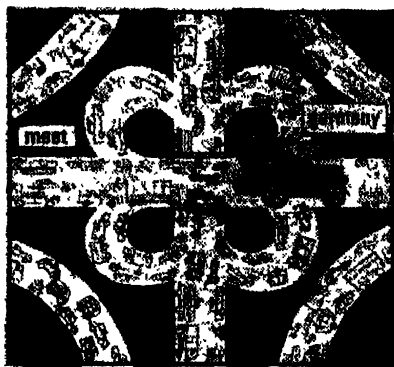
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INTERVIEW WITH
Foreign Minister Walter Scheel



FEDERAL FOREIGN MINISTER WALTER SCHEEL



THE desire to know Germany, like the desire to know India, is a common phenomenon today. Closer contacts between the two countries have further speeded up this two-way traffic and an endless stream of people wait for the chance to translate their dream voyage into an exciting adventure. Yet those who do and those who have-to-do-still have a thirst that is either accentuated or remains ungratified. "Meet Germany" is a thirst-quencher with a sedative effect—an effect that leads to a human rapport.

The "Atlantic Bridge," the society which brought out this publication, is a non-partisan group motivated by the desire to span a bridge of understanding with the rest of the world. As such, the articles that make up this book have been written in a spirit of man-to-man approach. Their appeal lies in an open-hearted candour, something more lasting in human terms.

The various authors who have contributed articles for this publication are well-known authorities in the fields of history, economics, political affairs, literature, films and the arts. W.H. Chamberlain, an American writer and journalist, surveys the alternating fortunes of German history and delineates the forces that shape the German personality and its free institutions. Arnold Toynbee, in another article, points out that the humanising role of the German classicism is one of the guarantees for a peaceful Germany. "The Changing Pattern of Post-War Germany" outlines the present forces of dynamic change vis-a-vis the future. The "Guide To German Politics" is yet another reminder that German politics is the politics of a united Europe. The articles on art, literature and cinema underline the liberal trends that make these spheres of activity truly international. All in all, "Meet Germany" is more than a mere introduction. It raises the curtain over Germany's past and introduces the Federal Republic as a new force in the family of man.

Publisher: Atlantik-Bruecke, Hamburg.

INDO-GERMAN CONSULTATIONS

THE second round of bilateral consultations between representatives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Federal Republic of Germany and representatives of the Ministry of External Affairs of India was held in Bonn on 29th and 30th June, 1970. The delegation of the Federal Republic of Germany was led by Dr. Paul Frank, State Secretary, and the Indian delegation by Mr. Kewal Singh, Secretary, Union Ministry of External Affairs, New Delhi. Participating in the talks were Mr. Khub Chand, Ambassador of India in Bonn, and Mr. Guenter Diehl, Ambassador of the Federal Republic of Germany in New Delhi, as well as high officials of the two Foreign Ministries. Mr. Kewal Singh was also received by His Excellency the Foreign Minister, Mr. Walter Scheel.

The two delegations discussed the entire range of Indo-German relations, as well as international questions of mutual interest. They noted with appreciation that cooperation between the Federal Republic of Germany and India in political, economic, industrial and commercial fields was proceeding satisfactorily. The two delegations considered that avenues of furthering this cooperation in existing and new fields should be explored. The two delegations hoped that the Indo-German mixed commission due to meet in New Delhi in November next would assist in giving concrete shape to the Indo-German cultural agreement concluded in March, 1969. The consultations once again proved the value of these regular meetings between representatives of the two Foreign Ministries.

The talks were marked by frankness, friendliness and mutual understanding. It was agreed that the next meeting should be held in New Delhi on a date to be mutually agreed upon.



FRANCE BACKS GERMANY'S EASTERN POLICY

FRENCH President Georges Pompidou and Federal Chancellor Willy Brandt met in Bonn on July 3 for 2-day German-French consultations. Parallel to the summit talks between the French President and Chancellor Brandt, the German Foreign Minister, Walter Scheel, the Minister of Economics, Karl Schiller, and the Minister for Science and Education, Hans Leussink met their French colleagues for detailed working sessions. The French Prime Minister Mr. Chaban-Delmas also visited Bonn during the consultations for separate talks with Chancellor Brandt.

Federal Chancellor Brandt outlined the most important political tasks before the two Governments: Promotion and intensification of bilateral co-operation; mutual work towards the creation of a united Europe; involvement of a deepening coordination of the foreign policies of the members of the European Community and the policy of detente and reconciliation with the peoples of East Europe. The consultations revealed wide areas of agreement in the political aims of France and Germany and an almost complete identity of views on many important questions.

The French President particularly endorsed the Eastern Policy of the Brandt Government. The President said: "I am deeply convinced that the policy of rapprochement with the East which Chancellor Brandt has initiated is in the interest of all, in the interest of Western Europe, Eastern Europe and the whole of Europe . . . We harbour the wish that this attempt may lead to success and that in this way, while observing the rights of all concerned, the understanding and the cooperation of all countries of Europe will be promoted."

Interview With Foreign Minister Scheel



During a recent visit to the Near East, West Germany and other European countries, Mr. Krishan Kumar, Special Correspondent of the Indian news agency, UNI, interviewed the German Federal Foreign Minister Walter Scheel. Conducted just after the conclusion of the Indo-German Consultations in Bonn, the interview outlines several important aspects of Indo-German relations and other areas of West German Foreign Policy of interest to India.



Federal Foreign Minister Walter Scheel

Q: Do you find any change in the Government of India's attitude towards the Federal Republic of Germany after your visit to India?

A: I believe that my visit to India has helped to build up greater understanding for our Governments' policies. Our talks in New Delhi have intensified the exchange of views between our two countries and thus added another political buttress to the building of Indo-German cooperation. The consultations in Bonn between our state secretaries, which have just come to an end, have yielded a large measure of agreement in the assessment of matters of common interest. This co-ordination of our policies is likely to benefit also the two Governments' relations with third States.

Q: Recently some of the Asian and Arab countries have moved more closely towards East Germany. Ceylon has now recognized East Germany and extended full diplomatic relations to the G.D.R. What is your country's reaction to that move?

A: Mrs. Bandaranaike's statements during the election campaign revealed that recognition of the G.D.R. is an important point of her party's programme. Recognition was to be expected if she won the elections and has therefore come as no surprise to us. Nevertheless, the Federal Government deplores this step of the Ceylonese Government, which has thus taken a one-sided position in an important phase of the Federal Government's efforts to improve intra-German relations. The Federal Government will consider in detail what repercussions the attitude of the Ceylonese Government may have on the hitherto close relations between the two countries.

Q: Are you giving any serious thought to the German economic aid to those countries who may establish ambassadorial relations with the G.D.R.? In this connection, what could a country like India—or the non-communist countries of South-East Asia on the whole—do to help bridge the gap between Bonn and East Berlin and provide some catalytic initiative?

A: Our cooperation in the field of development aid is an integral part of our overall relations with the

countries concerned. We do not attach any political conditions to our aid. The request we make to our friends not to forestall our efforts for an intra-German understanding by recognizing the G.D.R. is, we feel, no unfair demand, and the overwhelming majority of them are therefore following our policy towards the G.D.R. with great understanding.

As to the second part of your question, I pointed out during my visit to India that India's policy and that of the Federal Government are complementary to one another because both Governments, each in its own geographical region, pursue a consistent policy of detente. This is one fact by which, I feel, we are rendering each other a valuable service. We believe that your Government rightly wants to keep out of the specific problems of detente in Europe, and particularly out of the dialogue between the two German States. We appreciate this neutral attitude.

Q: Has Mr. Brandt decided yet if and when to visit India?

A: Naturally, the Federal Chancellor would be pleased to go to India. However, there is also the question of protocol. Prime Minister Nehru's visit was returned by Chancellor Kiesinger in November 1967, which means it would now be India's turn again. We would cordially welcome Mrs. Gandhi to the Federal Republic.

Q: Recently I was in Cairo and found strong feelings against your country. Leaders and journalists in that country feel that your country is actively supporting Israel against them. What is your opinion on such charges?

A: It is not true that the Federal Republic supports Israel against the United Arab Republic. We do not take sides in the Middle East conflict. We refuse to supply weapons to the Middle East. We assist the Palestine refugees and contribute to economic aid measures in favour of North African and Middle East countries. The Federal Government supports efforts to achieve detente and a peaceful settlement in the Middle East. In my opinion that should be appreciated in a positive sense.

Q: Do you in the nearer future expect diplomatic relations to be resumed with the Arab countries?

A: The Federal Government is interested in improving its relations with all Arab countries. We shall have to consider the question of resuming diplomatic relations from case to case in the light of German interests. Our fundamental readiness to resume relations is known to the Arab countries.

Q: What is your government's reaction to the spectacular success of the British Conservative Party? Do you expect unconditional support from the new British Prime Minister to your Government's approach to East Europe?

A: It is not for the German Foreign Minister to comment on the outcome of the British general election. I feel sure that we shall work well together with the new British Government; that applies not only to West European integration but also to our joint policy of conciliation and understanding towards our eastern neighbours. The safeguarding of peace in Europe is in the interests of both our countries.

Q: Within the framework of your Government's policy of detente with the East, discussions have taken place with the Soviet Union and Poland on the possibility of finding a common basis for contractual agreements. What are the results so far?

A: We have had exploratory talks with the Soviet Union about

(Continued on page 4)

UNI INTERVIEW WITH WALTER SCHEEL

the conclusion of an agreement on the non-use of force. We are now analysing the results of those talks and are establishing guidelines for the negotiations. We attach great importance to renunciation of the use of force on the basis of a treaty with the Soviet Union. Such a treaty would, we feel, not only help improve German-Soviet relations but would serve the cause of general detente between East and West. It would in addition facilitate our efforts for conciliation with our other eastern neighbours.

As regards our dialogue with Poland, our exploratory talks have reached a stage where we can begin with the drafting of a treaty. We are aiming at an arrangement dealing not only with the boundary problem but with the overall complexes of German-Polish relations. We hope we shall be able to reach agreement.

Q: The results of the Kassel meeting are known in general lines—a thinking pause was agreed upon, another meeting is likely. When do you think this meeting of the leaders of the two German States would take place? In this connection I should like to know whether the East German Government's attitude was helpful or not?

A: It is too early at this stage to say when a third meeting between the Federal Chancellor and the Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the G.D.R. might take place. But I think we can take it that the dialogue between the two German States, which is so necessary for detente in Germany and Europe, will be continued. We have made a fair offer for negotiations with the ultimate aim of a contractual arrangement on the basis of equal rights and non-discrimination. The pause will give the other side time to think our proposals over. It might be, too, that East Berlin wants to wait and see what the outcome of our efforts for an understanding with the Soviet Union and Poland will be.

Q: Is it correct that within the Free Democratic Party there is a split of opinion in regard to the Coalition Government's approach to the East, and if so, what is the reason for this hesitation and/or difference of opinion in your party?

A: The Free Democratic Party of the Federal Republic is unanimous in its support of the policy of detente pursued by the social-liberal coalition. There is no difference of opinion on policy towards the East. Being liberals, however, we are used to discussing all problems openly. We have now arrived at a unanimous opinion. The FDP party congress in Bonn on 22 to 24 June has shown this.

Dr. Karan Singh On German Tourism

THE Union Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation, Dr. Karan Singh, once again stimulated the average German's desire to visit India when he met 39 top ranking travel journalists in Frankfurt and at another function presented a book on India to Dr. Wagner, president of the Travel Writers Association of Germany. Dr. Karan Singh, who also inaugurated "Operation Europe," a conference of Tourist Directors and Air India Managers designed to activate tourism to India, stated that "Germans are our best clients." Elaborating the statement, he added that during 1969 14,500 Germans had visited India thereby recording a 45 per cent increase. Above, the picture shows Dr. Karan Singh, Dr. Wagner and Miss Kanta Thakur, Director, Tourist Bureau, Frankfurt, looking at the book presented to the Travel Writers Association.



Consul General Meets Calcutta's Lord Mayor

FRESH avenues of Indo-German co-operation came up for mutual discussion when Dr. Ruprecht Rauch, the new German Consul General in Calcutta called on Mr. Prasanta Sur, Lord Mayor of the metropolis. The visit, the Consul General's first after assuming office, was marked with cordiality and led to an exchange of views on various subjects of common interest. Born in Marienburg in 1928, Dr. Rauch is known for his diplomatic assignments in Tripoli and Baghdad. He also occupied an important post in the Middle East Section of the German Foreign Office in Bonn before coming to Calcutta. The picture shows Mayor Prasanta Sur and Dr. Ruprecht Rauch, the German Consul General (right).



Farewell To Dr. And Mrs. Wilhelm Kopf

THE elite and diplomats of the West Bengal metropolis met each other in a rare get-together in Calcutta when they gave a touching farewell to Dr. and Mrs. Wilhelm Kopf, the outgoing German Consul General at a farewell function. Dr. Kopf and his wife, who worked tirelessly to promote Indo-German

friendship in the eastern region, were recipients of cordial greetings from a number of prominent people including the British Deputy High Commissioner, Consul Generals of Japan and the Soviet Union and a number of officials of the West Bengal Government. The picture above shows Mr. and Mrs. J. McKenzie, British Deputy High Commissioner, Mr. V.A. Zharkov, the Soviet Consul General, Dr. Wilhelm and Mrs. Kopf, the outgoing German Consul General at the reception.



180 correspondents of foreign newspapers work in Bonn, keeping the world informed about the political life of Germany.

Reporting From Bonn



A hundred and eighty special correspondents of foreign newspapers work in Bonn, keeping the world informed about the social, economic and political life in the Federal Republic of Germany. What do they feel of their assignments, the people they work with, and the country

they are accredited to? Here are the impressions of four veteran journalists from the far ends of the world. Roland Delcour, "Le Monde," Paris; Radhesyam Purohit, "Commerce," Bombay; Rudolf Koltchanov, "Trud," Moscow; and David Binder of "The New York Times."

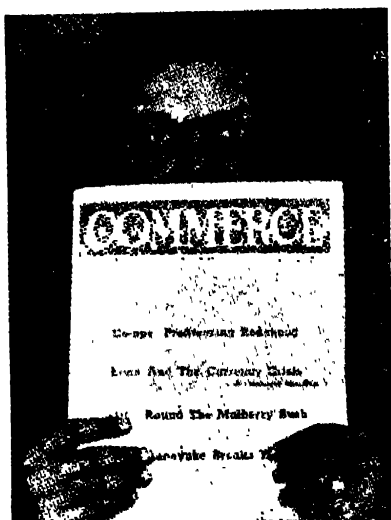
ROLAND DELCOUR

FOR Frenchman Roland Delcour learning the variety of German types is "a psychological joy...for each one represents his type with sympathetic honesty: if someone is petit bourgeois, he acts petit bourgeois, and someone who is a crude Bavarian, is proud to be crude and shows it. Therefore you know quickly what situation you are in in Germany. I think that's marvellous although you sometimes think—in comparison to the south of France—that you are on another planet. If the Federal Republic has no focal point it is not its fault. Besides,

the coquetry of the small cities revives the national spirit. The political activities are scattered throughout the nation; that makes the work of a journalist more difficult, for he has to do a lot of travelling. But Germany has its assets: the German province is neither sleepy nor neglected, in comparison with a capital city. That can be seen in the press, for many local newspapers are amazingly good. Federalism suits the German democracy: it functions very well in Bonn, even though it has not yet been subjected to a really crucial test. One can almost

say that the Germans have discovered a propensity for discussion. The problem of the NPD, for example, is not only faced, but discussed. Everything in the Federal Republic is fairly well organized. The offices are open when they should be, and the shops open and close at the proper time. As a Frenchman I regret the Americanization of daily life, but thank God the degree of understanding between the people of Germany and France has grown. There are many things in Germany which please a Frenchman—first the superior beer!"

(Continued on page 6)



RADHESYAM PUROHIT

RADHESYAM Purohit knows Germany from two perspectives, first as a student and second as an Indian correspondent in Bonn. "When I came to the Federal Republic for the first time in 1961 I wanted to take the next flight back. I realized that everything here is simply different. At that time I remained in Germany only because I had no money for a return flight. Today I am grateful, for I quickly realized that the Germans are understanding when a foreigner partially clings to his own customs. And racial discrimination is not evident in Germany. What has impressed me as a journalist is that the attitudes of industrialists and politicians, who formerly were highly sceptical about the potential of the developing nations, seem to have changed considerably. Of course Germany still knows too little about modern life in Asia—German ideas of life there seem fixed on tigers and maharajas—but one accepts India as an equal partner. There are also many things that the Indians can learn from Germans, such as quick and concentrated work. What I regret is that the Germans take too little time for personal interests."

RUDOLF KOLTCHANOV

BONN goes to bed too early for Muscovite, Rudolf Koltchanov. "The lights are doused at 10 p.m.," complains the Soviet correspondent about the rhythm of life on the Rhine, even though he could find many colleagues and politicians "with whom one would like to discuss until deep into the night." But in Koltchanov's opinion "the young Germany is also a new and awake Germany," which reflects upon its traditions and institutions and is ready to make the necessary changes. As an example, he names forthcoming



university reforms. Talking with politicians, officials, and the citizens is relatively easy. Koltchanov says: "The Germans are polite and helpful, even though they still know much too little about the USSR. When I first came I realized at once that these are all people just as we are, only with other viewpoints. But one can talk about everything. And the political information on television is superior." The Muscovite's favourite city in Germany is Munich, "because the people there are hearty, uninhibited, and hospitable."



DAVID BINDER

FOR correspondent David Binder, Berlin is "the German city in which I feel at home." The Berlin atmosphere still has that certain something and Berliners show a spirited impudence—for example, "mir kann keiner, mir koennen sie alle," a colourful expression politely translated as "nobody can beat me—I can beat them all." In the American's opinion it is quite possible to feel comfortable in other parts of Germany, too. "The Germans have become more tolerant and open to the world. In food—there are restaurants with specialties from every nation, but still too little French ones—in clothing and the daily details. Tourists and foreign workers have changed Germany's provinces so that they are no longer provincial." What little small-town atmosphere is left Binder finds an asset, "for in the distinctive folk customs there remains what makes them different: in the South the liberalism, in North Germany the businessman's open approach to world trade." In political life Germany has also changed: "in every party there is a group of young people, undogmatic and imaginative."



Mr. G. S. Dhillon and President Dr. Heinemann (third from left) discuss common problems faced by working parliamentary systems. The German interpreter and Ambassador Khub Chand are on the either side of President Heinemann

LOK SABHA SPEAKER STUDIES GERMAN DEMOCRACY

DHILLON IN GERMAN PARLIAMENT

IN the course of his recent two-week tour of West Germany, Sardar Gurdial Singh Dhillon, Speaker of the Lok Sabha, had occasion to study first-hand the day-to-day functioning of the parliamentary system in the Federal Republic of Germany. His three-day stay in Bonn as the guest of the Bundestag President Kai Uwe von Hassel, his German counterpart, not only acquainted him with the common problems that beset working democracies but also led to personal contacts with the German Speaker and other personalities on the West German political scene. The other highlights of the Indian Speaker's

Itinerary in the Federal Republic of Germany were a study of the working of the State Legislatures and visits to West Berlin, Hamburg, Frankfurt, Munich, Stuttgart and Heidelberg. The rapport between the two parliamentary systems figured even more prominently when Mr. Dhillon called on Federal President Dr. Gustav Heinemann and the Foreign Minister Walter Scheel. A closer working relationship between the parliamentary leaders of the two countries augurs yet another fruitful direction of Indo-German friendship in the realisation of the common aspirations between the two peoples.

During his stay in Bonn, Lok Sabha Speaker, Sardar Gurdial Singh Dhillon, called on Federal President Dr. Gustav Heinemann at the President's House. Above, Mr. G. S. Dhillon and Bundestag President Kai Uwe von Hassel (right and centre) are shown the way by Dr. Bernhard Zimmermann



Speaker Dhillon and Ambassador Khub Chand (2nd and 3rd in the first row) listen to a parliamentary debate on European policy in the visitors gallery of the Bundestag



The distinguished Indian visitor and Ambassador Khub Chand with the German Speaker Kai Uwe von Hassel. During his stay in Bonn, Mr. Dhillon was von Hassel's guest

Study On India's Fertilizer Industry

A REPORT on the present and future potential of India's fertilizer industry will soon be presented to the German Federal Government by the Reconstruction Loan Corporation at Frankfurt.

The Bonn Government in principle is favourably inclined towards plans for giving increased capital and technical assistance for fertilizer schemes. Fertilizers are an important priority with the Indian Government.

India is planning investments equivalent to very nearly \$60-70 million in naphtha and coal-based plants.

German International also reports that the Indian Government is known to be keen on West German participation in coal-based industries in Talcher, Korba, and Ramagundam. Fertilizer plants constructed with West German aid are already in operation at Rourkela and Neyveli.

Heidelberg Congress On Development Policy

THE results of the International Conference on Development Policy in Heidelberg from June 18 to 19 have been described by Erhard Eppler, the Federal Minister for Economic Cooperation, as an important step in the international efforts to coordinate development aid.



Minister for Economic Cooperation
Erhard Eppler

Speaking to newsmen in Bonn on June 22, Eppler said that considerable progress had been made in replacing foreign-aid competition by cooperation among those concerned. The Heidelberg conference did not have powers to make any decisions, but the ideas expressed there would doubtlessly contribute to improving coordination in development strategy in the second development decade.

The conference, which came after similar consultations in Montebello (Canada) and Ditchley Park (Britain) in February and March, was attended by the President of the World Bank, Robert S. McNamara, the former Canadian Prime Minister, Lester Pearson, and the Secretary General of the OECD, Jonkheer E. van Lennep.

According to Eppler, agreement was reached in Heidelberg that an examination and assessment should be made of aid efforts within the various organizations of the United Nations. There is also to be a wider exchange of views on aid projects in the developing countries. The governments of the developing countries are to be encouraged to hold a "concerted dialogue" on their own planning, the projects of the international organizations and on their demands on the industrial nations.

Eppler announced that his Ministry would work out a paper in detail on the measures to be taken and pass this on to all the OECD countries and the international organizations. The results would be discussed at the meeting of the ministers of the states represented in the Committee for Development Aid meeting in Tokyo in September.

Continent Of The Future

PROFESSOR Sohn, Secretary of State in the Bonn Ministry for Economic Cooperation in a recent article on development policy called Asia "the continent of the future." The next years, according to Prof. Sohn, will show how close and how good the relations between Asia and the big industrialized countries will become.

It was in the well-understood self-interest of the industrialized nations to engage themselves, ideally and materially, as deeply as possible in helping the continent to mobilize its dormant resources. The attitude of the countries of Asia towards world problems and their peaceful development would be one of the factors determining the fate of the industrialized nations and the ultimate question of war or peace. German development policy, Prof. Sohn concluded, was thus an integral part of the overall policy of the Federal Government aimed at a global relaxation of tensions and a lasting order of peace.



World Food Congress

THE second World Food Congress met in The Hague, Netherlands, from June 16 to 30 to discuss the guidelines for agricultural development put forward by the UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)

Agriculture, the creation of jobs in the Third World and industrialization, says a comment in *Die Welt*, are the fundamental problems for which solutions are being sought.

The congress's task is to show how progress can be made. The prime problems are: to secure the supply of basic foodstuffs to a population growing by 2.5% to 3% a year; to improve the quality of food; to earn and save foreign currency which is crucial for all-round economic development; to create jobs in agriculture and affiliated industries; and to increase productivity through improved utilization of soil and water.

On behalf of the German Federal Government, the Ministry for Economic Cooperation said:

"Through capital aid and technical assistance measures, the Federal Government is giving support especially to those projects improving the supply of proteins to the developing countries. The Federal Government is to examine the promotion of the production and marketing of unconventional protein foods, such as green algae. The Federal Government will also examine to what extent farm surpluses can be used to close in particular the protein gap and to promote development by way of national or EEC supplies.

"In cooperation with the FAO, it is to attach importance in its farm aid to improving the infrastructure in the farm sector (warehouses, marketing organizations, credit systems and so on)"

TOWARDS A UNITED EUROPE

EEC MAKES PROGRESS

After a long period of stagnation the European Economic Community is moving again. On June 30 in Luxembourg the EEC opened the formal negotiations for the entry of Britain, Ireland, Denmark and Norway thus taking the decisive step for the expansion of the six-member Common Market to truly European dimensions. Moreover talks were started on increasing political cooperation with the ultimate aim of evolving concrete organisational forms of European political unity.

ON March 25, 1957, the Renaissance hall of the Palazzo dei Conservatori in Rome was the scene of a historic event. On that day, statesmen from six nations signed the treaties on the Common Market and Euratom. The then German Chancellor, Konrad Adenauer, spoke of a "great step towards the unification" of the continent, and Belgian Foreign Minister Paul-Henri Spaak proclaimed "the birth of the new Europe." Six countries—Belgium, the Federal Republic of Germany, France, Holland, Italy and Luxembourg—announced their wish to achieve political cooperation by way of economic cooperation. At the same time, the Community regarded itself from the very beginning as the nucleus of a unification on a grander scale. The preamble of the Treaty of Rome speaks of the firm intent "to create the basis for an increasingly close integration of the peoples of Europe." Twelve years later, the heads of government of the EEC countries met in the Riddersaal at The Hague. In December last year, after many difficulties they once again gave the green light to go ahead.

The EEC summit meeting agreed on the completion, deepening and expansion of the Community. Chancellor Willy Brandt, thanks to his frank and determined attitude, earned himself the honourable title of "Europe's advocate."

The "spirit of The Hague," which is often invoked since then when obstacles have to be removed so that progress can be made, is, above all, Brandt's work. He was sure of the solidarity of the other EEC partners, particularly the three Benelux states, and he succeeded, finally, in obtaining from France agreement to early negotiations on the membership applications of Britain and the other nations wishing to join the Community.

The concept of European unification was put into practice for the first time in one particular sector with the integration of the coal, iron and steel industries—the two organisations which have since been merged into a single unit, the European Coal and Steel Community. It was followed by the two Treaties of Rome, one of

which was concerned with the peaceful exploitation of atomic energy and the other with the founding of a common market for all branches of the economy, including agriculture. The basic idea in all three cases was to master

the problems of modern society, problems which the individual state is no longer able to solve with its own resources alone. One of the main tasks is to produce more cheaply for a rapidly expanding population on the basis of a uniform market. Technology, and science too, have burst national boundaries. Teaching, research and development, as well as the realisation of major projects, have made new dimensions necessary. The United States of America and the Soviet Union, who are competing with each other today in space, have these dimensions; they had to be created in Europe with its ancient traditions.

Within the European Common Market there were, above all, two points which aroused controversy until recently. One of them was agricultural policy. The achievement of a common agricultural market proved much more difficult than the abolition of internal tariffs on industrial goods, which was completed ahead of time in the middle of 1968. Thanks to technical progress and also to guaranteed prices, agricultural production has increased in the past ten years by an annual 3.3%. However, this led to expensive agricultural surpluses, particularly of grain, sugar and butter. Developing nations, which suffer famines due to bad harvests or other catastrophes, profit from this fact. However, these surpluses are too large, too expensive for the EEC states. The other sensitive point, now surmounted, was France's veto on British entry.

What is the picture of the EEC in the 13th year of its existence after completion of the transitional period and on



The EEC today is a market encompassing 186 million people without tariff barriers. The member-states are: 1. Federal Republic of Germany, 2. Netherlands, 3. Belgium, 4. Luxembourg; 5. France, and 6. Italy

the threshold of expansion? First of all, it is a market encompassing 186 million people, a market without tariff barriers. Internal tariffs were abolished completely two years ago, and at the same time a joint external tariff for non-EEC states was established and reduced in line with the Kennedy Round agreements. The external tariff of the EEC is today far lower than that of the USA or Britain. In the past ten years, not only has the trade of the EEC nations among themselves quadrupled, their trade with others has doubled. It is today the biggest international importer and exporter. Its imports and exports grew more rapidly than overall world trade.

A comparison as regards the gross national product is equally favourable. Business is obviously profiting from the larger market and there is increasing cooperation between firms in one EEC country and firms in another. A joint labour market has also been created. Italians can work in the Federal Republic of Germany on the same footing as Germans. The first steps have been taken on the road from a customs to an economic union with a common marketing, competition, tax and monetary policy. And a political community with a directly elected European parliament at its head is no longer wishful thinking. One of the important goals of the European Community was defined by Chancellor Willy Brandt when he said in a recent speech: "It should enable Europe to play a powerful part in the great task of development aid, a task which is being presented to the industrialised nations with increasing urgency."

Condensed from "Scale International"

INDIAN TEA IN GERMANY

WHETHER at home, in the office or in a restaurant, the average German sips coffee. The situation, in fact, can sometimes be compared to the Victorian England where coffee stimulated sharp intellectual debates. Enter a cafeteria on a Saturday or Sunday morning. There would be the old engaged in a conversation interspersed with a sip of coffee. And, the young reading a newspaper, again over a cup of coffee. But don't be surprised at "dissenters"—the tea drinkers—who seem to relish tea with lemon squeezed into it.

Over the years, tea and coffee have been competing for patrons. Today, the largest quantity of tea is consumed in Great Britain. Of the tea exported from India, two-fifths go to Britain. And, the rest to the U.S.S.R., U.A.R., U.S.A., Canada, Australia, and West Germany.

Whether or not tea will become a strong competitor with coffee in West Germany towards the beginning of the next century is difficult to say at present. But a phenomenon has set in over the years, indicating that tea is finding increasing patrons among Germans. In 1967 the Federal Republic imported nearly Rs. 4.1 crores worth of Indian tea. The figure rose to Rs. 4.7 crores in 1968 and to Rs. 5.1 crores in 1969.

That one does not see the familiar brands of Indian tea in the market is explained by the fact that West Germans prefer to get their own stock of tea caves and make

their own blends. The Tea Council at Hamburg gets its requirements from open auctions in India, Ceylon and Nationalist China. The nearest types are blended and are put into small packets or tins and are placed in the market—something done to safeguard the future prospects of the three main producers against unnecessary trade competition. But even

when blended tea is being consumed in West Germany, the bulk buyers of this commodity do not ignore the fact that India is the largest producer and a leading exporter with a production of 380 million Kg which accounts for 48 per cent of the world's total supply. At the same time they are also aware of the different varieties of tea India has to offer. These, for example, are the Assam tea, known for its strong liquor quality, and which accounts for 52 per cent of India's exports. Then there is the Darjeeling tea which comes from the high altitudes of the Himalayas and has a rich flavour which is not to be found in teas produced elsewhere. Lastly, there is tea produced in Doars in the plains of West Bengal which has a happy combination, both

of flavour and of a thick liquor.

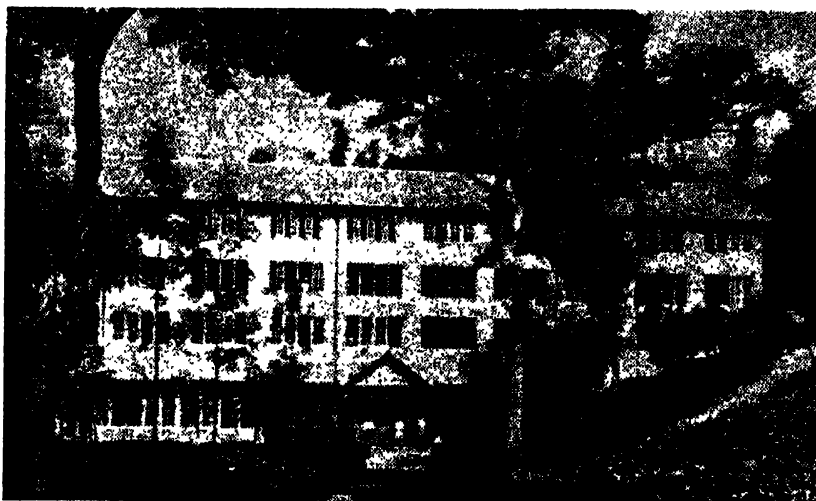
Sipping his tea, the consumer in the Federal Republic is not aware of all these qualities. What is needed is to win him over with superior qualities of Indian tea and to tickle his palate with newer flavours evolved out of new blends arrived at on a scientific basis. What is important is to cultivate the taste of West Germans, so that instead of saying "Kaffee trinken," they would start with "Tee trinken," and continue with "Indischen Tee trinken." This would, no doubt, take time and require aggressive salesmanship: the secret weapon of popularising Indian things in West Germany and other European markets.



The hand picked Darjeeling tea is known for a delicate flavour not to be found in any other tea



The tea-taster knows the German preferences of taste and flavour



In the Assam tea factory different brands of raw tea are sifted and processed before they reach the German market

The pigeon shoot



Drawings : Marianne Weingaertner

ALTHOUGH this is a story about Santa Rita, all I know about her is that she was a nun. I have seen her on the altars of many Italian churches, especially in the north of the country, her image, portraying her as a nun in prayer, surrounded by silver and gold hearts glistening in the semi-darkness—large and small hearts, row upon row, covering whole walls. These are the hearts of those whose prayers have been answered by Santa Rita.

In the Church of San Giorgio in Ferrara I once again came upon the picture of this great intercessor. It was towards evening when I left the church and stepped into the wide square with the low houses by the canal. Near the bridge I saw the bus waiting at the terminus. The setting sun stained its windows a deep red; it looked as if the bus was filled with blood. The conductor was talking to a man and both, were looking up at the tower of San Giorgio, whose bricks were aglow in the red sunset. I thought at first they might be looking at the clock, but there was no clock up there. As I approached I heard them talking about a pigeon shoot. A flock of pigeons came gliding down from the tower onto the square. Beside the bus was the glaring white wall of a tavern; on a table in front of it stood a half-litre bottle and four nearly empty glasses.

A man in the grey Municipal Transport uniform lifted his glass of red wine to his lips, called out something to the conductor and, with a glance at his wrist watch, drank and wiped his mouth. He too said something about tomorrow, Sunday, and about shooting pigeons, and then he walked over to the bus. Motioning towards San Giorgio, the driver asked me whether I had been paying a visit to Santa Rita. I told him that I had come to see the cloisters, which unfortunately were in a very neglected state. He smiled politely, almost indulgently: "Ah yes, the cloisters; of course, one only went to see Santa Rita when one had to"

He looked again at his watch: still three minutes to go; the way he said it suggested that he was dying to go back to the men at the table. He seemed to be about forty-five, his hair was already grey, but his eyebrows had remained black. When he began to talk again about Santa Rita his eyes suddenly burnt with a fire that somehow brought Savonarola to my mind. Finally he said that God had appointed Santa Rita to answer every prayer of those who believed in her—and who were really desperate. I objected to this idea: surely not even a saint could achieve what was contrary to God's will, to nature and to our destiny. He knit his brows: he thought it over. At last he smiled: "If ever the Saint cannot answer a prayer, she comforts; and that's almost as good, isn't it?"

I was too surprised to make any reply. And from the back of the bus the conductor called out that it was time to go. Before he started up, the driver leaned towards the open door and shouted some joking remark about tomorrow's pigeon shoot to the men at the tavern. Then the doors closed and the

(Continued on page 12)

STEFAN ANDRES: THE PIGEON SHOOT

bus moved off. I sat right in front, to the left of the driver, who looked straight ahead and took no more notice of me.

The bus was almost empty. The conductor at the back was whistling and jingling the coins in his leather pouch. We drove through the narrow, drab streets of one of the poorer parts of Ferrara. No one got on at the stops.

I was peering through the front window on the look-out for the next stop when I noticed two children—boys or girls. I don't know which, it was all so quick—about to run across the road from the left. The last I saw of the children was a raised hand, then they disappeared in front of the bus.

The driver's body jerked convulsively, the bus swerved sharply to the left, the brakes screamed. A soft heaving motion, starting from the right front wheel, was felt throughout the length of the bus before it came to a halt. The bodies of the passengers, sitting quietly a moment before, rose a little from their seats as the right front wheel slowly mounted over the soft obstacle. Out of nowhere a sea of faces appeared in front of the vehicle.

Suddenly the stunned man at the wheel lifted, his elbows buried his face in his hands and with a smothered cry turned as if to run away. Bumping into me, he crumpled up and I had to support him. His face was grey, his body twitching. "My children, my bread!" he gasped out and repeated these words several times. In my confusion I could not see the connection between the words children and bread, and so I said: but surely they were not his children. He let go of my arm and gave me a dazed smile: "Oh no, they are not my children; no, thank God." In his excitement he belched. I smelt wine on his breath. Then he stared at me with a fear that made his eyes swivel in their sockets: "I have two children—two—and I have lost my daily bread." The word "pane" came last, and crumbled into a slowly swelling sob.

In the meantime the conductor had rushed out by the rear door. I saw him and a policeman pass through the crowd. A way was made for them as, bowed down, they went along the street. When the driver saw the two men, he again covered his eyes and muttered: "Madonna mia! The pigeons! Why did I drink that wine!"

A woman boarded the bus, came to the front and said that it wasn't all that bad, she had seen the children, they had not even cried, the wheel had only gone over their legs. They had been taken to the chemist's, the Farmacia Imperiale, at the next bus stop; with that she put a sweet into her mouth.

The driver in his seat had kept his hands before his eyes all the time. Now he dropped them and got up. His face seemed chiselled out of a single old bone. Then he said, for all of us to hear: "I prayed to Santa Rita. I promised her a heart that will cost a whole month's wages, a heart of silver. I'll sell my gun," and, turning to me with a smile "she's sure to help me; I've told you, Signore, she's the Saint for desperate causes."

I changed the subject, suggesting he should take the names of the passengers as witnesses. He became quite eager and drew out his note pad. For a moment he seemed to have forgotten the plight he was in; he smiled: "Look at my hand. When I stretch it out it is perfectly steady. A drunk couldn't do that!" But when he held his brown hand out it trembled to the tips of his fingers as if the bus were going at full speed. I advised him to drive on, that would be the best proof of his fitness. Whoever thought he was under the influence need not stay on the bus.

The driver almost ran back to his seat. With a vigorous pull at the handle he closed the doors. Before starting up, he lent over to me, as I sat beside him again, and whispered: "You know, I have the feeling that everything will be all right. Santa Rita will help me again, I'm sure." The bus lept forward and glided through the street. In front of the Farmacia Imperiale at the next stop about twenty people had gathered, as if they wanted to buy something and were waiting impatiently for the shop to open.

With a hurried push on the lever, the driver had opened the doors of the bus and made as if to get out. He stopped short however, and, after a fearful glance at the pharmacy, returned to his seat. Suddenly he sounded his horn several times, looked pointedly at his watch and frowned. "I wish the conductor would hurry up," he said brusquely. "The doctor can look after the children; I have to think of my passengers." The woman, who had

The Author

Stefan Andres, the wellknown German author and short story writer, died in Bonn a few days ago. Born in 1906 in Mosel near



Trier, he was the ninth child of a miller. He was to become a priest but at 21 he left the theological seminary and began to study German philology and the history of art. For his first novel "Bruder Luzifer" he was awarded 600 Marks by the American Lincoln Foundation. With this money in his pocket he interrupted his studies and went to Italy. His literary output was influenced by both the Mediterranean landscape and his native district on the Mosel. The first book to establish his reputation outside Germany was the novella "Wir sind Utopia." This moving episode from the Spanish civil war was also successfully dramatized. The climax of his Mediterranean novels was reached in "Die Sintflut" and "Der Mann im Fisch," whose action takes place partly in Biblical times and partly in the 20th century. One of his finest books is "Der Knabe im Brunnen," descriptions from his childhood. He received the highest art award of the State of North Rhine-Westphalia. In a condolence message to Mrs. Andres, Chancellor Willy Brandt said: "Stefan Andres was able to present in his comprehensive literary works genuine human feelings and the pleasure of existence even in our times."

got on last and had made the comforting remark about the wheel going only over the legs, chimed in, taking the sweet out of her mouth so that she could speak clearly: "Drive on and don't worry, it's no more than broken legs, I'm sure." The driver looked straight in front of him and once more signalled with his horn. Then, in a voice which sounded almost annoyed, he said: "These children on the street are a nuisance. And what streets! You can hardly get through at the best of times. Their mothers ought to be thrashed, don't you think so? I have two children myself," he turned to me with a smile, "but my wife simply locks them up when she goes out shopping. Yes, in the passage, where they can

(Continued on page 13)



STEFAN ANDRES: THE PIGEON SHOOT

do no harm. Like dogs you will say, Signore; but isn't that better?" He raised his head: the door of the pharmacy was opened from the inside. The conductor came out, shouldered his way through the crowd and got on the bus. The man at the wheel rummaged for something in his coat pocket without looking up. The conductor went and stood beside him, discreetly clearing his throat. "What are you looking for, Carlo?" he asked, bending down towards him. I was struck by the conductor's gentle, almost tender manner. "A...a cigarette. But I can't now, can I? No!" He shook his head so violently that he had to readjust his cap. "Where did I leave my pouch, I wonder!" asked the conductor. "Your pouch?" The driver's voice sounded helpful and almost relieved. He turned round eagerly and his feverish eyes shot round the bus. "There, on the seat." With a commanding gesture he pointed behind him. Then he gripped the steering wheel with both hands, braced himself against the brass rod of the back rest and said: "Let's go then, shall we?"

The conductor, putting the pouch over his shoulder, came slowly to the front. I saw the eyes of the other at the wheel shift, as if he wanted to look behind him. The conductor was a fair-haired young man, usually whistling and full of laughter. He put his hand on the driver's shoulder. "Before we go, Carlo, why not ring the office and

ask them to send out a replacement for you?—The doctor has done all he could." "O Madonna mia!" The head at the wheel dropped forward as if on a hinge; the rest of the body remained upright. "She didn't answer my prayer—Rita—the heart—the silver heart, a whole month's wages!"

The conductor turned again to his comrade at the wheel and ever so gently he said that it would perhaps be a good thing if he went into the pharmacy, that it didn't seem right for him to stay at the wheel—"at least in this case, Carlo," he added, and he strained his neck as if something were choking him, "because of the children." Suddenly he flung both his arms round the neck of the driver, who still sat motionless. "No, you won't lose your bread, Carlo," he stammered, "Oh, how awful! Come on, Carlo, you're still young and your wife—O merciful God!" The conductor said something like this gasping out the words as if he were being throttled.

Carlo went up to the door, but there he turned back abruptly, slammed the door shut and drove off. Then he muttered to himself: "And for this I owe her a silver heart—for this!" After that he was silent. Before I got off at the Cathedral I gave him my card in case he needed another witness. He only grimaced and pocketed the card.

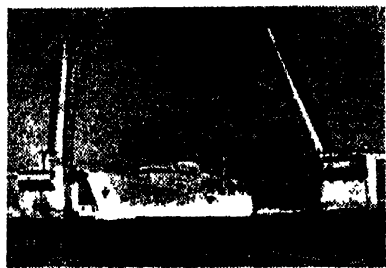
Two days later Carlo the bus driver appeared in the evening at my hotel.

He was not in uniform. We went out onto the castle square. It was already getting dark. Suddenly without a word he pulled a box from his coat pocket, removed something whitish like cotton wool, and in the faint gleam of light coming from a tavern I saw a silver heart. "You see, Signore, I am keeping my word! I've still got my job, oh yes, everybody is sorry for me. The director of the company spoke to me; he had tears in his eyes. But perhaps you don't believe me? I could hardly believe it myself. But it's true. I swear it—by my dead children—yes. What a world! You know I simply can't understand why they are all so good to me. Didn't I run over my children, kill my own children? Because my mind was on the pigeon shoot—now you know! I haven't told anyone else, but it was the pigeon shoot I was thinking of, instead of the life of others and my children's bread! I shall never shoot pigeons again, not ever—it's cruel, isn't it? They're so beautiful.

Look!"

In the dusk of the castle square a white pigeon dropped softly at our feet. Then I watched the slight, almost boyish figure of the man walk away across the square and disappear in a shadow—the deep shadows of the huge castle.

Translated by Margaret D. Howie
Courtesy: "Scala International"



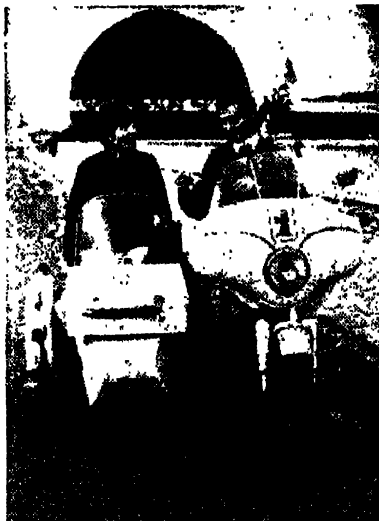
THE world's largest double bascule bridge now spans the Bay of Cadiz in southern Spain. Jointly built by German and Spanish firms and modelled after the wellknown Luebeck bridge in West Germany, its 68-metre flaps open up to allow large vessels to pass through the shipping lane in three minutes. When upright, the flaps are as high as a 20-storey skyscraper



THIRTEEN-YEAR old Ulrich Baethge from Breitenbach, Hesse State, is the Federal Republic's youngest TV announcer. Still school-going, the young Baethge reads out a monthly news bulletin, specially devised for children. A Hesse champion of elocution from his age group, Ulrich Baethge came off best from a group of thirteen in a Radio Hesse TV test



THE latest of mini-cars to roll off from the assembly lines at Frankfurt is the AWS Piccolo. Far cheaper than the Volkswagen, the new mini-car is made of sheet steel, is plastic coated and is rust-proof. With a 250-400 cc Goggo engine and chassis, the smallest car can be used for transport even in closed-door workshops.



"GARDENS of Music," the West German Pavilion at Osaka's Expo-70, had two unique visitors when Peter Klemm and his wife reached the Federal Republic's exhibition halls in Japan on a BMW motorcycle combination after completing a tour of 43,000 km. Leaving West Berlin in Oct. 1967, the young tourists travelled through 13 European, Asian and Far Eastern countries before they reached Japan. No wonder if autograph hunters besieged them on their arrival



FRIDOLIN, the tiniest baby hippo ever born, brought a bagful of surprise both for the mother hippo at the Hanover Zoo as well as for the zoo-keepers. Measuring a foot long and weighing 11 lbs. at birth, the new born was much below the average dwarf hippo. The grown-up dwarf hippo's statistics are: 2 ft. 6 in. and 615 lbs.



A judo tournament for women, the first of its kind in West Germany, created a sensation among sports people all over the Federal Republic of Germany. For, apart from proving that women could do it equally well when compared to men, the tournament established the right of 15,000 judo females who had been denied their claim on aesthetic considerations.



BATHING is more than cleanliness and means more of comfort and exercise. This new concept of bathing was highlighted by an exhibition "The Bathroom As A Health Centre" at Hamburg. The new bathroom of today is laid with gaily coloured tiles, and apart from providing for the family bath, contains a home sauna and a rower-trainer. The exhibition also gave practical tips on building or converting old into new style bathrooms.



A Hamburg high school has introduced computer technology as a new subject for its wards. With one-fourth of the upper class students voluntarily participating in the course during the free afternoons, the new subject is already a great success. The new Siemens computer enables the students to master the controls easily.



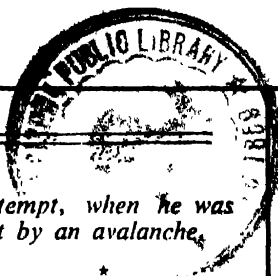
MARK THE CONTRAST

THE skirts and the flying-times have one thing in common—they are getting shorter increasingly. More so for Lufthansa and its air stewardesses who are trimmed up for a flying start into the seventies—the age of the super jets. For Lufthansa, this will be another boost for its existing air traffic of 5.8

million passengers plus new norms of cruising speeds and comfort. The picture above shows its stewardesses in the new mini-skirted uniforms that set the new mode of air travel while the one below incorporates ten changes. How good are you in laying your finger on the changes made?



IN SHORT



"The ties that have grown between West Berlin and the Federal Republic of Germany are a threat to nobody. They are however facts and realities which everyone should acknowledge..." Kenneth Rush, US Ambassador to Bonn during the US Independence day celebrations in West Berlin.

600 scientists and students from countries all over the world attended the 20th conference of Nobel Laureates at Lindau, South Germany. For the first time in the history of the congress a Nobel-Prize winner from the Soviet Union, Professor Nicolej Semenow, participated.

West German exports to the Soviet Union in 1969 increased by 41% over those of the preceding year and reached the record level of 1.6 billion marks (Rs. 320 crores). German imports from Russia amounted to 1.3 billion marks or Rs. 260 crores.

Winning five out of the ten open events at the Royal Henley Regatta, West German oarsmen clearly dominated the competition. In the race for the coveted Diamond Challenge Sculls Trophy, West Germany's Joachim Meissner defeated the favourite Pat Delafield of Great Britain.

West Germany's "Hoechst" and the Dutch steelmakers "Hoogovens" have agreed to

form a joint holding company to pool their resources and market strategy. The new group—if approved by the Dutch and German governments — will be the EEC's second largest steel producer with an annual output of 12.5 million tons.

The Tamilnadu Chief Minister Mr. Karunanidhi left Madras for a three-week tour of West - European countries including the Federal Republic.

West Germany is considering a proposal to assist India in setting up a pilot plant for the production of concentrated protein from green algae. The West German Ministry for Economic Cooperation is expected to send two experts, a nutritional adviser and an algae technologist to India to report on the possibilities.

An exhibition of paintings of the noted Indian artist, Mrs. Danyanti Chowla, was opened in Stuttgart under the joint patronage of Lord Mayor Dr. Arnulf Klett and the Indian Ambassador, Mr. Khub Chand.

An 18-man West German expedition led by Munich physician Dr. Herligkoffer conquered the 26,600 feet Nanga Parbat Peak by way of the Rupal flank. One member of the expedition, Guenter Messner, died in the

attempt, when he was hit by an avalanche.

West German and American glider pilots won top honours in the world soaring championships which concluded at Marfa (Texas) on July 4th. Helmut Reichmann, 28, a teacher from West Germany won the standard class with a total of 8,663 points. The open class was won by American George Moffat, followed by West Germany's Werner Grosse.

While German tourists visit far-flung places all over the world in increasing numbers, tourist - traffic into Germany has also picked up considerably. From 1968 to 1969 the number of foreigners visiting West Germany increased by 5.4% to a total of 26.4 crores.

Dr. O. Soltmann, Consul General of the Federal Republic of Germany in Bombay handed over a donation of Rs. 51,443 to the Ackworth Leprosy Hospital in Wadala on behalf of the German Leprosy Relief Society.

With a rise in passenger traffic by 18.2% and an increase in the freight business by 8.28% "Lufthansa" German Airlines concluded its most successful year so far. For the first time since the war the company will pay dividends. The expansion programme envisages investments to

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the tune of 2 billion marks (Rs. 400 crores).

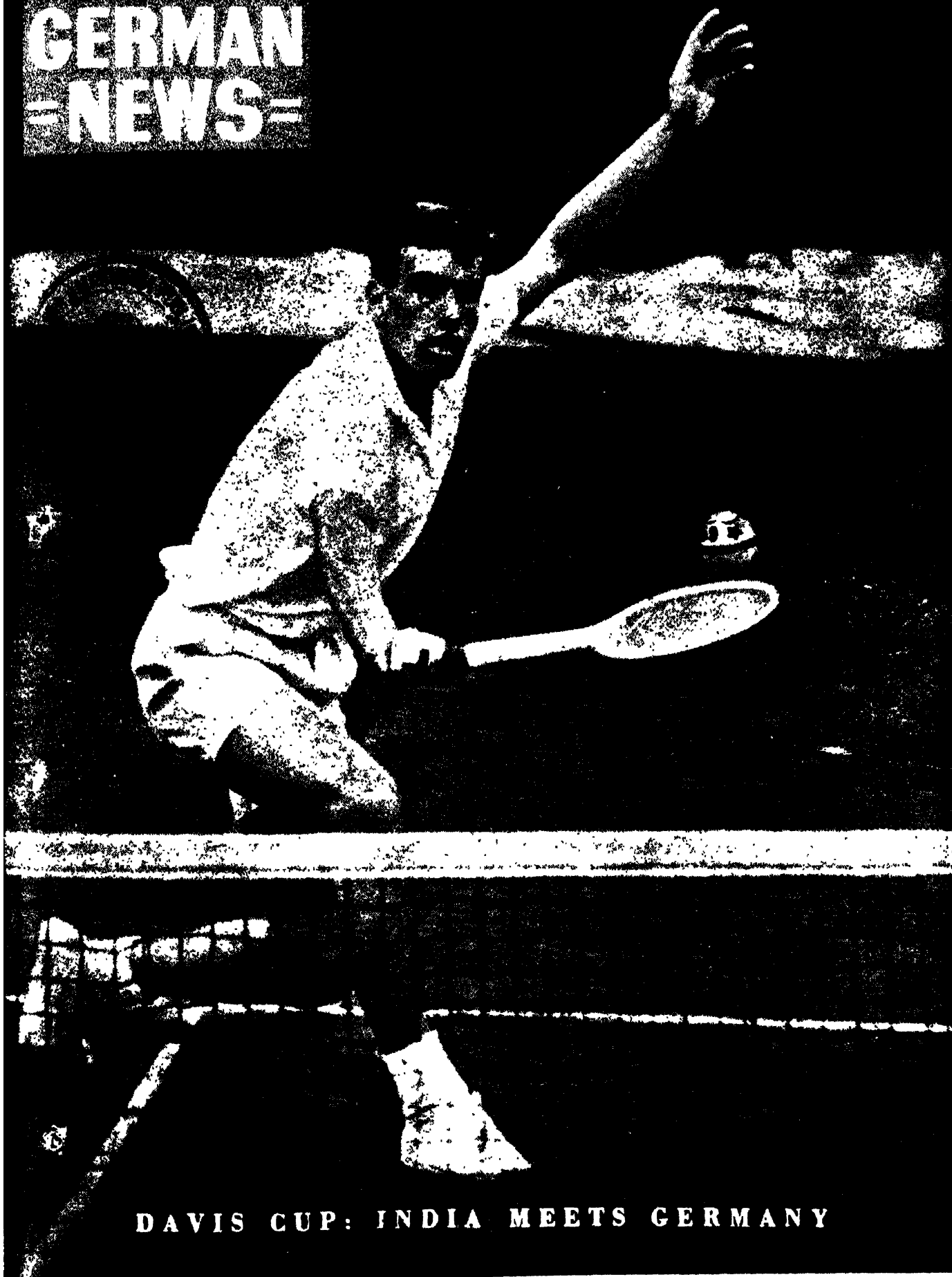
The Federal Ministry of Law is preparing to set up a central computerized data-bank to compile all available juridical information including the written law, case-histories and legal literature for instant access.

With gross sales amounting to 13.9 billion marks (Rs. 2,800 crores) in 1969 Volkswagen, maker of the famous "beetle," remains the Federal Republic's biggest industrial enterprise.

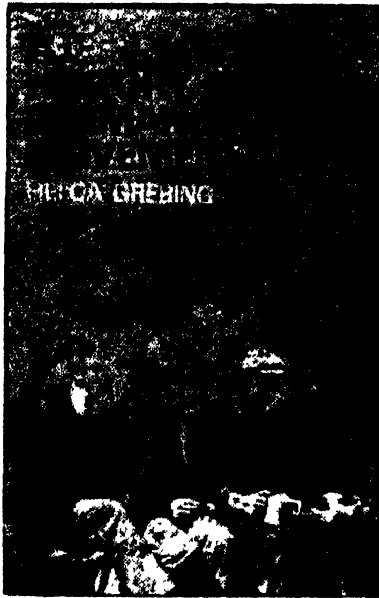
Film director Basu Chatterji's maiden-venture "Sara Akash" has been selected for screening at the Seminar on Asian Films at the Ruhr Festival in Recklinghausen, West Germany.

Printed on July 15, 1970

**GERMAN
=NEWS=**



DAVIS CUP: INDIA MEETS GERMANY



BETWEEN 1933 and 1945, the trade union movement in the Federal Republic of Germany underwent a phenomenal change. Before 1933, due to different historical origins, it was divided between the socialist, christian and the liberal camps. But after 1945, with the general acceptance of the principle of non-party and non-denominational unions, the trade unions took to a policy whereby their independence was guaranteed. Today, with its 6.5 million members, the German Federation of Trade Unions embraces all ranks of manual and clerical workers. Organised on an industry-wise basis, and largely apolitical in its attitude, the German labour, by law, is now an active partner in industrial management and participates in the West German "Industrial Democracy" with vigour.

What accounts for this rapid transformation? An investigation of this nature can interest the lay reader as much as the trade unionist anywhere. Dr. Helga Grebing's "The History of The German Labour Movement" offers an invaluable guide in this respect. In the present volume, Dr. Grebing, whose books on contemporary questions have made a valuable contribution to political education in Germany, brings out the manifestations of the labour movement against the economic, social and political background of Germany. As such, it competently deals with the ideological, sociological and political aspects of both the party and trade union movements against authentic information and statistics. In the process, it also brings out the role of the protestant and catholic labour organisations in a historical setting. A chapter on the SPD's international policy since 1945 by Mary Saran of the Socialist International gives to the book an international perspective. All told, Dr. Grebing's book fills a gap in the available English literature on the subject.

Publisher: Oswald Wolff, London.

ACCUSATION BACKFIRES

Bonn Government circles noted with regret that despite the Federal Republic's serious efforts to improve relations with its Eastern neighbours including the GDR, East Berlin continues to direct slanderous propaganda-attacks at the Bonn Government. The latest such instance was the East German allegation, transmitted to the delegates of the Geneva Conference on Disarmament, that the Federal Armed Forces were developing and stockpiling chemical and bacteriological weapons.

In a clear-cut statement the West German Defence Ministry drew attention to the well-known fact that the Bundeswehr has no chemical or biological weapons, has never sought possession of them and does not train the Bundeswehr for the employment of such weapons. On the other hand the existence of chemical and biological weapons in the world, especially in the Warsaw pact states, including the GDR, constitutes a grave threat for those not possessing them, in particular for the Federal Republic of Germany. The German Armed Forces, therefore, are trying to prepare themselves for defence against possible steps taken by the other side and for this reason are engaged in research and development of defensive measures against possible attacks by means of chemical and biological warfare. Within the scope of this research, the spokesman stated, the Bundeswehr had at its disposal small amounts of chemical warfare agents, which are required solely to test counteragents.

The Federal Republic of Germany, in its Brussels declaration of 1954, renounced all production of atomic, chemical, and biological weapons and submitted to the surveillance by effective international controls. Chancellor Brandt as Foreign Minister declared on August 22, 1969, that the Federal Republic of Germany held firmly to its contractual commitments of 1925 (Geneva Protocol on the ban on poison gas and bacteriological weapons) and of 1954 and would continue to support a worldwide ban on chemical and biological weapons. In line with this, the Federal Government proposed in its memorandum of September 12, 1969, a worldwide ban on the manufacture and use of such weapons.

Bonn-Moscow Negotiations Begin

On July 26 German Federal Foreign Minister Walter Scheel, heading a 25-member delegation, arrived in Moscow to start the formal negotiations with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko on a Non-Aggression Pact between the Federal Republic of Germany and the Soviet Union. It is the German Foreign Minister's second visit to Moscow this year, the first having been a short stopover en route to New Delhi, when Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Semyonoff arranged a surprise midnight banquet for Mr. Scheel and his delegation at Moscow airport. With the opening of the present negotiations in Moscow a crucial issue of Germany's Eastern Policy, aimed at normalizing relations with the countries of Eastern Europe, has entered into its decisive phase.

FOREIGN Minister Scheel's visit to Moscow was preceded by extensive political groundwork including 14 sessions between Mr. Gromyko and Bonn's Special Envoy Egon Bahr, intensive discussions in the German Parliament and consultations with the French, British and American Governments.

In a statement before his departure, Mr. Scheel outlined the aims of his mission. He called to mind Chancellor Konrad Adenauer's Moscow negotiations in 1955. "These efforts remained incomplete, however," Mr. Scheel said. "There was still no sound basis of a constructive development of relations between the Soviet Union and the Federal Republic of Germany. Now it is up to us to make this new beginning. That is why we are going to Moscow for negotiations. Our aim is that between the Soviet Union and ourselves, the principles of the United Nations Charter on the renunciation of the use and threat of force shall be just as determinative as they are in our relationship with our Western allies. With that as a foundation, a progressive and positive development is to be introduced that will intensify and restructure our ties in all sectors of economic, cultural, and technological cooperation, and in human relations. In a fundamentally improved relationship of this kind, we see an important element of German and European security. Our efforts towards the unity of the Germans within the terms of a European settlement will not be prejudiced by the treaty towards which we are working. At the same time, we will make it clear to our negotiating partners that a peaceful settlement for Berlin that will permit its inhabitants to live in freedom and security is a prerequisite for putting into effect the treaty on the renunciation of force. I hope we will succeed in arriving at favourable results in Moscow. At any rate, we will do our part to change mistrust into trust, confrontation into cooperation."

The Bonn Government after extensive discussions in parliament and at cabinet level formulated its expectations with regards to the Moscow talks in the following six points:

(1) The relations between the Federal Republic of Germany and the Soviet Union should in future be based on the renunciation of the use of force or the threat of force in the same way as is already the case in the relations between the Federal Republic and the three Western Powers. This refers also to the inviolability of the territorial integrity of all states and their borders.

For differences of opinion and moot questions which still remain after the conclusion of a treaty on the renunciation of force, the threat of force or the use of force must likewise be excluded.

(2) The Federal Government's stand with regard to the Berlin question remains unaffected. It proceeds on the assumption that the Four Power negotiations will result in securing close ties between the Federal Republic and West Berlin and the unimpeded access to West Berlin. Without such guarantees a treaty on the renunciation of force cannot be ratified.

(3) The validity of existing treaties and agreements with third parties will remain unaffected by the treaty to be concluded. This includes the so-called "Treaty on Germany."

(4) The right of the Germans to self-determination will remain unaffected by the treaty to be concluded. The Constitution, including its preamble—which calls upon all Germans to strive towards the unity of the nation in self-determination and freedom—is not subject to negotiation.

(5) The Federal Government proceeds from the assumption that the desired treaties with the Soviet Union, with Poland and with other Warsaw Pact States, especially the establishment of relations with the G.D.R. on the basis of the 20 points presented by the Federal Government during the Kassel meeting, will lead to the establishment and development of normal relations. The Federal Government considers this policy for a better co-existence of the nations and the securing of peace in Europe as one integrated whole.

(6) The Federal Government notes with satisfaction that this policy meets

with the full approval of the three Western Powers, the member-states of the West European Federation and the Atlantic Alliance and is supported by them.

Federal Chancellor Willy Brandt, in an interview with the "Neue Rhein Zeitung" highlighted the crucial issues of the Moscow negotiations on the renunciation of force: "The core of the matter," the Chancellor said, "is that we want to augment our good relations with the West by more normal relations with the East." Asked about Berlin's role in Bonn's Eastern Policy, Mr. Brandt said that the 'Western Powers' interests in Berlin were also involved, but that "first and foremost our own interests" were concerned. "It is a region that has grown together with—and can live together only with—the Federal Republic of Germany. By and large German interests in Berlin and those of the Western Powers coincide, said the Chancellor, but they are not identical. We must make it clear that what is important in Berlin is not only for Western garrisons to be there but that it is more important, or at least equally important, for the city to live and fit into the changing European landscape. And that is just what we are working towards, and that is why we have said that a treaty between the Soviet Union and ourselves can only be effective—fully effective—when it is clear that the interests of Berlin, and that means West Berlin, in concrete terms, are well taken care of."

A Note of Caution

Asked about the possibility of the negotiations getting stuck over this issue, the Chancellor replied:

"The situation might arise where Foreign Minister Scheel comes and says that Moscow is so little prepared to include our interests in this area in its considerations that I will have to suggest that we wait before signing. I cannot rule out this possibility." Mr. Brandt added, "but the probability is that this connection will not really crystallize until it comes to ratifying the treaty."

UNDERWATER RESEARCH IN GERMANY

While the exploitation of the internal and external resources of the earth is at its height and hitherto inconceivable probes are being made into space to utilise its secrets for man, our oceans, as a means of enriching human life, have comparatively received insufficient attention. Of late, however, scientists have devoted themselves to oceanic research with a view to augment food for the growing population or to add to the supply of raw materials to run industries. Oceanographic research, though limited to a few countries at present, has gained a vital importance. In West Germany, this research is being conducted in various underwater laboratories in its surrounding seas.

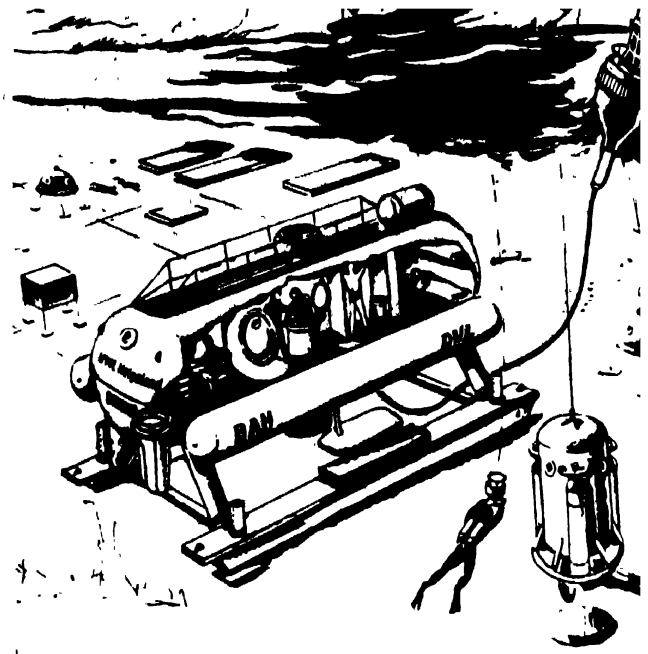
AS "Helgoland," the first ever underwater laboratory dived into the North Sea 3km off the coast of eastern Helgoland about a year ago, the Federal Republic initiated its first major experiment in oceanographical research. One of the world's largest marine research centres operating at a depth of 73 feet, the Helgoland lab since then has served as a work-cum-living centre for biological and other scientific experts. This regular feature of deep-sea research has brought West Germany in the forefront of pioneering research along with U.S.A. and France.

Capable of prolonged operations, the Helgoland Laboratory comprised a 30 ft long cylindrical tube mounted on four adjustable legs. It is connected with an overhead support buoy which has its own diesel power unit, air compressor, oxygen supply unit, radar equipment and a radio link-up with the coastal control station. The undersea station, in turn, consists of a laboratory fitted with sophisticated observation instruments and living accommodation for aquanauts. Normal

supplies of food and fresh water are maintained to keep the crew going for two weeks. Among its other novel features, the marine lab has a submersible diving chamber which acts as an elevator for transferring the personnel to and from the surface.

The first phase of the Helgoland underwater laboratory project was successfully carried out by groups of four aquanauts working in turns. The fitness of the technical equipment was tested and studies were made to see the stresses and strains of underwater conditions on human physiology. Besides, enough scientific data was collected on whose basis long-term plans of oceanographic research could be formulated.

Apart from the Helgoland Underwater laboratory experiments are also being made in deep-sea fishing in the Baltic Sea. Under the waters of Lake Constance, on the other hand, another underwater centre is engaged in the construction of rigs and dykes.



An artist's impression of the Helgoland underwater project shows the sea-lab, the support buoy and the sea-bed igloos. The marine lab has been in operation for a year now.

finally the research station near the island of Norderney is working on the problem of sea water pollution.

The five-year plan for 1969-73 envisages detailed research in such diverse spheres as tapping of new sources of food supply, utilisation of minerals and petroleum from the sea and meteorological phenomena connected with the oceans.

The entire research, estimated to cost about DM 132 million during the five-year period, promises to be a pioneering effort to master the oceans. But once these efforts start bearing fruit, there will be ample hope of feeding the increasing populations with new food or feed our industries with minerals recovered from the sea. Also the new research will, in time, enable man to save the coastal continental shelves from continuous erosion or give better navigational facilities for our shipping.



Below the waters of Lake Constance two aquanauts spent a week finding out new ways of constructing rigs and dykes



An aquanaut prepares to dive into the Baltic Sea where experiments at deep-sea fishing are being conducted

THE "ECONOMIC MIRACLE" EXECUTIVES

THE "typical" German executive, according to statistical research, is between 55 and 60 years old, politically uncommitted, and Protestant. Usually from the middle or upper middle class, he has a degree in economics, law, or, in most cases, in engineering or the natural sciences. After his education he takes a position with one firm and leaves it only upon retirement. His career is a long process of work towards the top. Having made his first step towards success before the Second World War, he experienced the destruction of the German economy at the end of the war. The post-war economic miracle, the *Wirtschaftswunder*, is largely the result of his efforts.

This describes a hypothetical executive within the leadership of the giant German companies. Although he commands the highest popular status in Germany, he is far less prominent than a film or football star; in fact, the Germans hardly know their executives. There are only four industrial "dynasties" known to more than ten per cent of the West German

citizens: Krupp, Thyssen, Oetker, and Flick. But hardly anyone has heard of Gerhard Take, who, as the boss of 250,000 employees of the Siemens Corp., is the biggest employer.

Only a few Germans have any concept of what an executive (in German "Manager") is. He is often confused with the title given to a boxing promoter or the producer of a variety show—or even an insistent salesman who sells vacuum cleaners door-to-door. That's why business executives in Germany suffer a certain status complex. They prefer to be called "industrialists" or "entrepreneurs,"

even though they don't actually own the firms they direct and are, after all, only employees. But they are much better paid: the top German executives earn between \$50,000 and \$175,000 per year—more than their British and French counterparts.

A bird's eye-view of cars awaiting trans-shipment in front of an automobile factory in Ingolstadt, Bavaria, affords a glimpse of the economic boom that sweeps West Germany



Gerhard Take once supported himself in Chicago by ironing shirts in his student days. Today he presides over Siemens—the giant electrical firm



Wolfgang Reuter, DEMAG President in the third generation regards his work in setting up the Rourkela steel plant as a highly rewarding experience



Krupp President Guenter Vogelsang is known as one of the glamour boys of German industry. For him his 12 hours of high pressure work is a sport.



Kurt Lotz had neither business training nor formal education in a university. Today he heads the world famous Volkswagen enterprise

West German executives frequently owe their top positions to a wish for retirement by the firm's owners. The firm's founders usually withdraw from the business by the third family generation, and allow others to take over the management. Only a few continue directing their own companies, such as Max Grundig (electrical appliances) and Rudolf August Oetker (foods, shipping, services). Firm-owners and their heirs rarely operate on the front line of management, contending themselves usually in supervisory capacities. Ernst Siemens, for instance, the main stockholder of the largest German electrical equipment manufacturers, presides over the general meeting of the Siemens A.G., Munich.

The road to the top levels of business management leads invariably through the university, and consequently a type of executive technocrat, has gradually developed in Germany. One out of three German executives with a university education holds a degree in engineering or the natural sciences; such is the case with Bayer boss Bernhard Timm, and Thyssen's Hans Guenther Sohl. One out of four has a degree in economics, like Egon Overbeck of Mannesmann, Gerd Tacke of Siemens, and Guenther Vogelsang of Krupp. And only one in five studied law like Joachim Zahn, president of the distinguished German firm of Daimler-Benz. Kurt Lotz of Volkswagen is an exception: the head of Germany's largest corporation does not have a degree. But the trend is obvious—the elite among West German executives emphasize more



Joachim Zahn comes from a family which sent all its sons into business. He presides over Daimler-Benz—the makers of Mercedes cars

and more on professional and technical specialty, particularly in the field of economics. In Germany, as in the States, however, the road to the top only begins when one has his first executive position. Even with a degree no one is assured of inclusion in that small circle of top executives. A diploma is nevertheless the best credential for consideration; it shortens the time needed to gain medium management positions, where the ambitious candidate can overcome his competition simply by demonstrating his superior capabilities.

Contacting influential people can be the biggest difficulty for an aspiring executive, and mere luck frequently, can influence his career decisively. Professor Karl Winnacker, president for many years of the giant Hoechst Corporation (chemical products), once said, "When I started out at IG Farben as a young graduate there were 80 or a hundred colleagues beginning their careers at the same time. They all got stuck somewhere along the way." Only Winnacker made it to the top.

A typical German method of advancement is termed "adoption." A likely candidate is "adopted" by an older superior—he is helped along, looked after, made a representative of his patron much as, in the blue-collar field, an apprentice is assigned to a master to learn the job from an expert. This happened to the president of Bayer, Professor Kurt Hansen. In 1952 the 42-year-old Hansen, expecting an assignment to direct a department was told by Bayer head Professor Dr. Ulrich Haberland that he planned for



Kurt Hansen came to Germany via the Trans-Siberian railroad years ago and rose to become President of Bayer, the pharmaceutical firm of world repute

Hansen to be his successor. For nine years Hansen was systematically prepared for the job. He visited the USA and India, and "the Baden-Baden Industrialists Seminar," the most renowned German management school which is attended only by executives with at least seven years' experience in a responsible position.

But German industry accepts neither a degree nor "adoption" as substitute for the long years of practical experience. Degree-holders must serve a long time before they are invited to join the board of directors.

Two-thirds of the top German executives have risen within their companies in these clearly discernible steps: starting as junior executives, they moved on to become heads of departments or research projects, company agents, directors, and finally, members of the executive committee. Ph.D. economist and Siemens chief-executive Gerd Tacke followed this route, beginning at Siemens in 1932.

Only one in five executives enters a company after a successful career in politics or government, and job-hopping—the calculated climb upward by shifting from firm to firm—is rare in German industry. Whoever enters a firm at the top has usually held a similar post before; Guenther Vogelsang, for example, was already a member of the Mannesmann board of directors when he became chief executive of Krupp. In general, however, careers in the management of German industry are developed over long years; there's almost no such thing as a "lightning success."

ECONOMIC COOPERATION BETWEEN INDIA AND GERMANY

Speaking on the occasion of the Fourteenth Annual Meeting of the Indo-German Chamber of Commerce in Bombay on July 10, 1970, Dr. Guenther F. Werner, Minister in the Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany, surveyed the field of Indo-German Economic Cooperation. Dealing with the three major aspects of Economic Assistance, Trade and Industrial Collaboration, Dr. Werner brought out in detail how close economic cooperation between India and Germany really is. Following is the first part of his speech dealing with Economic Assistance and Indo-German Trade

ECONOMIC cooperation between India and the Federal Republic of Germany is close—closer even than probably most Indians and Germans realize. It rests on three pillars: aid, industrial collaboration and trade. As to aid extended to India, Germany is second only to the United States; as to industrial collaboration with India, Germany ranks third; as to trade with India, Germany for a long time held the third place and at present is fifth. Let me give a few comments on each of these three fields of cooperation.

First to aid: In the late 'sixties, Germany emerged as the major source after the United States of financial resources to developing countries. German net transfer to developing countries of official and private capital in 1969 amounted to the huge sum of DM 8.9 billion, equivalent to Rs. 1,780 crores. That means, German net aid was $7\frac{1}{2}$ times as much as that of all communist countries taken together.* Whereas communist countries spent on aid less than 0.1 per cent of their national income, Germany spent 1.48 per cent of her Gross National Product, thus considerably exceeding the 1 per cent target set by UNCTAD II. At the same time, Germany has been steadily softening the terms of her official aid. New development loans as a rule have a maturity of 30 years, a grace period of eight years and an interest rate of 2.5 per cent. In 1969 outright grants and loans with a grant element of at least 61 per cent constituted almost three-fourths of total official aid commitments. Less than one-third of the loans was tied to purchases from Germany. The German Government, moreover, is in the forefront of those advocating total untying of aid.

It is evident that German aid is not another form of export promotion as has been said recently in the Lok

*Net disbursements by communist countries to non-communist developing countries amounted to \$ 325 million in 1968. The figure for 1969 was probably slightly lower. (Estimate of OECD)

Sabha. It is also evident that economic assistance to developing countries has been given high priority by the German Government. Whereas in the 1968-1972 period total federal expenditure will increase by 5.5 per cent per year, official aid is planned to increase by 11 per cent annually.

German aid has been scattered over the whole of the developing world, but India has got the lion's share. As much as 35 per cent of all official bilateral loans have gone to India. Or to give an absolute figure: between 1957 and 1969 India received from Germany more than DM 5 billion of official bilateral grants and loans.

Let me now go on to trade: Indo-German trade reached a peak in 1965-66 but has, since constantly been declining. The reason behind this decline is obvious. India in her trade with Germany had developed a large and persistent deficit, and the Indian Government decided to cut this deficit to size by restricting imports from Germany.

A comment on the Indian deficit, I feel, may be useful. Indian trade statistics don't take into account indirect trade via third countries. Consequently, since Germany's indirect imports from India considerably exceed her indirect exports to India, Indian trade statistics exaggerate the extent of the Indian deficit. Indirect trade taken into account, the Indian deficit in 1968-69, for instance, was not Rs. 932 but Rs. 572 million that is as much as Rs. 360 million less than the figure shown in the Indian statistics. The Indian deficit thus was more than covered by German aid, disbursed to India through bilateral and multilateral channels in 1968-69.

This leads me to a second remark. To many Indians a trade deficit seems to be something bad for the country ipso facto. But it must not be overlooked that aid in real rather than in monetary terms can only be transferred via a trade deficit. If trade is balanced, as it is with the East European



Dr. Guenther F. Werner, Minister in the Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany, addressing the 14th annual meeting of the Indo-German Chamber of Commerce in Bombay

countries, there can be no net aid in real terms. As long, therefore, as India considers capital import to be useful for speeding up development, she has to plan for a trade deficit equal to the desired amount of net aid.

Allowing for a trade deficit, of course, does not at all imply that India should not make every effort to boost her exports and thus simultaneously to widen the scope for her imports. As you know, boosting Indian exports to Germany has become a common goal of the Indian and German Governments. Both Governments have set up a joint Engineering Export Promotion Project under which German experts train Indian personnel in export promotion techniques, make Indian firms acquainted with the requirements of the German market and even directly assist Indian exporters in winning contracts from Germany. Viewed from the German side, it is a project unique in the history of world trade, for here, for the first time, a country spends energy and money not to promote its exports but its imports. Nevertheless, the project is not entirely altruistic. For as we have seen, expanding Indian exports to Germany, in the end, would give scope for increasing also German exports to India. According to Indian statistics, engineering exports to Germany almost doubled in 1967-68 and rose even more sharply in 1969-70, overall exports to Germany increased from Rs. 223 million in 1967-68 to Rs. 265 million in 1968-69 and to approximately Rs. 290 million in 1969-70.

(To be concluded)



Kathakali dancers drew many admirers at the Ruhr Festival. Above Federal Minister Dr. Erhard Eppler is seen with one of them

"India has presented in the form of Kathakali an expressive harmony of dance, music, and drama, a form of art whose strange but convincing power and quality is in no way inferior to the best performances of the European theatre." - *Die Welt*

"Padma presented a standard of her art which would have put any classical ballerina, any expert of the modern dance, to shame." - *Neue Ruhr Zeitung*

Ballerina Padma Subrahmanyam, who won repeated applause, was one of the centres of attraction at Recklinghausen. Federal Minister Dr. Erhard Eppler and Ambassador Khub Chand were among those who complimented her



RUHR FESTIVAL IN RECKLINGHAUSEN ENCOUNTER WITH ASIA

Strong supple fingers moved over the mellow strings of an old surbahar. Darbari soared into the hushed air of the concert hall. As the melody rippled like love playing for you," he told the audience, "you all listen so beautifully. Astonishing, because even though he was Ustad Imrat Khan, playing the sarangi, the raga was falling in an unfamiliar cascade on alien ears—for the star (the star drummer) like an elegant cameo of his culture was in the festival hall of Recklinghausen, a European gathering of German artists.

HOW did it happen? Part of the answer lies in the fact that the organisers of this year's Ruhr Festival decided to make history by including Asian culture in their bill of fare for the first time. Troupes from Thailand, Indonesia and India added a vivid touch of tropical colour to the 24-year-old festival, and the industrially affluent Ruhr valley got a glimpse of the cultural wealth of the so-called poor nations of the third world.

The days of Recklinghausen's "Encounter with Asia" centred round the sound and colour of classical dance. From Bangkok came the Royal Thai Ballet to present episodes from the Hindu epic Ramayana in the graceful La Khon style; from Bali, there was the Barong Ballet with its spirited repertoire of Kris and Barong dances. From Pakistan came the vocalist brothers, Salamat Ali and Nazaqat Ali with their agile voices. From India came the sitar ustad, Imrat Khan, Bharat Natyam danseuse Padma Subrahmanyam, and the dazzling Kathakali dancers of Kerala's Udyogmandalam whom press reviews lauded as "the proudest flourish of Asian Art."

In their own diverse ways, they were all facets of the same ancient heritage, stretching back, in the case of India's

natyaveda, to the misty past of 21 centuries. But altered and modified by the sea changes of time and distance, the art forms of the three lands met at Recklinghausen to present a many-splendoured panorama of Asia.

With their lavish costumes and stage settings, the dance troupes could not fail to make a visual impact even on an audience unused to such art forms. And with the brief explanatory talks that prefaced each performance, the festival fans could sense the significance of the stylised movements and the intricate mudras (finger acrobatics, as one German critic put it). As the theme of each ballet unravelled, the varying tempo of the accompanying drums and cymbals also began to take on meaning.



A scene from Cami's Group, which took part in the Ruhr Festival

But the music was something else. India's classical music is an acquired taste—and the people of the West have so far taken it only as far as Ravi Shankar's sitar cantata. Even then, the long preamble of the alap for each raga—essential for the Indian concert—tends to be soporific in the West. And a musician's instrument happens to be the human voice, the usual grandstand show of technical virtuosity becomes a real trial for the uninitiated. It was evident at the performance with which the encounter with Asia began—the vocal recital by Pakistan's Salamat and Nazaqat, with the latter in his most flamboyant. While many of the Indian and Pakistani sprinkled about the hall had their heads nodding appreciatively in response to the gymnastics of the brothers, the Recklinghausen lovers were clearly bewildered.

Yet, a few days later, Ustad Imrat Khan played some of the same ragas on his sitar and sarangi. And this time the rapport was electrically different. How did this happen? What moved the audience to give a standing ovation to the same music it had struggled to endure only a few days earlier? It was not just the difference between the clear human voice.

HAUSEN

ASIA

By RAZIA ISMAIL

the strains of the Indian raga the musician leant forward. "I thing thing was that he was right. went as few musicians can, the with his 'tabalchi' (accompanist his audience was a comfortable

perhaps it is that the people who flock to the Ruhr festival every year have the knack of listening beautiful. And of keeping their minds and hearts open receive new experiences, new ideas.

for this rare gift, they really have only themselves thank, themselves, and the coal of the Ruhr—and the bitter winter of 1946. These were the elements out of which the Ruhr Festival was born.



by a German Theatre of the Ruhr Festival

theatre officials finally got hold of some trucks drove out into the countryside in the hope of coal. At Recklinghausen they found it

miners and industrial workers of the Ruhr knew what it was to stare poverty and unemployment in the face. But in these hard times they had and they had potatoes. They offered them to hard-hit artistes. Truckloads of coal began to Hamburg. And the people of Recklinghausen the opera and theatre troupes to perform for at the little Recklinghausen Concert Hall. In they would pay in potatoes and coal.

the Hamburg artistes, there was no question exacting fees from the Ruhr miners. The debt their side. But a performance at the Recklinghausen theatre seemed a good way to show their gratitude. Mr. Otto Burmeister, administrative director of the Hamburg concert hall, masterminded the elements. A miniature cultural army 400 artists and technicians—moved into the Ruhr coal fields. Enough food, and enough beds, were found. They played at Recklinghausen for a week, to packed of workers who had never really bothered

about culture before. And so the Ruhrfestspiele was born.

Otto Burmeister continued to take part from Hamburg to the Ruhr, and the festival grew from strength to strength as the years went by. Cultural troupes from other parts of the German Federal Republic began to take part, and little by little the nuclei of cultural groups emerged in the Ruhr towns themselves. The workers had realised that they could play an active role in the colourful world of the performing arts, once so far removed from their own world of furnaces and pitheads, smoke and soot.

The Essen Municipal Theatre has now been taking part in the Festival for some years. The Westphalian Laend Theatre and the Dortmund Municipal Theatre also presented plays at this year's festival. A "young forum", which grew out of the Cultural Conference of Trade Union Youth in 1961, has been actively associated with the festival ever since, organising discussions and seminars on international and socio-political themes. This time, Asia and the problems of tradition versus development figured prominently on the discussion list. They also occupied German and foreign scholars—including Asians—who met to ponder and explore the theme of 'one world' during the academic week held from June 1 to June 6, three weeks after the festival began.

Forming an eloquent backdrop to the discussions and the feast of sound and movement was a photographic exhibition. In a hundred photographs, it reflected the image of Asia—the traditional way of life, and the steep pathway to progress in the developing industrial units of Thailand, Indonesia and India, the people of the Ruhr could find echoes of their own home district. Another off-beat counterpoint of cultural dialogue was provided by a jazz group from Bangkok. Coming together for a

Artistes from South India's Udyogmandalam who came to participate in "Encounter with Asia," being received at the Duesseldorf airport



Ustad Imrat Khan, the well-known sitar virtuoso, introduced to the German audiences the beauty of Indian ragas

rhythmic jazz workshop with a progressive jazz combo from their host country, the jazz men from the east had a theatre full of young fans cheering them to the echo

By the time the last curtain was rung down on the 1970 Ruhr Festival, it was clear that the Encounter With Asia was only the beginning of a wider cultural exchange for the people of both sides. The stage has already been set for other troupes, from other countries perhaps, to perform at Recklinghausen.

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RUHR FESTIVAL IN RECKLINGHAUSEN

Understandably, entertainment is not the sole aim of those who thought of bringing Asia to Recklinghausen. It is not even the main aim. Dr. Erhard Eppler, West Germany's Minister for Economic Cooperation, summed up the idea behind the encounter when he met Thai, Indian and Indonesian journalists invited to attend the Festival. "It is to show us that nations which we call 'developing' have more ancient and more consolidated cultures than our own, to remind us that we have learnt—and can learn from Asia." The aim of the cultural dialogue thus begun is to show—right in the heart of industrial Germany—that the popular notion of a "giver-receiver relationship" between the technically advanced countries and the developing third world is inaccurate.

Closely connected with the expanding technical and material aid to Asian countries, the industrial region stretching from the Rhine to the Ruhr is an apt setting for a deeper relationship between Germany and Asia. The Ruhr Festival has already grown into a focal cultural event of national repute. And as Mr. Eppler pointed out, "trade unions helped to create it; it seems logical to have it connected with developmental activities."

Moving into the international sphere, —and with a few forays into experimental theatre also included in its experience the Ruhr Festival is still very much a workers' affair. The new festival hall, opened in 1965, was built at a cost of 23 million DM—with money donated by the Federal and State governments, industries and the workers themselves. Of the 1,061 seats, two-thirds are reserved for trade union members, and the bulk of every audience is composed of workers and their wives, all of whom pay only a third of the open sale price of their tickets.

Thematically, as well, the Ruhr Festival never ignores its origins. Workers' problems and trade union rights often form the subject matter of plays and other creative presentations. Representatives of the workers serve on the selection committee of the festival. Contacts between visiting artistes and the people of Recklinghausen are still close. During the drama and festival season, performing troupes lived with local working-class families, keeping alive the links forged in the cold winter of 1946.

The first President of the Federal Republic, Dr. Theodore Heuss coined a slogan for Recklinghausen: "Kohle gab ich für Kunst; Kunst gab ich für Kuhle" ("I gave coal for art; I gave art for coal"). As the festival—and with it the workers of the Ruhr—move onward into ever-widening cultural experience, the words ring truer with the passage of time.

PIB Chief Bhardwaj In Bonn

MR. M. L. Bhardwaj, Principal Information Officer to the Government of India, visited Bonn recently. During his six-day stay in Bonn, Mr. Bhardwaj had talks with representatives of the Friedrich Nauman and the Konrad Adenauer Foundation which are playing a leading role in promoting international relations. The Press Information Bureau chief's talks in the Federal Republic culminated in a conference with his German counterpart, State Secretary Conrad Ahlers, and a garden party extended to the Indian guest by Federal Chancellor Willy Brandt at the Chancellery. The picture above shows Mr. M. L. Bhardwaj and State Secretary Conrad Ahlers (right).



Transall C-160 Touches Down At Palam

THE 19-man crew of a German Air Force transport plane got a traditional Indian welcome when a Transall C-160 touched down at Palam airport on July 12. It was the first time ever that a German Air Force plane landed on the Indian soil. The Transall C-160, a turbo prop transporter with a flying weight of 50 tons, was built in Germany under French-German collaboration. The plane was on a routine flight to the space research station at Woomera in Australia when it broke its journey in New Delhi to deliver a new tropicalized German jeep for the German Military Attache in New Delhi. In the course of its short break at Palam, the crew was warmly greeted by Col Guenter Schmitz of the German Embassy. Above the picture shows the cargo against the backdrop of the Transall C-160.



German EEC Vice-President Meets Sanjivayya



COMMON interests and personal contacts spread over a wide range when Mr. Walter Behrendt, the first Vice-President of the European Common Market and an SPD member of the West German Parliament, called on a number of political and social figures in New Delhi. During a two-day stopover in the Indian Capital, the eminent German parliamentarian and SPD leader called on Mr. D. Sanjivayya, Union Minister for Labour and Rehabilitation, and discussed with him policy matters pertaining to labour and social security. Mr. Behrendt also took time off his busy schedule to meet leaders of the two Congresses, PSP, INTUC and the Indo-German Society of Youth Services before leaving for Japan. Above, picture shows Mr. W. Behrendt with Mr. D. Sanjivayya at the latter's office in New Delhi.

Theodor Weissenborn

The strange life of cousin Liborius

ONE of the most kind-hearted and at the same time one of the most mysterious persons I have ever known was my cousin Liborius, an artist. He moved to my home town and settled down there when I was about seven years old. "Liborius"—it is an old-fashioned name; it sounds soft and unusual, and it tends to draw an occasional smile. However, the personality and the way of life of the man who bore that name were just as soft and unusual, if not more so. Many of the forces which shape our life had found a home in cousin Liborius: beauty and ugliness, greatness and emptiness, the consoling and the terrifying. But that was exactly why I felt attracted in some peculiar way by my cousin when I was a young boy; because those very forces I have already mentioned were beginning to have a growing influence over my own life at that time. And this is also the reason why this unusual man, through his words and through his whole way of life, stamped my formative years with such an indelible impression, and why I observed his life—and his last days—with very sincere and heartfelt sympathy.

I was in the second grade in elementary school when I got to know cousin Liborius. I can still see myself that summer afternoon, sitting on a footstool in our cool living-room, holding a religious calendar in my hands; my mother was sewing, and standing in the middle of the room was a tall, thin, pale-faced man of about forty with long arms and a black goatee. He turned to my father and said, "That picture is sold, Hanndietrich! I asked fifty taler for it and got a hundred. You see, there are still people in the city who appreciate art!" And, in a voice filled with excitement and enthusiasm, he added, "Some day, neighbour, I'll paint a picture as beautiful as—as crushed pearls!"

After that my father took him calmly by the arm and said in a soothing tone, "All right, Liborius, all right; now it's time to go home! Some might think you're running a fever and are a bit delirious."

Then Liborius left. On his way out of the room he passed me, put his hand on my head and said, "Your father told me that you want to become a painter, my boy. You have to come and visit me some time and show me your pictures." Then he went out through the hallway, and I heard the front-door latch click behind him.

"Cousin Liborius is getting more and more whimsical every day," my father said. "He is completely obsessed with his work."

"He doesn't look very well," my mother added. "But his paintings are beautiful."

That was the beginning of a strange friendship for me. Some vague feeling had been aroused in me and I gradually felt somehow attracted by cousin Liborius. But in the beginning, under the influence of a mixture of love and fear, I resisted this feeling to some extent. The strange man had been so kind when he spoke to me, but just before that I had also heard him mention "crushed pearls," and as a result a certain something was brought to life that had been completely unknown to me before, and it scared me. It was the horror which lurks behind things, the horror which always bursts forth when a man's mind is no longer able to master the unfathomable, the undefinable. But while I was still thinking about the man's unusual words, I myself was

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Drawings, Charlotte Rodemald

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subconsciously approaching the domain of the unfathomable in which those words had had their birth, and suddenly memories of previous fears were awakened in me, memories of the hours I had spent in the gloomy light of the garret, bound by the fetters of inexplicable fear, alone with the shadows of my imagination, entertaining thoughts bordering dangerously close to the weird and the gruesome. And I thought: perhaps cousin Liborius has had similar experiences. Thus it was largely a feeling that we had something in common that a few days later led me to accept the painter's invitation.

It was still early in the morning when I left the house, walked slowly along the moat, past the church and up the hill to the upper part of the village. Under my arm was a roll of packing paper in which my mother had wrapped my pictures. The narrow, quiet street was bathing in the warm rays of the sun; not a single person was in sight, and some birds were singing and flitting about in the ivy on the castle-garden wall. And I finally arrived at the old, carved door of the servants' quarters, located just off the street and in the older part of one wing of the castle. It was there that cousin Liborius had rented a room. I glanced back once more, looked up and down the street and was just going to ring the bell when the door opened and Otto, the forest ranger's little boy, who lived in the same building, hopped down the stone steps and shouted to me, "You going to see Liborius? Watch out! He's a dangerous animal, a wild boar!" Before I could say anything, a window above me on the first floor opened, and cousin Liborius stuck his head out over some flower boxes and called down to me, "Come on up, young man!" And he had such a hypnotic look in his eyes that I obediently entered the building and walked up the dark, wooden stairway to his room. My heart pounded as I stood at the top of the stairs a moment and waited for him to open the door. Liborius was very friendly to me. I was permitted to sit down in an old, upholstered armchair, and I made good use of an opportunity to observe this peculiar cousin of mine to watch him as he stood in front of his work-table and bent down over my pictures. His long, black hair hung down over his white forehead in a maze of confusion, his sensitive lips were slightly parted and his dark, fiery eyes were as wide and as intense as usual. His eyes looked almost wild as they darted over each of my pictures, grasping in a few seconds all the details they could hold, even seeming to pierce the surfaces of my drawings. His movements were quick and determined as he looked through my work. But he must have liked my pictures, because he glanced at me a few times and smiled and finally said, "Come here, my boy, you should see my paintings, too!"

And then he led me around his room to look at his oil paintings; there were, a lot of them, often hung three high one above another. I was very deeply impressed; never had I seen so many magnificent pictures at one time before. There were some very bright ones in warm yellows and many shades of red; there were summer landscapes with the sunlight shimmering over waving fields of gold, and when the sky was as blue and as clear as glass above the garden fences, the sun glowed in the dazzling panes, and the forest, light and green, resembled an organ on the hills in July; and everything was so bright and happy, so strong and so realistic that one could actually believe that the birds were flying over the fields and singing. There were paintings consisting of nothing more than a tremendous, warm cloud of light which glowed and revolved and flashed with so much intensity that looking at it caused one's eyes to smart and burn.

But there were also other types of pictures there in his room: dark, grey, no light, no sun, filled with nothing but suffering and fear. One painting was of a dreary, dismal meadow on an early, cold, foggy morning; the grass was grey and dull, the fence-posts were rotting on the ground, and in the middle of the meadow was a single, wine-red tree trunk, completely alone, like a stranger.

But there were not many pictures like that. They hung among the others like a dangerous threat, terrifying, shocking, but nevertheless, constituting a minority.

Cousin Liborius stopped at one of the windows overlooking the castle gardens. He stretched his arms, clasped his hands on the back of his head, pushed the wings of the window wide open and, with some strange, yearning look in his eyes, gazed out into the bright sunshine. "Look, my boy, look how the sun hangs over the roofs!" he said. "And there, the castle prison-tower with the gable and the swallows! And there, the pond on the other side of the pine trees. The whole village is full of pictures; you only have to open your eyes and look and forget everything else."

"Liborius," I asked, "don't I have to do more than that if I want to paint a beautiful picture?"

"Of course," he answered. "When the moon shines, you sometimes have to get up in the middle of the night and go out into the forest. You can witness some wonderful things there. I do it quite often, because if you want to paint something beautiful, you first have to see something beautiful; and the forest is much prettier at night than in the daytime. I usually go up to that area where they're cutting down trees for the charcoal works. It's very quiet there. Only the call of an occasional screeching

The Author



Theodor Weissenborn was born in Duesseldorf on July 22, 1933. He studied art education at the academy in his home town first and then philosophy, German philology

and the Romance languages in Bonn, Wuerzburg and Lausanne. As early as 1951 some of his short stories appeared in a number of magazines and anthologies and gained an even wider audience through the broadcasting networks in Austria, Switzerland and Germany. The first volume of his works, published under the title "Beinahe ein Himmelreich," earned him a leading position in the post-war group of promising young German authors, and, in addition, some outstanding book reviews have been written about his novel, "Ausser Rufweite." Weissenborn lives in Cologne at present and is working on a volume of satires and tales of grotesqueness, a book which will certainly add to his prominence as a young master of the dramatic short story.

owl, the wind rustling in the tree tops and the murmuring and tumbling of a brook. I look for the densest spot in the forest, lie down on my back between some big roots and gaze up through the branches at the moon. And the longer I look at it, the better I can paint it. Yes, my boy, everything that is to be beautiful must be looked upon with love first and embraced by your heart." "As a rule I stay in the forest for a long time," he continued, "until the coldness creeps up my spine, and sometimes I fall asleep there on the moss between the tree roots and don't wake up until the sun rises the next morning, and the birds begin to sing."

Liborius was very serious as he spoke to me, almost as though I were an adult, and I was very proud of it.

"But you might get rheumatism doing that," I said naively.

"Rheumatism?" cousin Liborius asked as he started at me a moment. "Perhaps both of my legs might get frozen off. But what does that matter? If only the picture I paint the following day is just that much prettier! One doesn't need legs to paint a picture, even rheumatism can't stop one from painting.—No," he added and continued with wild determination, "after a true painter has come to know the moon and the sun, he gladly sacrifices his sleep and health to get even closer to those heavenly bodies. Believe me, my boy: one single minute of understanding the language of the moon is a

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thousand times more beautiful than the whole year the fat blacksmith spends drinking beer and playing cards."

"Liborius, take me to the forest with you some time!" I begged.

"That's impossible," he answered. "Anyone who wants to understand the moon has to be alone; after all, a picture, too, can only be painted when you're completely alone."

While he was still talking to me, I noticed a ladder leaning against the window-sill next to us. It could obviously be used to climb down to the castle gardens.

"Why is that ladder there?" I asked inquisitively.

"That's because of the demons here in this house," he answered seriously.

"They sometimes make their presence known, and then I have to be able to get out."

Then the strange man gave me an apple and said good-bye to me. I picked up my pictures and left.

From that day on I visited my cousin Liborius almost every week, and I felt subconsciously how his yearning to be very close to things and to search deeper and deeper into their nature was steadily growing. — But one day something suddenly happened which horrified me, and because I blamed Liborius for it, I avoided the good man for the rest of his life. This terrifying incident took place one winter evening when the painter and I were sitting in his room next to the stove. It was an old stove, several tiers high, with large, embellished cast-iron plates decorated with a lot of white porcelain knobs. Cousin Liborius had opened the damper and was staring into the flames; his pale face and sunken cheeks reflected the glowing-red fire; and flighty shadows danced and leaped around the walls and the ceiling and filled the room with strange, mysterious figures.

Only the crackling of the burning wood broke the stillness of the room until I said, "Liborius, where can the prettiest pictures be found?"

"I'll tell you, my boy," the painter answered, "because this is an important question.—The most beautiful pictures of all are far away from here, and anyone who wants to see them has to go into a huge forest. And the farther he goes into the forest the higher the trees get, the lovelier the birds look and the more beautifully they sing, and the sun shines brighter and brighter through the tree tops, but the path gets narrower and more and more dangerous — and the most beautiful pictures are still not in sight! But eventually he comes to a

clearing, and there is a spring in the middle of the clearing, a deep, deep spring rising out of the core of the earth. That is the spring of life. Those who wash in its waters see the most beautiful paintings, incomparably exquisite paintings lying at the bottom of the spring."

And then the strange man leaned forward, spread his fingers far apart and bent them a little, like claws, and stared into the flames with wide, yearning eyes, as if the spring were there in front of him and he had to acknowledge its presence with all his senses. And in a voice made hoarse by excitement, he continued. "The forest, the clearing and the spring all lie in the hands of the Almighty. And there are not only beautiful pictures on the bottom of the spring, there are also two other things which are just as precious: truth and goodness. They are the sisters of beauty, and none of these three things can live without the others. Yes, really, the man who wants to paint a beautiful picture must first be pure and good himself."

At the time I may hardly have understood the deeper meaning of all he said, but I was intensely interested. The painter's words touched and warmed my heart, like the fairy tales my mother read to us at home.

"Why does the path through the forest become more and more dangerous?" I asked.

Cousin Liborius suddenly raised his head and stared at me with a wild look in his eyes. "Because the Devil lurks among the tree roots!" he shouted. His face and sunken cheeks, reddened by the fire, his black beard and glowing eyes looked terrifying at that particular moment. "There are demons hiding in this house, too!" he exclaimed in a strange, shrill voice. Then he jumped up, took his gun out from behind the wardrobe, raised it and shot at the ceiling beams. The fine shot sprayed into the ceiling with a flash and a bang; he wiped the perspiration off his forehead and said in a tone of grim satisfaction. "There, I've chased another squirrel behind the wallpaper!" At that very moment an apple rolled off the wardrobe and fell on the floor. Cousin Liborius became terror-stricken, madness filled his eyes, he glanced all about, threw the gun over his back, flung the window open, dashed down the ladder and disappeared in the vastness of the castle gardens. The wind whirled through the window, shadows scurried along the walls; I screamed, darted out the door shot down the stairs and ran home, where my mother took me in her arms and comforted me because I was still completely confused and frightened.

That was the last time I ever went to visit Liborius. Fear kept me away from him after that.—A few weeks later I



heard that he had committed suicide, and it was only then, after his death, that I realized how much I had liked him.

"Liborius was a good man," the prebendary said to my father the morning before the funeral. "I knew him quite well and I spoke in his behalf. We had an exciting meeting last night. Some said he should be given a secret burial, that he had committed suicide. But I succeeded in getting them to agree on a Christian burial. He was always very close to heaven, Liborius, to heaven — and to hell. For light and shadows are closely related, and profoundness conceals its own dangers, dangers which scarcely threaten those who spend all their life walking on the surface, dangers which some people might scoff at because they have never experienced them. Liborius had recognized them, but he was still not able to act any differently, and he could not escape from them. He wanted the utmost, and the utmost is born only out of profoundness. He had to pay the price. But although his life was a victim of the dangers of profoundness, he was always intensely interested in doing good. And why shouldn't we be granted in the hereafter everything we have striven so hard for here on earth?"

...Sometimes when I close my eyes and recall my childhood, I see my cousin Liborius again, see his eyes yearning for the sunlight and his arms outstretched as though he wanted to embrace a world full of light and beauty, and I wish I could meet him once more. I know that he is in a happy world. He took the last step, the one he had always longed to take: he descended into the depths of the spring he had used during his lifetime to moisten his eyes.

Translated by George Raymond Selden
Courtesy: "Scala International"



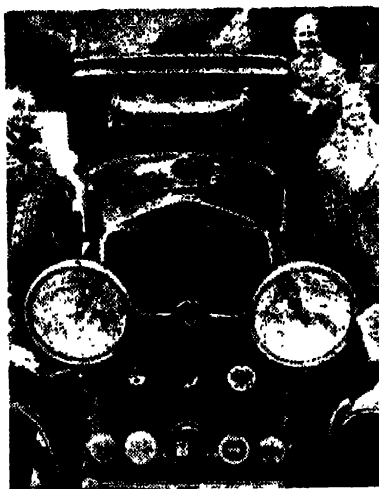
BY scoring the 8th goal after the quarter finals of the World Cup at Mexico, Gerd Mueller, the German soccer champion (facing the camera) became the top marksman. Against Britain, he again carried the score to 3-2 which impelled the British captain to praise the German team for "the great performance." "That was the strongest defences I came across," said Mueller, "I am proud of the score."



"KOEHRING-1000," the strongest hydraulic dredging machine in the world, was recently assembled by a Hamburg engineering firm. The component parts of the 63-ton monster dredger were imported in several crates—the largest weighing 20 tons—and were put together by the German firm.



BALL chairs, the latest in avant garde furniture, have an eye both on futuristic living and practical utility. Serving as beach, garden or terrace chairs they enable the users to shut themselves off optically and acoustically. The small closet has a built-in magazine stand, a desk, overhead light, a minibar, a radio and an air ventilator.



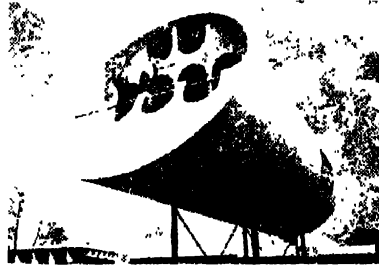
THE 1927 Horch-Landaulette above is one of the vintage cars that make a prize collection of old-timers with Wuppertal's twin brothers, Dr. Thomas and Dr. Killian Dewald. Thanks to the two businessmen's passion for old cars, the city now has a car museum which offers an impressive survey of the automobile history. The polished veterans, including the Horch 1927, attract many visitors from far and near and occasionally participate in international automobile rallies.



HELIOS, a European solar probe satellite assembled in West Germany, is designed to record space data on a trajectory between the earth and Mercury orbits. It will observe the speed distribution of solar plasma and spatial distribution of micro-meteorites. Above at a Hamburg electrical firm, which is testing its various electronic parts, measurements are recorded of the electrical output of solar cells at various temperatures.



THE German Foundation for Developing Countries at Bonn, an institution devoted to the promotion of closer relations with Afro-Asian countries, is a meeting place for foreign experts who are eager to bring about progress through exchange of technical expertise. Its foreign language laboratory above, where Hindi is also taught, attracts many German volunteers who wish to serve in India.



THE tubular pipe-house-on-stilts is really meant to answer the weekend wishes of individualists. The 75-metre long cylindrical house incorporates a balcony, a stylistic living-cum-dining room and a study besides the kitchen and the bath. The modern vacation house is fully air-conditioned and affords way-out luxury in breezy heights.



WHETHER it's used for family weekend pleasure as a means of keeping fit or to help a housewife do her shopping rounds, the folding minibike is always handy and a source of pleasure. Practical and versatile, the collapsible and easily transportable minibike is immensely popular all over the Federal Republic.



MARK THE CONTRAST

THE imagination, vigour and dashing spirit of German youth manifests itself over a wide spectrum of activities. Every walk of life engages their attention and beckons a stirring call to their youthfulness. Be it academic life, the pursuit of the arts or the thrills of sports and adventure on the mountain tops or high-up in the skies, they never fail to meet the challenge and show their grit. This aspect of German youth was commended by Käthe Strobel,

the Federal Minister for Youth, Family Affairs and Health, as she gave away this year's awards for the German Youth Photo Competition in Bonn. It was the adventurous spirit of youth, which drew the prize-winning picture of the year out of 5,400 entries. Shot by 19-year old Bernd Kreutz of Biberach, the photograph above depicts youth in the midst of a thrilling flying event while the one below incorporates 10 changes. Can you spot them?



IN SHORT

The Federal Republic of Germany ranks second in the world only to the U. S. among the industrial nations in the amount of assistance being given to the developing countries. Set in relation to the Gross National Product, West Germany even outranks the U.S. in its grants to Third World countries.

115 architects, 108 engineers and more than 3,400 construction workers from all over the world including a good many Indians are working on Germany's biggest building site—the 1972 Olympic grounds in Munich.

The report of the Development Aid Committee of the OECD released recently commends the German contributions in the field of development assistance. It was noted favourably that in 1969 the contributions of the Federal Republic have shown an increase both in amount and effectiveness for the third successive time.

Meeting in Brussels, 18 European nations decided to form one single European space organisation, thereby merging the parallel organisations for space research and development existing so far. The conference discussed several major European space projects to be undertaken, among them the development of a new European rocket, a joint communications satellite and participa-

tion in NASA's post-Apollo programme.

Since 1956 the Federal Republic has spent 3.1 billion marks (Rs. 620 crores) on agricultural development projects all over the world. 18% of the German public aid for agriculture is being extended on a bilateral basis, most of it in the form of technical assistance projects like the ones in Mandi, the Nilgiris and Almora.

As a result of the trade agreement concluded between Poland and the Federal Republic of Germany customs duties were lifted on 81% of Polish imports into West Germany. More than 70% of German exports to Poland will in future be in the sector of capital equipment and investment goods.

Increased sports-contacts between the Soviet Union and West Germany including more frequent exchanges of athletes and teams for international matches are the likely result of high-level talks between sports - officials from the two countries who met in Moscow recently.

The number of West German travellers to Berlin detained or turned back by the G.D.R. border guards has risen in the last few weeks, reports "Die Welt," West Germany's mass circulation daily. Since the beginning of this year 40 persons

have reportedly been arrested, 39 were temporarily detained and 168 were not permitted to pass through East Germany on the way to West Berlin.

In a bid to increase world-wide philatelic interest in Indian stamps the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting has decided to bring out improved series of multicoloured commemorative stamps. The Security Press at Nasik is procuring a new photogravure stamp printing press from West Germany for the purpose.

Mr. Rajasekhara Murthy, the Mysore Minister for Industries, is currently on a three-week tour of Europe at the invitation of the Federal Republic of Germany. Mr. Murthy will discuss possibilities of industrial collaboration projects for Mysore State with West German and other European firms.

New Delhi's Triveni Ballet Group left the capital for an extensive round-the-world tour including performances in Japan, Latin America, the U.S.A. and West Germany.

Contrary to reports in several newspapers it is not true that Indian visitors to Germany are being subjected to special entry controls at the request of British immigration authorities.

GERMAN NEWS

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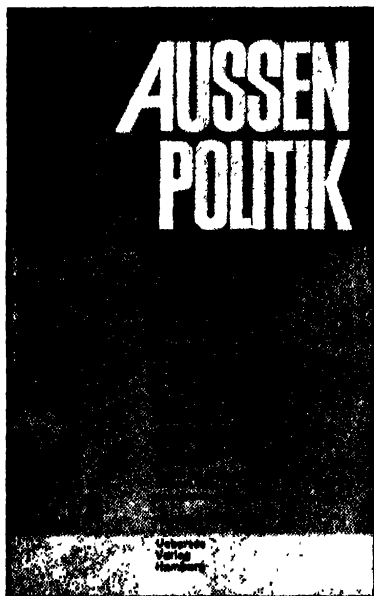
After defeating Russia in the European Zone B finals in Duesseldorf, the German tennis team consisting of Ingo Buding (see cover), Wilhelm Bungert, Jurgen Fassbender and Christian Kuhnke will meet the Indian tennis team comprising Ramanathan Krishnan, Premjit Lall and Jaideep Mukherjee for the Davis Cup in the interzonal finals in Poona on August 1, 2, and 3. It may be recalled that in three previous Davis Cup encounters between the two countries India defeated Germany twice.

GERMAN NEWS

Bulletin of the Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany
No. 14 New Delhi; August 15, 1970. Issue No. D-1047

GNN-MOSCOW TREATY





FOR the last twenty years "Aussen Politik," the wellknown quarterly devoted to international affairs, has provided a discussion forum on foreign affairs that has earned it a reputation for expert and dispassionate analysis. Its forthright views have often been regarded as an "independent voice from Germany" and have helped the reader to a clear perspective enabling him to participate in the general discussion. But with all its penetrating depth, professionalism and yet wide appeal, its voice has hitherto echoed in the German-speaking world alone.

"German Foreign Affairs Review," its first English edition, breaks through the linguistic borders and carries the dialogue still further—to the vast English-speaking audience. As before, it throws open for discussion the burning issues of the day in all its tonal gradations under the guidance of an Editorial Advisory Board which includes, among others, Prof. H. Bechtoldt, K.G. Kiesinger and Walter Scheel. The first issue carries articles by experts on foreign affairs such as former Ambassador and State Secretary Dr. G. F. Duckwitz, A. Petri, K. Schoenthal, Carl A. Erhardt and others.

Introducing the first number of the "German Foreign Affairs Review," Federal Foreign Minister Walter Scheel says: "Every political action depends on criticism which concentrates on essentials, separates seeming difficulties from real problems and points out fresh lines of thinking. The presentation of facts, information, analysis and argument is thus made to serve those with whom political responsibility rests." In other words the Review serves to establish a dialogue between the foreign affairs critics and policy-makers in "search for a stable peace system for one's own good and the common good." This gives to the journal a quality that compels the attention of anyone interested in world affairs.

Publisher: Uebsee Verlag, Hamburg

COMMENTS ON BONN-MOSCOW TREATY

In messages to the German Government, leading politicians and government spokesmen from various countries have expressed their satisfaction at the progress in East-West relations achieved with the signing of the Bonn-Moscow Treaty.

In a personal message the British Foreign Minister, Sir Alec Douglas-Home, congratulated the German Foreign Minister, Mr. Walter Scheel, on the successful conclusion of the negotiations in Moscow. It was announced in Bonn that he had sent his message direct to Moscow on the day itself, when the negotiations were completed.

The French President, Mon. Pompidou, in a personal declaration expressed France's satisfaction at the progress achieved in the Bonn-Moscow talks, which he said was in full accord with his country's "policy of detente, understanding and cooperation between all European peoples." He characterised the treaty as "a positive contribution for the restoration of a real security in Europe."

An official spokesman in The Hague expressed the satisfaction of the Netherlands Government on the conclusion of the Treaty. He characterized the Treaty "as an important contribution to international detente." The government further hoped that "the way for the solution of other problems which still divide Europe" would be opened in this manner.

The Foreign Affairs Committee of the Italian Christian Democratic Party published a note in which the treaty's "historical significance for the whole of Europe" was emphasized, if the treaty was loyally adhered to. The note added that "the treaty could also pave the way for mutual relations between the Federal Republic and the East European countries." This would also lead to "an extension and the evolution of relations between the East European countries and the EEC-states." The treaty further "opened new possibilities for a European security conference," the note concluded.

BONN-MOSCOW TREATY SIGNED

On Thursday the 12th of August, in a solemn ceremony at the Kremlin's Catherine's Hall, West German Chancellor Willy Brandt, Soviet Premier Alexi Kosygin and Foreign Ministers Scheel and Gromyko put their signatures under a document that in the words of the German Chancellor: "Preserves our national interests, shall make peace in Europe more secure and will serve as a good point of departure for the development of our future relations with the Soviet Union and with the other East-European partners as well." Foreign Minister Walter Scheel, in a press interview before his departure for Moscow said: "The treaty is a point of departure for a new relationship that not only affects the Soviet Union and ourselves but is also a European matter. The Soviet side too has recognized that here in Western Europe a process of integration is underway that is transforming Europe. The treaty is a supremely important element in the endeavour to place a policy of cooperation between Eastern and Western Europe side by side with integration in the West."

Soviet Motives

Asked about Soviet motives with regard to the treaty, the Foreign Minister said: "I believe that the pivotal motive for the Soviet Union is indeed its view that in industrial development contact with the leading group in the world can only be kept if the Soviet Union secures more cooperation with the Western World. And since it can only permit itself that within a secure political framework, it seeks secure foundations of this kind."

Foreign Minister's Cabinet Report

Earlier the Foreign Minister had conveyed his assessment of the Treaty to the Federal Cabinet:

- It is a balanced treaty that takes into equal account the interest of both sides, including the German people's being entitled to strive peacefully towards national unity, and the avoidance of the cementing in terms of international law, of the status quo through recognition.
- Settlement with Eastern Europe is historically just as necessary as settlement with the West and is particularly important in this historical epoch because of the general trend toward international detente and cooperation. This settlement with Eastern Europe is especially important for the Federal Republic because of the geographical situation of Germany and of the Federal Republic, and it (the settlement) serves both the general and the specific interests of the Federal Republic of Germany. It has become clear, the Foreign Minister added, that this settlement with the East must begin in Moscow.
- The German-Soviet treaty has only become possible because the Soviet Union is also willing on its part to seek cooperation with the Federal Republic of Germany and to accept the Federal Republic as a partner with equal rights. The basis of an improvement of relations is the joint recognition that the borders in Europe are to be respected and

are inviolable. This does not rule out the possibility of a peaceful abolition of borders in Europe, but the territorial status quo must at present be the point of departure for detente and cooperation.

- *The Soviet Union's unqualified renunciation of force and the threat of force in relations between Bonn and Moscow is to be rated especially highly, the Foreign Minister said. This is, if you like, the counterpart of our declaration on the respecting of the inviolability of the borders, as contained in the treaty.*
- It is of course the view of the government that the treaty will not result in and cannot be permitted to result in an impairment of our relations with the West. The Western powers continue to support our policy. You have surely read President Pompidou's statement. Lord Home, the British Foreign Minister, sent a letter of congratulations to the Chancellor on his success in the negotiations. And incidentally, at no point during the negotiations in Moscow was it evident that the Soviet Union had any intention of weakening the Western camp or of removing the Federal Republic from the Western camp. The Soviet Foreign Minister pointed out several times that the Soviet Union was a European country too.
- The government believes that the treaty lends itself to becoming a point of departure for a lasting improvement both in relations between the Federal Republic and the Soviet Union and between the Federal Republic and other Eastern European states. The government also believes that the opposition's objections or wishes concerning the Moscow negotiations have been satisfied just as were the negotiating instructions given to the Foreign Minister by the Cabinet.

The Governing Mayor of Berlin, Schuetz, took part in the Cabinet discussion. Mayor Schuetz also favoured the signing of the Treaty. Any step

which led to a relaxation of tension in Europe would also help Berlin, the Mayor said.

Elements of the Treaty Package

Asked what letters and accompanying notes belong to the Treaty Package Bonn Government Spokesman State Secretary Ahlers stated.

"The 'Letter on German Unity' and the Note to the Western Powers on the matter of the non-impingement of the rights of the Western Powers. Those are the two main elements in addition to the Treaty proper, which consists of the preamble and five articles, the last article being procedural in content and containing the usual clause 'This Treaty requires ratification and goes into force after the depositing of the documents of ratification'."

Mr. Ahlers said that in a way, another element—while not of the treaty itself—was the Foreign Minister's repeated declaration on the standpoint of the Federal Government regarding the Berlin talks. He also said that the principle of good faith had required the Foreign Minister to notify his Soviet colleague of the Cabinet's resolution regarding the reservation to which ratification was subject.

Negotiation with Warsaw & E. Berlin

Asked whether the Government was going on the assumption that by the time the treaty with Moscow was ratified, the negotiations with the other two governments would be concluded or at least be so far along as to have emerged in full view, Mr. Ahlers said:

"It is to be expected that the treaty with Poland will materialize soon, and it is the Government's wish to talk then with Czechoslovakia as well. Then, finally, comes the German Democratic Republic. Our assumption is that the signing in Moscow will bring about at least a procedural easing for the negotiations between East Berlin and Bonn. Whether there will be a substantive one as well cannot be told in advance, of course."



German M.P. In Delhi

MR. Manfred Woerner, one of the youngest MPs and Deputy Leader of the CDU group in the German Parliament, a few days back broke journey in New Delhi on his way to Japan. In the course of his stay in the Capital, the Young Turk of the CDU parliamentary party obtained firsthand impressions of the political, social and economic scene in the country through personal contacts and mutual discussions. Mr. Woerner's stay in the Indian metropolis therefore included meetings and discussions with political leaders, economic experts and journalists.

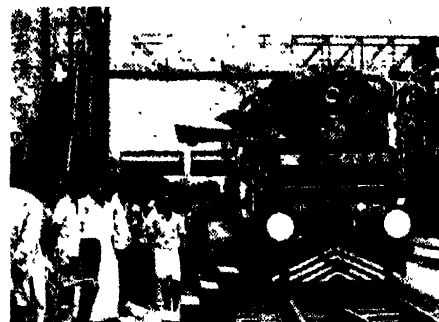


Besides establishing friendly and personal ties with his political counterparts, he had fruitful discussions with two well-known Indian parliamentarians, namely Acharya J. B. Kripalani and Mr. Morarji Desai.

Mr. Woerner, who is keenly interested in the younger generation, also took time off his busy schedule to acquaint himself with the aspirations of the young people in group discussions at the Vishwa Yuva Kendra and to renew his old associations with this country which he had visited nearly ten years ago as a student. Mr. Woerner, who is also a flying enthusiast and holds pilot licenses both for gliders as well as jet planes, did not miss visiting the Delhi Flying Club where he flew the ASK-13 Glider—a gift from West Germany—over the Safdarjung airport. The picture above shows Mr. Manfred Woerner (seated in the glider's cockpit) in conversation with Miss Raj Mitroo, one of the champion Indian glider pilots.

Diesel Locomotives For Southern Railways

JULY 30 was a red letter day in the calendar of the Southern Railways for on that day the railway locomotive shed in Gooty, Andhra Pradesh, prepared to receive and commission the first of the eight diesel hydraulic locomotives ordered from West Germany. Manufactured by Rheinsche Stahlwerke Transport Technik (formerly Henschel), Kassel, the 2500 hp diesel locos mark the introduction of diesel hydraulics and the Surr transmission system in long distance traction. The 76-ton German locos are intended to run iron ore trains on the broad gauge main lines between Hospet and Madras at a maximum speed of 120 kms an hour. The picture above shows the first locomotive ceremoniously decked up for the occasion when it was formally handed over to Shri P. Sahay, Member of the Railway Board.



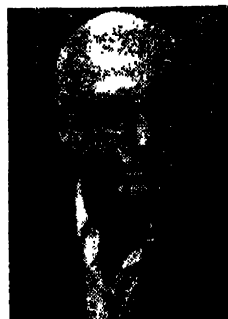
Minister Commends Indo-German Cooperation

ONE more vital link in closer Indo-German understanding was made when Mr. K. Vezhavendhan, Tamil Nadu Minister for Labour, returned to Madras after a two-week tour of West Germany. "True democracy is in actual practice in the Federal Republic," Mr. Vezhavendhan in an interview with Mr.



K.S.S. Nathan, Editor of "German Courier" and "Rising Sun International". Expressing his admiration at "the great progress shown by people in rebuilding their country" and the "high living standard of the German worker," the Labour Minister said "Germans are renowned for their productivity and sincerity of work." On Indo-German Cooperation he expressed the view that "India has certainly made positive strides in the development of industries" and it should continue. The picture above shows the Labour Minister (left) and the Madras journalist.

New Consul General In Madras

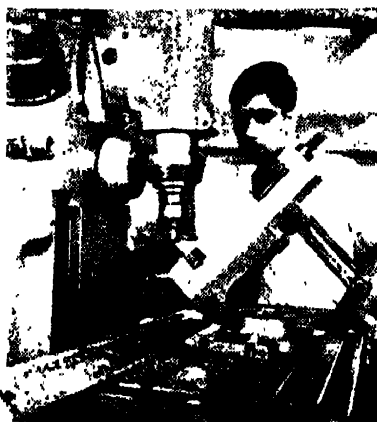


DR. Ernst Kutscher, the new German Consul General, was given a rousing welcome by the staff members of the Madras Consulate when he arrived in the southern metropolis to take over his new assignment. The 61-year old Dr. Kutscher, who had the distinction to act as a personal adviser to the late Federal Minister of Economics, Prof. (Dr.) Erhard during the post-war years, has to his credit a rich diplomatic career. In 1953 he spent a few years at Bonn's Foreign Office and later served in Tehran, Paris and Brussels. Before coming to Madras he served as Charge d'Affaires of the German Embassy in Buenos Aires.

Economic Collaboration Between India And Germany

In an address to the Indo-German Chamber of Commerce in Bombay on July 30, Dr. G. F. Werner, Minister in the Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany, surveyed the field of Indo-German Economic Cooperation and brought out the growing closeness between the two countries in the spheres of economic assistance, trade and industrial collaboration. The first part of the survey dealing with the aspects of assistance and trade appeared in "German News" (August 1). The concluding part which is reproduced below, traces the role export promotion measures and joint ventures play in promoting economic progress and in overcoming the adverse balance of trade.

A SECOND and perhaps the most promising way of boosting Indian exports to Germany could be setting up Indo-German joint ventures which to a significant extent produce for the markets in Germany and the other EEC countries. Even now, Indo-German firms play an important role in exports to Germany. After all, it is they who know best the requirements of the German markets and who have a sales network. Setting up joint ventures with the specific purpose of exporting a significant part of their production could, therefore, bring about a considerable expansion of Indian exports to Germany.



With technical skill of Siemens a leading Indo-German industrial joint venture meets domestic needs and increases India's export potentialities

It would, moreover, establish a long-term trade relationship between our countries. There is an acute shortage of labour in Germany and an over-supply of talented labour in India. This makes it attractive for German firms to shift labour-intensive lines of production to India - provided they get the facilities necessary for export production and provided they are offered fair terms of collaboration.

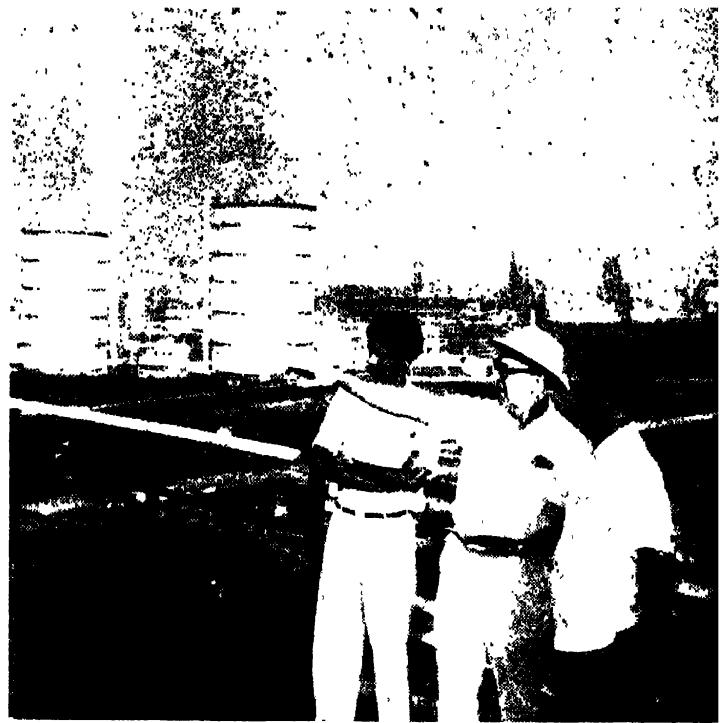
This last point leads me to industrial collaboration. With 463 collaboration agreements sanctioned up to the end of 1969 and with 350 working collaborations, Germany ranks third among the countries having industrial collaboration with India. She also ranks third with regard to private capital invested in India. But the absolute amount of this capital is small, no more, in fact, than 168 million DM. Both the Indian and the German Government regard this investment as by far too low, and this view seems fully justified if German direct investment in India is compared, for instance, with German direct investment in Brazil, a country with 94 million inhabitants against India's 550 million. German direct investment in Brazil stood at 1.2 billion DM in 1968, almost eight times the 1968 figure for India. German-Brazilian firms and German subsidiaries in Brazil appear in the list of Brazil's giant companies, and they have greatly contributed to the growth of the Brazilian economy. To give just

one example: 'Volkswagen do Brazil' expects a production of 220,000 cars for 1970 and is setting out to conquer the Latin American market. Why has something like that not been possible in India?

The Abs-mission has both given evidence of the German industry's interest in India and pointed out in detail the existing incentives and disincentives to investing in this country. I will, therefore, confine myself to the basic problem. When India won Independence in 1947, foreign private investment was seen as a form of exploitation and as a danger to the newly gained sovereignty. This view has since been modified considerably, the importance of foreign investment for this country has been recognized and the difference between the old colonial type of investment and the new investment has been understood. But still the general attitude towards foreign investment is ambivalent. Foreign investment is regarded, so to say, as a necessary evil. India wants it, but at the same time is determined to grant it only limited scope. That means: Technical collaboration agreements are sanctioned only for a limited period of time, majority participation is as a rule not allowed, and if allowed, then with the mental reservation that after due time the foreign firm should hand over its majority to the Indian side.

The outcome of such a policy of granting limited scope, however, is

(Continued on page 6)



The Rourkela Steel Works (photo shows the fertiliser unit) is one of the proudest achievements of Indo-German collaboration



The tandem mill at the Rourkela steel plant turns out superior quality of steel — a big earner of foreign exchange for India



At MICO, another joint venture, technical know-how passes hands

ECONOMIC COLLABORATION BETWEEN INDIA AND GERMANY

a limited flow and a limited stake of foreign investment. One must be clear about this relationship. Excluding permanent partnership may prevent a foreign firm from entering into technical collaboration agreements which would give the Indian partner not only the freedom but also a reasonable chance of world-wide exports. Excluding majority participation, on the other hand, may lead the foreign company either to abstain from investing at all or to treat the joint venture in ways which are not in the interest of the host country, for example, by limiting its access to technology or to world markets. The policy of limited scope thus involves high economic costs. India may keep out precisely those foreign industries which are technologically most advanced.

There is a lot of confused thinking about the benefits of foreign investment for the host country. Let me pick out just two of the most common views. The first view holds that direct foreign investment is more expensive than a fixed interest loan and is, in fact, the most expensive form of capital. This view is simply not true. Take for example a loan which costs 9 per cent interest and, on the other hand, a foreign direct investment which earns after-tax profits of 12 per cent. A recent Reserve Bank study shows that foreign companies normally remit about one-half of their profits, the other half being reinvested. The foreign exchange cost of the direct investment thus amounts to 6 per cent, that of the

loan, however, to 9 per cent. In addition, one would have to take into account a lot of benefits which accompany the direct investment but not the loan. Remittances emerge only after the investment has become profitable, and only pari passu with profitable domestic output. Know-how is brought in, access to the parent company's sales network is opened, training is given to indigenous personnel, and, above all, management is provided, the scarcest factor of production not only in the developing countries but in the whole world. The comparison is clearly in favour of direct investment, even if loan capital were available in abundance, which of course it is not.

Another misconception holds that direct investment involves foreign control over the host country's economy. A case could be made that it is just the other way round, foreign investment giving the host country a leverage on the donor country.

A study about the costs and benefits of foreign direct investment for the host country could draw on the experience of Germany. The Federal Republic in the second half of the 60's had a net inflow of foreign direct investment at the rate of 2,200 million DM per annum. In the two years 1965 and 1966, this flow was 4984 million DM, almost 18 times the corresponding flow to India.* The huge foreign direct

investment naturally aroused national resentment in some circles but government and economists are of the unanimous view that foreign investment was and is to the benefit of the country. It brought in new know-how, spread new management methods, increased competition and, thereby the efficiency of the economy, enhanced the competitiveness of Germany in the world markets, and, by all that, pushed up the growth rate of the German economy.

I am deeply convinced that private foreign investment could greatly contribute also to India's economic growth if it is allowed to do so. Of course, I am aware that giving greater scope to foreign direct investment in India is not a proposition which can be decided by economic theory but raises a complex and highly emotional political question. But at the same time I am not prepared to give up hope that an objective economic cost-benefit analysis could contribute to rationalize political attitudes towards foreign investment.

There is a keen world-wide competition for foreign investment. In this competition, India is endowed with comparative advantages, among them the huge potential market, the relatively good infrastructure, and the large reserves of skilled labour, engineers and scientists. No doubt, therefore, she will be successful in this competition—if only she is really willing to enter into it.

**Direct investment in foreign-controlled companies in India was 446 million rupees between March 1965 and March 1967; another 85 million rupees went into minority participations—"Reserve Bank Bulletin, August 1969."*

ENGINEERS WITH IDEAS

The inventors stay behind the wings while their inventions steal the limelight on the world stage. Given below are the pen-sketches of two German inventor-engineers, Walter Bruch and Ludwig Boelkow, who started out with little more than an idea but whose brain children won the admiration of the technological and the business world.



Walter Bruch, the inventor of PAL colour TV system and Ludwig Boelkow who developed the BO-105 helicopter

WALTER BRUCH

AMONG his colleagues he is known as "PAL staff." Werner Nestel, head of Telefunken, calls him "our PAL-aeronautologist," and foreign trade magazines have nicknamed him "Mister PAL." For Professor Walter Bruch is the inventor of the PAL—Phase Alternation Line—colour television system, which experts consider the best yet developed.

Now that colour television has been in use in Germany for two years, there's little doubt that the PAL-system produces colours more intense and true-to-life than the world's other two colour TV systems—the French SECAM and American NTSC. Twelve European countries—with a potential audience of 40 million—have adopted PAL. Tall, pale-eyed Walter Bruch was born in Neustadt, Germany, in 1908. At 21, when he saw the world's first TV sets on display at the Berlin Radio Exposition, he decided that "this is going to be my job." During the 1936 Olympic Games in Berlin, Bruch operated the giant Ikonoskop camera—on display a year later at the Paris World's Fair. After World War II, Bruch tried to establish his own laboratory for electrophysical research, but in 1950 he abandoned this project to work at Telefunken, the German electrical appliance manufacturers. At the end of the 1950's, Bruch took charge of Telefunken's research division at Hannover. Concentrating on the problems of colour TV, Bruch had the task of developing a colour TV system for West Germany that could be operative within ten years.

Bruch knew that a capable French colleague was engaged on the same problems. As early as 1957, Henri de France had already published suggestions for improving the system then in use, which subsequently were developed by the Compagnie Francaise de Television into the SECAM system. Bruch gathered around him a number of highly qualified scientists and engineers, and the team began an intensive investigation of the basic principles of the American colour TV system, NTSC (National Television System Committee). By 1961, he applied for the first patents of his PAL system. Both Bruch and de France wanted to eliminate colour distortion—certainly

the most perplexing problem of colour TV. Because of the long transmission distances in the States, American TV screens sometimes showed red meadows, green bananas, and blue faces on black performers. To correct such distortions American sets have an adjustment dial most frequently used button in the U.S.

Bruch and his researchers soon realized that these shortcomings could be remedied only with a fundamental change in the transmission system. Bruch's new PAL system is similar to the American prototype in that the two broadcast signals for "colour hue" and "colour saturation" are transmitted simultaneously. But unlike the American NTSC system, in Bruch's system the colour hue impulse is alternately positive and negative in value for all of the lines composing the image. A PAL set can be bought for as little as 1,500 marks. Only the temperamental American colour TV set are cheaper than the German ones. The difference is about 80 marks (\$20). German television manufacturers are hoping to sell more than a million PAL sets by 1970. But Bruch is already working on a new project. He predicts that "the TV picture of the future will be three-dimensional."

LUDWIG BOELKOW

AFTER a sixteen-hour working day, Ludwig Boelkow relaxes with a work-out on the set of gymnast's bars in his office. The bars symbolize the talent of Boelkow—head of Germany's largest air and spacecraft corporation—to move in higher realms with skill.

Son of a Mecklenburg master-craftsman, Boelkow always wanted to get to the top. Now, as president of a company with an annual turnover just under \$250 million, he has made it. Boelkow's spectacular career began after World War II, when he salvaged construction equipment from the ruins of postwar Stuttgart and formed his own small company. It wasn't until 1952, though, that Boelkow—a former student of the legendary German plane designer Professor Willy Messerschmitt—turned his attention back to aircraft. New ideas and techniques intrigued

him, and after visiting an aircraft exhibition at Farnborough, England, he resolved to go back into the field. With a seven-men team and working capital of one million Marks (\$250,000), provided by the Hamburg industrialist Wolfgang Tessen, Ludwig Boelkow set himself up at the Echterdingen airport near Stuttgart.

Boelkow Developments the company founded by Boelkow at Tessen—soon grew into a firm employing a hundred technicians. Among the plans they developed in these early years were designs for advanced helicopter engines, rocket engines, and the Cobra anti-tank gun—which has been in production since 1958.

With four-hundred employees by the end of 1958, Boelkow moved the firm to Ottobrunn, near Munich. In the new quarters—the former Institute for Air Travel Research—hundreds of mathematicians, physicists, logistics experts, and system analysts concentrated their efforts on new techniques of air and space travel. Credited to Boelkow's creative team are the sensational "star rotor" BO-105 helicopter, the jet propelled vertical take-off VJ 101, and the third stage of the "Europa" rocket.

Boelkow's top technicians have an average age of thirty-one. Their boss demands that they "work continually at their self-improvement." These methods and an incredible dynamism—which includes a sixty-hour work week—have earned Boelkow the respect of the pioneers of the German aircraft industry. Even his former professor, Willy Messerschmitt, has been overtaken by the Porsche-driving mountain climber. In November of 1968 Messerschmitt relinquished to Boelkow the top position in the company formed by the merger of their two firms. Messerschmitt now serves on its board of directors. Ludwig Boelkow's soaring success has by no means come to an end. Among other things, he hopes to work on the European "Airbus" project—a 250-passenger jet—and the European space programme, now in the planning stages. He is very optimistic. In five years at the latest, he predicts, his firm will have reached the scale of its American competitors.



Off-beat scene of the Indian cinema. To reform the feature film (Nandita and Rakesh in "Sara Akash," directed by Basu Chatterjee)

ENCOUNTER THE ASIAN

A seminar organised by the Goethe Institute and held as a part of the Ruhr Festival in Recklinghausen discuss the problems of the Asian Film in Europe. The of Max Mueller Bhavan, New Delhi, who not only read but also took an active part in the discussions at the spent three and a half years in India and

ONE of the greatest problems of technological society is the tendency to exploit, or irresponsibly use the powerful means at its disposal particularly in the field of mass media and communications. This has led to results, that are causing deep concern all over the world. Efforts are now being made, partially through seminars and conferences, to define the problem in practical terms and to find solutions for it. One such seminar, entitled "Asia through Films" was held recently in Recklinghausen, W. Germany.

The three-day seminar, attended by film-critics, journalists, scholars of Asian culture and students from film institutes aimed at a critical evaluation of European Television Reporting on Asia and of the Asian Film itself. Papers were read by Dr. H. G. Funke from the Goethe Institute, Munich, Dr. Peter Pleyer, mass media expert from Muenster University, Mr. Roland Petri, Director of the Asian Film week, Frankfurt and Dr. Klaus Vetter from Max Mueller Bhavan, New Delhi. Documentary and feature films were shown to illustrate the views of the speakers and animated discussions on political, sociological, educational and aesthetic import of cinema in general and certain films in particular made the seminar a great success.

European TV reports, it was agreed, offer not only superficial but also often completely wrong information about Asia. Communications may indeed have brought the world closer together and increased the public interest in distant lands but man's thirst for the

exotic and the romantic remains as urgent as it was in former times. Little wonder then that India still looms large on the European T.V. screen as the land of the maharajas and the sadhus and the inevitable rope trick. The popularity of such films is further enhanced by cliché-ridden commentaries, an example of which was quoted by Dr. Funke, in his paper on "Documentary Films on Asia" as follows: "The same ceremony since centuries the beat of the monks, the holy mantra, *om mani padma hum*. Buddha in the hearts of men—the prayer of the Buddhists. The Army promotes the daily round of the monks to those Lamas of Ladakh who have preserved their old traditions. They invoke, with their holy formulae the memory of the Buddha who was neither a god nor a prophet, who knew no religion and promised no mercy. And yet he became with his teaching the founder of the religion of 550 million Asians." —An extract from the commentary of a TV film on the Himalayas

Distortion of facts and gross generalisation are other characteristics of these commentaries, a prime example of which was quoted from Jacques Brissot's docu-

mentary entitled "India" as follows: "Indian philosophy has never solved the problems of existence—interesting, no doubt, but it can solve nothing."

One must indeed wonder at the confidence with which such statements are made but they obviously point at the complete lack of seriousness, of care and even commitment on the part of the reporter. Another typical approach to T.V. reporting on India has been to seek out the sensational. India has often been depicted as the land of starvation, drought and other natural calamities that the public now, understandably expects to see it as such. If a film of a different type is ever shown, as was the case in Sweden with Aruna Vasudev's short on a woman doctor employed in the Cancer Research Institute in Bombay, it is brushed aside as unrealistic.

The reason behind this type of reporting was traced at the seminar to the fact that TV reporters often lack the background knowledge about the countries they visit. The accent is on how rapidly one can produce a film that appeal to the masses and no intimation is sought from the innumerable experts and scholars present at European universities. It is

PROVOCATION AND EXPERIMENT



Show the poor man's face.... ("An Indian Day," directed by S. Sukhdev)



and ("After the Eclipse")

TH ASIA

M SEMINAR

Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation was many, from the 19th to the 21st of June 1970 to port is based on an interview with Dr. Klaus Vetter interesting paper on modern trends in Indian cinema en seminar. Dr. Vetter, it may be mentioned, has taken keen interest in the Indian Film.

particularly in the case of topical subjects there is too little time for consultation but the arrogance underlies the approach of some European reporters as events in developing countries can hardly be. This attitude, it was concluded, defeats the purpose of reporting on Asia for it neither permits education of the masses nor does it in any way life a genuine understanding between peoples

the various corrective measures suggested at the it perhaps one of the most important was that enmaries should be reduced to the very minimum, done away with altogether, for they tend to the films with a meaning that is not at all it from the shots. The accent should, in short, education and information, not as has been until now, on interpretation based on age-old lies and fancies

order to achieve this it was suggested that regular rs should be held and people concerned with reporting invited to the discussions. The problem is, however, also be attacked from a more basic for example, by introducing better courses of

history and geography in educational institutions and by calling on experts to lecture to students at film and TV schools. Romantic cliches and sensationalism would thus slowly be replaced by a sympathetic but factual analysis of the problems of developing countries and ensure a worthwhile use of the power that Television undoubtedly wields

The second part of the seminar, concerned with the Asian film in Europe, proved to be an eye-opener for most of the participants. The Bombay film, commonly known as the only form of Indian cinema, has been of little interest and of no thematic relevance in the West. Satyajit Ray and certain other creative film-makers have indeed won fame and acclaim at European film festivals but there is almost no awareness of the existence of the young cinema movement in this country.

The gathering was therefore taken by surprise when Dr. Klaus Vetter read his paper on the "Young Indian Film" and showed documentaries and features like Pratap Sharma's "Frame-work of Lamine", S.N.S. Sastry's "I am Twenty," Gurucharan Singh's "Epitaph," etc. Many

of the films that Dr. Vetter took with him to the seminar have never been shown outside India due to the rigid export regulations of this country for young film-makers, particularly in the field of documentaries. Almost all express some form of social criticism which is erroneously supposed to be damaging to the Indian image. The fact that films like Sukhdev's "India 67" are made with a sympathy and affection for this country seems, however, to have escaped the stern eye of officialdom

It was hoped at the seminar that the attitude of the concerned authorities would slowly change and films by young film-makers would find an outlet to international film festivals. The European attitude towards Asian films was also criticised for there seems to be a lack of imagination and interest in the selection of foreign films. Here again financial returns seem to be the main factor behind the selection and there is a general lack of curiosity and research in the field of Asian cinema. Films for festivals are exchanged at the official level and the work of many creative film-makers is thus completely ignored

It might therefore be said in conclusion that a more flexible attitude on the part of the Governments, a scholarly approach in educational institutions and a little sympathy towards each other's problems could lead through the use of the extraordinary means at our disposal to an approximation of cultures and a mass-based understanding unequalled in the annals of mankind.



...to be aware of social problems
(Richa Vyav in "Uski Roti," directed by M. Kaul)

MENTARIES AND SHORT FILMS



Prisons
by S. Sukhdev)



... but don't exaggerate!
("Tongue in Cheek," directed by S. Dube)

Children's Hour At The Max Mueller Bhavan

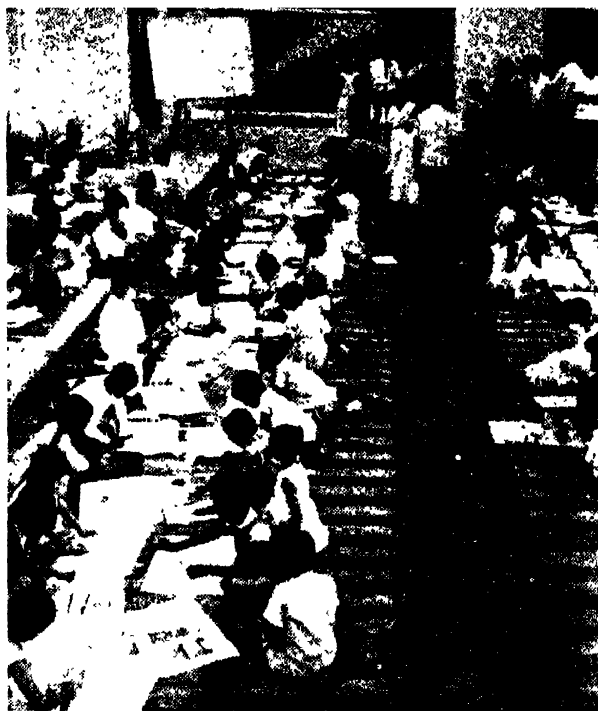
EVERY Friday Delhi's children have a date with New Delhi's Max Mueller Bhavan. Children of all age groups troop into the German Cultural Institute that day to have their moments of fun during the "Children's Hour." The "hour" which began as an attempt to provide occasional extra-curricular but creative activity to kids in 1969 is now a regular feature—thanks to the overwhelming response from all quarters that keeps it going.

Uninhibited activity and outlet for natural creativeness being important for their growth, the main idea behind the "Children's Hour" is to create situations and provide opportunities to the young ones which prompts even the shiest among them to break out of the shell. Since only a limited number can benefit from the regular activities the small group meets every Friday at the premises of the Bhavan. Though usually unnoticed their curriculum is guided and aims at giving each one an opportunity to express himself uninhibitedly, be it in acting, singing or other creative activity such as handwork or painting. The small group usually prepares an item for the Big Children's Hour, announced every month in the Bhavan's bulletin. Sometimes it is a play, another time it is a puppet show. Shadow plays are a treat and always manage to fascinate players and audience alike.

Experiments in story-telling and puppet shows have met with great success. The children were divided into groups. Each group makes its own play without much prompting from the organisers.

Once the plots are ready, each child makes his or her puppet and then brings the character to life by speaking out the puppet's role. On other occasions it is a fairy tale enacted by the youngsters. The roles are never learned "by heart." Instead the "actors" listen intently to the story, get a role and speak out whatever they find most appropriate at the spur of the moment. The organisers never know what the final performance will bring forth. However, the audience and players enjoy themselves thoroughly. An occasional giggle here or there is part of the fun shared by everyone present.

The carnival in Spring this year had hordes of miniature "fruitwallahs," "snakecharmers," "Rajasthani dancers," "brides," "lions," "monkeys," etc. Each child introduced himself and was given a hand by the rest. Very carefully each one settled himself on the carpet so that the fancy dress costume would remain in place. Once the games started fancy dresses and other fineries were soon forgotten and the little "brides" or the "Rajasthani belles" were joining in the



Children's Hour affords an opportunity to kids to express their creative talents through various media, including painting.

sack-race or in the bursting balloon competition, etc.

Another feature of the Children's Hour is the painting competition held annually. Hundreds of children participate in this competition held sometime in Autumn on the spacious lawns of the Indo-German Cultural Institute at Curzon Road. The year's activities are rounded off by a "German Christmas" complete with the usual Christmas music, candles, the tree with decorations having been produced earlier by the "Small Group," and of course "Santa Claus" who has a little of something for every child whatever the age group.

—Aruna George



The sack race has eager participants including those in the fancy dress



The fancy roles of "brides," "belles" and dancers over, it is time to see others take the stage during the hour of fun for children

Hans Erich Nossack

The Signpost

ABOUT seven weeks after we had started our journey we saw in the distance something that looked like a signpost which somebody had erected. We were puzzled. The dogs noticed it too and ran sniffing towards it. It was standing in the middle of the monotonous and endless plain of snow over which we had been travelling for days. By chance, visibility was fairly good although the sun was not shining. So, as far as could be judged from the distance, the signpost threw scarcely any shadow. There was no such snow storm as we were accustomed to. Indeed, the wind had dropped.

"So it was true," Blaise murmured more to himself than to me, for he was not in the habit of expressing an opinion immediately. I understood what he meant. We had been told that others had attempted our journey before us and that they had not come back. Of course no one we asked could give accurate details. We thought it was a fairy tale invented to frighten us off our venture. Such fairy tales always crop up when anything is considered to be impossible. What if they hadn't returned simply because they had found something better?—was my reply at the time to an overcautious fellow. That was very foolish of me, for it gave the impression that we were looking for something better. But I was very irritable before we had definitely decided on our journey. "Let's get on and have a look at the snowman," Patrick finally shouted. He clicked his tongue and the dogs got away with the sledge.

We took a whole hour to reach the signpost. It is difficult to judge distance when there is nothing to judge by. We realized immediately that the signpost was actually a man who had been snowed up. We left everything lying and chipped off the snow from his head and shoulders. The dogs were scratching round the bottom but they gave up quicker than we did. Evidently there was no longer any smell about the man. His hands were in his jacket pockets. From his posture and his appearance he could perfectly well have been one of us, which doesn't say much. If a man wants to come as far as this, he has got to reckon with the climate. Even after a hundred years such a one will not be able to dress very differently.

What surprised us most was that he was standing. Not one of us would have thought it possible for a man to freeze to death when he was standing. We should naturally have assumed that in such a case a man would first fall or would be forced by exhaustion to lie down. We had been particularly warned not to do this. And here was this man, standing upright on his legs without leaning on anything. And what could he have leant on? We didn't even dare to lay him down in case he would break in the middle. We had of course entertained the possibility of being frozen to death, but all the same there was something rather odd about our find.

I exerted myself to free his face from the mask of hardened snow which stuck firmly to his cap, his eyebrows and the stubble of his beard just as happened to us occasionally. The others looked on and waited, it was a job for one man only and so they left it to me. I had to be very careful not to spoil anything. I removed the snow very gently from his face with my glove. His eyes were shut, the eyeballs as hard as marbles. "No wonder," I said, "he had no dark glasses, so he had to screw up his eyes." But even taking that into account, we were forced to admit that the man was smiling. It wasn't that he had begun to smile now, and at us—what a foolish idea! He had been smiling from the first. Nor had he bared his teeth, as the dead often do. That isn't a smile. But this man was really smiling with the corners of his eyes and with his narrow, colourless lips. It was scarcely noticeable, but plain enough if one looked again. Like someone who is enjoying a fine thought all by himself and doesn't know that he is smiling. On the contrary, a man does not smile like that if anyone is watching. People put questions then and it is embarrassing not to be able to reply. But this man had



Drawing: Karl-Heinz Meyer

frozen to death and that was why we saw the smile. I don't know what the others were thinking. Why, after all, should they think differently from me? It is perhaps putting it best to say that suddenly we had no longer any reason for existing.

And that is bad. It's much worse than simply being frightened. As if by agreement, we behaved much more quietly than usual. For instance would it not have been more in keeping with Patrick's character to give the man a slap on the shoulder and a noisy greeting "Hello, old boy. We've caught you. It's all very well for you to laugh." Or something similar. But nothing of the kind had happened. And not, mark you, out of respect for the dead man (or for death, as they used to say). We've seen enough dead folk in our lives and are hardened. My opinion is that it was solely due to the smile. It compelled us to be cautious. Nor should it be forgotten that we had very strenuous weeks behind us and didn't feel like laughing. Though naturally there was often quite a lot of joking, as one would expect.

We went no further that day. It was just midday and normally we should not have allowed ourselves to take a rest so early. But it was not necessary to weigh the pros and cons, it seemed the natural thing to do. We left the man standing as he was and camped about a hundred yards away from him. We followed our usual routine. I very man had his special job, which speeded things up and no time was wasted on arranging things. The tent was set up and the spirit cooker got going. The dogs got their dried fish and after each of them had gulped down its share, growling all the time, they rolled themselves together in the snow. They made use of every free minute in order to sleep, resting their heads on their hind legs. Meantime we were ready to follow suit. The tin of beans and bacon was hot. The usual codliver oil pills were distributed and we squatted down in the tent to have our meal. We always took a lot of time over it, then it's more of a rest. There never was much talking. This meal, then, was like every other. It was not till the bottle of rum was passed round and everybody had a pull, that one of us hesitated, as if he thought it would be more polite to drink to the man outside. "It would do him a lot of good too," he remarked. We felt uncomfortable that he should be standing out there smiling while we were squatting in the tent enjoying soup and rum. But nobody did anything about it. What could we do anyway? After all it wasn't our fault. He could have stayed at home.

After the meal and after we had cleaned the dishes and the cutlery in the snow and packed everything up, the

(Continued on page 12)

other three crept into their sleeping bags as if nothing special had happened. Blaise took the instruments he had dragged along all the way in order to measure the temperature and the humidity of the air every day and to calculate the geographical position, and God knows what else. I didn't understand much but I used to help him by entering the figures he gave me in a notebook. That's what we did that day.

Blaise was very particular about these figures. I had often teased him about it. What's the geographical position to us, I had said. It didn't really interest us. And even if we assumed that anybody would ever see this notebook (which wasn't our intention)—what will happen then? People will enter the figures in their encyclopedias and be proud that they have made progress. But only scientists. These figures won't help anyone to advance half a step, for in actual practice nobody will know what to do with them. I had also made fun of the vitamin tablets. I had said that they only sterilise us against reality. But Blaise would have none of it. He thought that one must make use of every modern invention even if one is convinced that its usefulness is only relative. He would argue that those we call savages also have their concoctions which make it possible for them to overcome enormous hardships. All the same I could not get rid of the impression that Blaise's reason for being so conscientious with figures was that it gave him something to hold on to.

All of this had been said often enough—it was almost part of our digestive processes—and this time I said nothing. I am sure that my silence struck him but he did not say anything either. "It's clearing up more," he remarked when we were finished with the figures. And indeed that could be seen even without instruments. We took no notice of the frozen man. Then we sauntered to the bags of stores which we always laid round the tent to strengthen it. This also allowed us to discover in time if the dogs had got at them. We had always to reckon with a sudden attack. Blaise had a kick at the bags and I copied him. Not a word was spoken. Then we crept into the tent and smoked a cigarette. It was an extra cigarette for we hadn't many—two a day per man, tho' at first we had been extravagant. We thought that the others were sleeping, but they weren't. Or the smell of the tobacco woke them up. Suddenly one of them asked from his sleeping bag: "Well, what are we going to do with that fellow?" The voice sounded angry and the man cleared his throat several times after speaking. And it was obvious that the others were listening. So it was useless not to talk of it.

Blaise did not reply at once. The tent was silent for quite a while. Nobody urged him to speak, and there was no hurry. "We'll take a photograph of him tomorrow," he said. "And then?" the voice from the sleeping bag asked.

"We can try to chip away the ice from under his feet and then lay him down. It will be all the same to him whether he lies or stands. We don't need to pretend that there is any other reason." And after a pause he added: "The man isn't so important."

"Why not?" the insistent voice asked.

"Suppose we hadn't come across him?" shouted Blaise. He lost patience but calmed down immediately. It was a stupid thing to say, for we had come across him. "All that matters," he tried to speak quietly and to the point as he usually did, "is that we are sitting here in our tent and reflecting soberly how far we have come."

"A frozen man is an odd reason for doing so." It was Patrick who was speaking. It was meant to sound mocking.

"Just because he is frozen to death and we haven't yet. I don't reproach him, it's his affair. All the same we have proved that it is possible to come so far without freezing to death. It isn't much, but we didn't expect much. Judging from all that's been said to us, we ought to have frozen to death long ago." "But how did he get here?"

"And how did we get here?" If anyone finds us here after ten or a hundred years, he'll ask the same stupid question. By sledge or on foot, quite simple. Probably on foot. The man isn't a model. Perhaps he thought he could do it, and since nobody took him seriously he walked this length. A silly trick, but he can't fool us. Nor his pose either. It's all sentimentality. If we wanted to have any truck with that kind of thing, we should have stayed at home, where it goes down well."

If I had taken part in the conversation I should certainly have mentioned the smile, for it seemed to me to be the most important thing.

"Can't we thaw him?" someone asked.

"We need the little solid methylated spirits we have for ourselves."

"I once read a story of a woman in ice," Patrick said. "In a block of ice from the Ice Age. When they thawed it because they wanted to get at the woman, she melted into slime."

"Perhaps he has a paper with notes in his pocket," another thought.

"And what would we do with it?"

"It might enlighten us."

"About the poor icicle?"

"Or show his name and why and how he got here. Perhaps he hasn't been standing here long. We could then give information about him."

"Who to?" asked Patrick.

"To some people. To his girl perhaps."

"Sweethearts are wiser than you," said Patrick in scorn. "They don't take long to make up their minds. They look for somebody else if their best boy doesn't come back. And they're right. Else where would we be."

Everybody laughed and began to speak of women in the usual manner. Blaise and I crept into our sleeping bags. Gradually the others stopped talking and there was silence in the tent.

It was also very quiet outside. I waited probably a few hours until I thought it was dark. Then I lifted my ear-flap and listened. They all seemed to be sleeping. In the corner where Blaise was lying nothing was moving either. Very carefully I crept out of the sleeping-bag, which took a lot of time as we were lying almost on top of each other because there was so little room and because it was warmer. However, I succeeded without waking anyone. When I lifted the flap of the tent covering the entrance I was so startled that I let it fall back. The moonlight outside was bright. I hadn't thought of that. But evidently it had not disturbed anyone, so I slipped out.

There was absolutely no wind. For seven weeks we had had to struggle continuously against the storm; it varied in strength but the wind howled and blustered all the time. I was all the more surprised by the stillness now. It was quite fantastic. I nearly lost my balance, when I bent forward to walk as I always did. The moon stood motionless in the sky as if it had swallowed the wind and the clouds and was now digesting them.

I went to the man and sat down in the snow opposite him. My intention was to enjoy his smile all alone. Now he threw a distinct shadow. The ice crystals in his beard glistened. He was still smiling, indeed his smile was more perceptible than by day. His face resembled a familiar landscape. Bushes and valleys and everything as it should be. Every minute the nightingales might begin to sing in it or an owl hoot mournfully. I racked my brains trying to remember where it was. For then I should not have needed any document to tell where the man came from. Blaise was right, all the same, it didn't matter at all. Origin is unimportant for people like us. It only keeps us from getting on. This man wasn't looking back. His smile was directed towards the route we wished to follow.

Perhaps he sees something, I thought, getting up. There might, for instance, be more like him standing somewhere in the distance. At intervals, like telegraph poles; a whole chain of them, which might mark the right route. I saw nothing, however, but the endless waste of snow. I imagined I was standing a few hundred miles further off. Frozen dead, of course, but still there. And I tried to smile but I couldn't. I kept turning over my thoughts, quicker and quicker, for I didn't want to stop thinking, it was the last thing left me, though I knew already that there was nothing more to think about. In spite of the cold I was perspiring in my arm-pits. I should have liked best to shout, it would certainly have been a great relief.

(Continued on page 13)

HANS ERICH NOSSACK: THE SIGNPOST

When I turned round and swung out to knock the damned smile off the fellow's face—(I had no weapon at hand)—I nearly hit Blaise, who was standing behind me. The blow went wide. I staggered and he caught me.

"Let me go," I screamed in a fury.

"I'm not holding you. Why should I?" he said and set me free.

"Perhaps I'd even let you hit me without putting up any defence. Just for the sake of the animal warmth it brings. But how long does it last? All our actions here are nothing but an escape into activity whose object we've got first to produce without believing in it. That's what the all-corroding absence of resistance in our surroundings does to us. We have learnt something about ourselves and that was what we wanted to do."

"It would be better if you didn't talk so much," I said.

"Of course it would be better, but what do you take me for? Surely I'm not like that man with the smile. No, don't smash him. He can't help it. And it would spoil the photo I'm going to take of him. To me he seems to be made of the material of which gods were made from the beginning of time. And it's always needed. We'll show people the photo and say: We discovered a frozen god. He left you because you hadn't enough faith in him. But he's not angry with you. See, he is smiling. Your lack of faith gave him the opportunity to become a god. No, we'd better leave out the last sentence. A fine myth, isn't it? A very good reason indeed for smiling. Only not for us, my frozen hero. For what comforts a god isn't sufficient to comfort us. Because the rapture you feel when you have sacrificed yourself for others is nothing compared with what brought us here to the very end."

"Be quiet. I already know everything you want to say," I begged him.

"All the better. It saves us the lengthy explanations which our icy friend doesn't understand anyway. To get down to brass tacks. We have food for something less than two weeks. If nothing goes wrong we'll need two weeks to get to the next depot on the way back. But we'll probably have to reduce our rations. It's true that you were against setting up that depot. But we couldn't have taken the stuff with us, if we had, we shouldn't even have got this length. Of course what we have would also allow us to go forward for two weeks or even for three. Do you think there's any sense in doing so?"

"There's no returning home," I said.

"Don't reply so quickly. I can't say what I want twice. What we thought yesterday is no longer right. It's not so much this man that makes me uneasy, as the absolute stillness we have got into. The situation is quite new. There's no longer any resistance, that's what is so terrible. Do you hear? Terrible, I say. Sober common sense makes me admit it. It will also have been what

defeated that fellow. Admittedly, he must have lost his nerve before. Well, that can happen to anybody. He will have run away from his party. Why haven't you run away? When you crept out of the tent, I was quite sure you wanted to run away. And I left you enough time, you idiot, to get away. Everything would have been simpler then. Never mind. It's probably the despised vitamin pills that prevented you from going. Anyway the chance is gone. Both of us have missed it. However that may be, we must come to a decision. The others will do what we decide, otherwise they wouldn't be sleeping. They'll be only too glad to turn back. Already they talk a lot about women, that's sure sign. But I think they are also decent enough to go forward out of comradeship in order to freeze to death with us. All five of us. Is it worthwhile now that this fellow has got there first? It doesn't need to be done a second time and that we are five will make no difference."

"The alternative is impossible," I said.

"What? To go home?"

"Yes."

"A great piece of news," Blaise scoffed. "As if we didn't know that before. As if that was not the reason why we turned from deep feelings, when they had got so slimy on the surface that it wasn't possible to see clearly any more. The idea of returning home is an aphrodisiac. To creep back to our domestic altars. Back into bed with girls. Who's talking of returning home? I'm talking of failure. What do you think of our snowman, has he a document in his pocket? I don't quite trust him. He looks exactly like somebody who won't admit that he has failed. And such people are apt to burden the world with their petty past. Isn't failure at the bottom of everything that is talked and written about? I need only take myself. But let's leave him. In trying to find an explanation for him, we find one for ourselves. And his upright pose is nothing new. As if we hadn't practised it a hundred times in our rooms at night when there was nothing else to distract our attention. While the neighbours round us were warming themselves in the exhalations of their own bodies. Enough? What else can we do? Lose our nerve? That may have been good once; you learnt from it and if you had luck, you became a saint. But unfortunately it no longer accords with the development of our brain. It would be bungling. That's why I have decided to fail. Everything else is so possible that I suspect it and so all I am left with is the most impossible thing of all: to go back to the point where I am in a position to lead the life of a failure without making others suffer from it. Back to the altars and the girls, for all I care. If they need me in order to accept their lives, why not? They want no more from us than we can give them, and that we can give them easily. But shall I be able to do it? For that is what will decide whether we shall one day be sufficiently

The Author



Hans Erich Nossack born at Hamburg in 1901, broke off his studies in Jena to work in a factory, as a commercial traveller and as an office employee. Though he began to write early in life, his

books were not published till after 1945. A volume of poetry and a great number of short stories collected in volumes with various titles ("Nekyia," "Interview mit dem Tode," "Spirale," "Begegnung im Vorraum," "Das kennt man," "Das Testament des Lucius Eurinus") were well received by critics and readers, and translated into several languages. He also attained success with his novels "Spätestens im November," "Der jüngere Bruder" and "Nach dem letzten Aufstand." His dramas, "Die Rote Kain" and "Die Hauptprobe" were produced for the first time in Wiesbaden and Hamburg. In 1961 he received the Georg Büchner Prize, the highest award for German literature.

mature to enjoy this beautiful stillness. But I feel so abominably cold that I fear I shall freeze to death everything I touch in the future."

"Come", I said helping him out of the snow. And then I told him that it was probably because of him that I had not run away though I think he didn't hear me as I spoke in a low voice.

"Do you know," he began again, "our friend is perhaps not smiling at all? It may be nothing but the reflex of a muscle and we only imagine he's smiling. But it may also be that he wanted to sing some nursery rhyme. 'Mirror, mirror on the wall' or some such thing just to hear himself, and a snowflake landed on his tongue. Oh! I wish I could have moved the signpost a few metres further on."

"What's the meaning of this," I shouted because I got a fright, for I saw that he was pulling faces.

"I was only trying to copy his smile," he said. "Perhaps it won't come out clearly in the photo. And it may come in handy to cheer up some unhappy creature."

I took his arm. We were so tightly packed in wool, leather and fur that to the touch we were like two dolls stuffed with rags. No one would have noticed that there was a warm body inside. But our movements were similar. So we went back to the tent. Tomorrow we'll have the wind in our back, I thought and Blaise was surely thinking the same. What more was there to say?

I wrote all this down much later.

Translated by Margaret D. Howie
Courtesy: "Scala International"



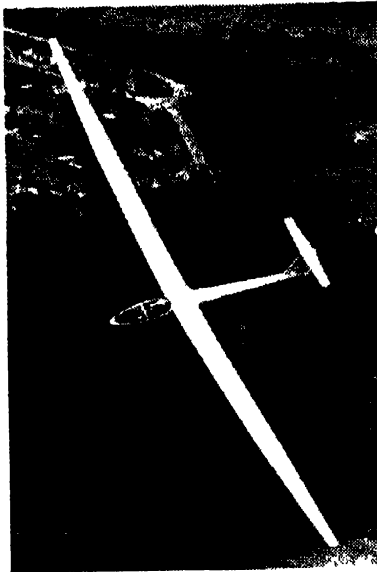
YOUNG ballet dancers must always be fit and on the move if they are to make the grade in the theatre season. The Children's Ballet of Duesseldorf is no exception to this rule of discipline even if the summer be at its height. For the daily practice the meadow is as good as the interior of the polished theatre floor.



A new landmark in the history of haulage was set up when the Federal Railways recently transported the gigantic transformer above from Stuttgart to Hamburg. The 380-ton, 400 kv transformer, mounted on a 62-metre long rail car with 32 axles, journeyed 700-kms in four weeks. The tricky cargo drew thousands of spectators when it reached the destination.



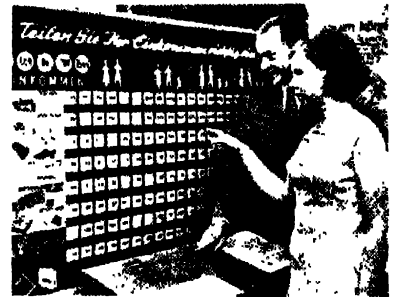
THE mother camel at the Wilhelma zoo recently took its keepers and the citizens of Stuttgart by a pleasant surprise when it gave birth to a comely foal. Up from the straw after a little warmth, the frisky little thing won wide admiration from the young and the old alike. The birth of a camel in captivity is considered a rare event.



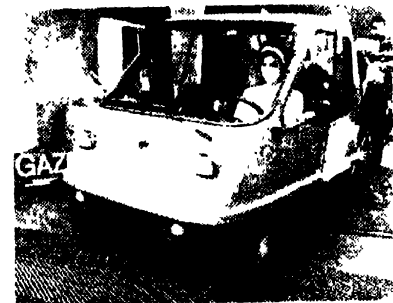
THE German glider LS-1 won the hearts of many at the world gliding championships at Marfa, Texas. And so did Helmut Reichmann, its glider pilot from Esslingen, who won the world title this year. The fact that 80 per cent of the world pilots choose German models is a tribute to the success of gliding in West Germany.



SOFT colour combinations, particularly yellow, beige, and tortoise, embossed with attractive floral designs from India and modern art patterns have given to swim-wear a new elegance in West Germany this year. Available both in one and two pieces, the new swim-suit adds colourfulness to the sea beach and is anyone's delight.



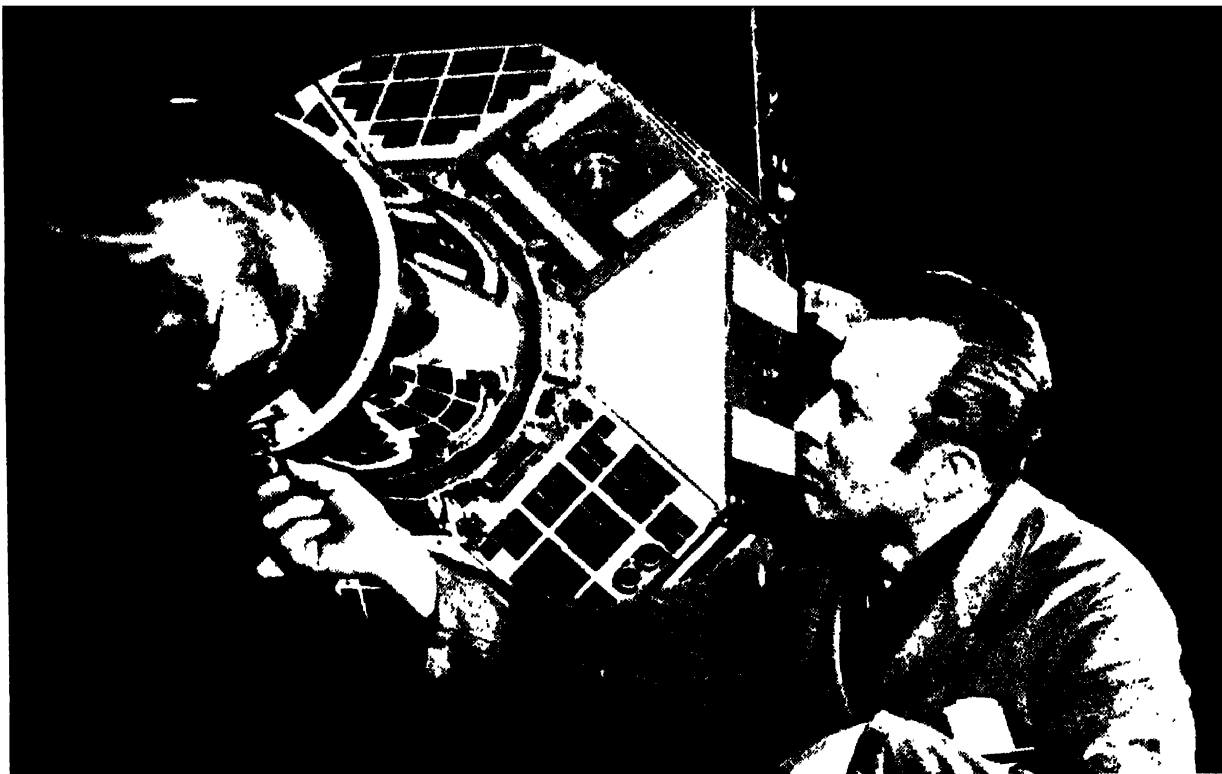
WOMEN, who disburse 75 per cent of the family income, have to be expert calculators if they are to get maximum returns. To enable them to plan well, the Hamburg Consumers Centre has installed a computer. One press at the button brings out a chart showing a detailed expense break-up on the basis of the family income.



MINI in size and maxi in performance, this small car has been specially designed to meet the heavy traffic of city life. Fitted with a 4.5 hp, 50 ccm Sachs engine, the minicar has a spacious cabin and top speed of 50 kms an hour. Designed by a former student of Folkwang School for Designing, it is to cost about Rs. 5,600.



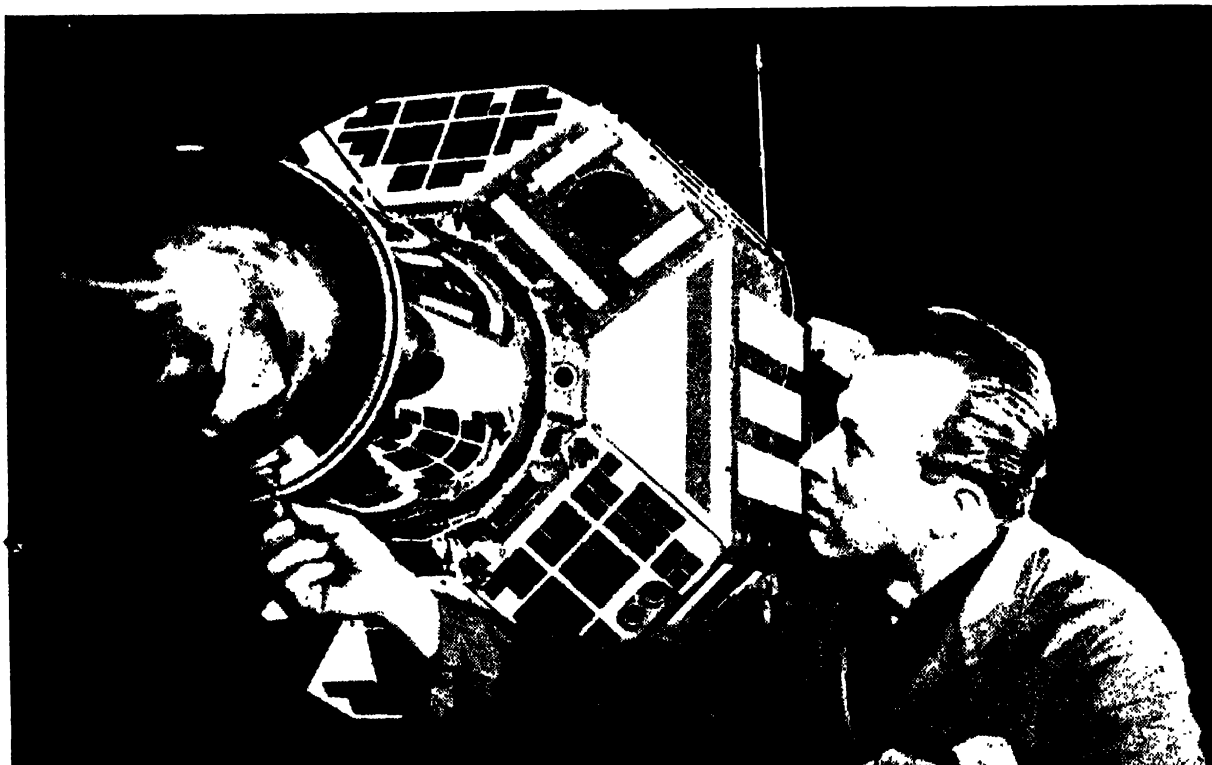
THE first ever knitting competition held at Helmstedt was exclusively a men's affair. The winners, a 19-year old student and a 45-year old fitter, sitting below the statue of "Girl with Spinning Wheel," demonstrated among other things that men can rival women even in crafts typically feminine. And the girls facing them seemed to like it.



MARK THE CONTRAST

ALTHOUGH the first ideas of space research were mooted by Prof. Hermann Oberth in 1923, West Germany's experiments in extraterrestrial research gained real impetus only with the setting up of the Federal Ministry of Scientific Research in 1962. Even so, in less than a decade it has become a leading European centre for the manufacture of space-probe hardware designed to obtain scientific space data. Most of its current space programmes are in collaboration with other European countries and are executed under the European Space Research Organisation. The extent of its present extraterrestrial acti-

vities can be judged from its preoccupation with such space research satellites as "Helios" (designed to go into solar orbit), "Meso" (expected to explore the vicinity of Mercury), and "Azur" (aimed at collecting data from the earth's orbit). "Dial," built under Franco-German collaboration, is the latest satellite intended to collect data on electronic density and its magnetic field from the earth's orbit. The picture above shows "Dial" undergoing laboratory tests before it took off from the Kourou launching pad in French Guyana while the one below incorporates 10 changes. Can you spot them out?



IN SHORT

"With the signing of the treaty between the Federal Republic of Germany and the Soviet Union, the long overdue attempt to reach an arrangement with the East is to begin in earnest." —Chancellor, Brandt before his departure for Moscow

"If both the partners succeed in making the treaty what it is supposed to be — a sound foundation for intensification of relations in various areas — then it can be a turning point." —Federal Foreign Minister Walter Scheel.

"A favourable outcome of the current four-power talks in and on Berlin would be the real test case for an all-European security conference." — Foreign Minister Walter Scheel

According to the Development Aid Committee of the OECD, 14 of the 16 contributing nations increased their totals of aid given last year. Of these, West Germany increased its volume from 1.6 to 1.99 billion dollars, thereby moving it to the second place after the United States.

Outlining the principles of German Development Assistance, the Federal Minister for Economic Cooperation, Dr. Eppler said: "In development policy, utility for the developing country has priority over short-term national self-interest of the donor countries. With debt conversions

becoming more and more important, softer credit terms are to counteract increasing indebtedness."

Italy, Great Britain and the Federal Republic of Germany have decided to start development of a new multi-purpose, all-weather fighter aircraft. It will be the most important joint European development project of its kind.

Thirty-two towns in West Germany are equipped with sports stadia, each accommodating 30,000 to 90,000 spectators. They provide sports facilities to 7 million sportsmen or roughly 10 per cent of the population.

According to the Institute of Maritime Transport of Bremen, West Germany is at present the leading builder of container-ships. 39 per cent of a total of 162 container-ships under construction or on order throughout the free world are being built in West Germany.

While German tourists visit farflung places all over the world in increasing numbers, traffic into West Germany too has picked up considerably. From 1968 to 69 the number of foreigners visiting the Federal Republic rose to 26.4 crores, that is by 5.4 per cent.

Contributing its bit to the worldwide anti-pollution campaign, LUFTHANSA, the German Airlines, pro-

pose to spend 3.5 million marks (Rs. 70 lakhs) to modify the engines of their Boeing-727s and 737 jets to make them smoke-proof.

The Gujarat Aeronautics Project, Koyali, a joint venture being set up in collaboration between the governments of India and West Germany and the German Reconstruction Loan Corporation will go into production early next year. The 180-million-rupee plant will save the country an estimated foreign exchange worth Rs. 100 million a year.

Harold Northporth, an ace German runner, has clocked the world's best time record 7:49.6, by winning the 3000 metre race at an international athletic meet in Cologne.

Sixty-nine countries will be participating in this year's International Book Fair which opens its gates in Frankfurt on September 24 this year. India will be represented by the Publications Division of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting at this international meet of publishers.

The number of young men and women from developing countries doing their apprenticeship in the Federal Republic in the first quarter of 1970, rose by over 1000. Of the total figure, which is now well over 10,000, almost half of the male apprentices are working in the railways, the metal pro-

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duction and processing industries.

"There will be more, and even rather intensive political cooperation between India and Germany in foreign policy and international relations in the second half of the decade." —Ambassador Guenter Diehl



COVER PICTURE

Federal Foreign Minister Walter Scheel and Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko seen against the backdrop of Moscow's Kromlin.

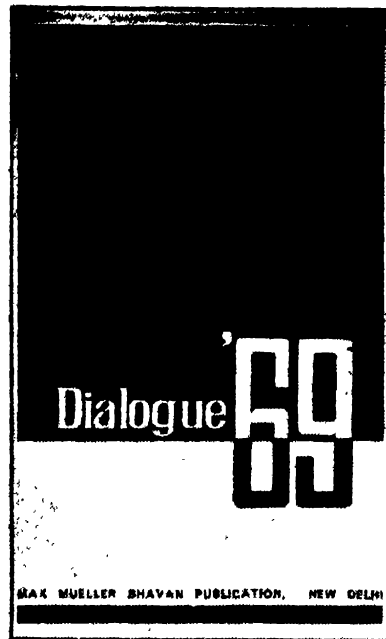
Posted on August 17, 1970

**GERMAN
=NEWS=**

KONN - MOSCOW TREATY
Text and Document



SOVIET PREMIER KOSTICIN AND
FEDERAL CHANCELLOR BRANDT



PURELY as a catalyst in the intellectual and the cultural spheres of Indian life, the Max Mueller Bhavan has tried to effect an integrated growth of man in an effort to lay the foundations of a supranational society. An enlightened man, it believes, will not only be able to respond positively to social change but will also love his country and be more responsive to humanity. Through lectures, seminars, group and individual performances, it has, therefore, sought to infuse all around stimulating thought. Also, the Max Mueller Bhavan has tried to give a new direction to creative activity by bringing together intellectuals, critics and artists in a meaningful exchange of views. The dialogue it has so promoted has set the pace towards a wider understanding that can pave the way to a new world. "Dialogue 69," is therefore an outcome of this two-way discourse carried on from year to year on a broad scale.

Edited by Klaus Vetter, this annual volume contains contributions by well-known journalists, critics and men of letters and the arts. B.G. Verghese's "The End of A Decade or An Agenda For The Seventies" and P. Lal's "Youth Up In Arms" interpret the contemporary scene with a remarkable candour. "Gandhi And Social Change," articles on Indian architecture, western music and symposia on films open up refreshing perspectives on artistic horizons. The articles speak a language of intellectual honesty and reflect a desire to bring about an East-West understanding.

"Dialogue 69," in short, is a thought-provoking literary cameo in whose different and varied facets one can find the multifarious activities of the Max Mueller Bhavan all over India. It is also a reflection of the total dialogue which is conducive for ushering in a supranational society and a truly new world.

Publisher : Max Mueller Bhavan, New Delhi

TREATY DOCUMENTS

THE Bonn-Moscow Treaty has been signed and now awaits ratification by the German Parliament. Meanwhile it has been a matter of world-wide comment—overwhelmingly on the positive side. In this issue GERMAN NEWS brings a documentation on the treaty comprising the text of the treaty (p. 3), the text of the accompanying "Letter on German Unity" (p. 4), and the text of the notes sent by the Federal Government to the Embassies of France, UK, USA and Moscow with regard to the Four Power Rights in Germany and Berlin. We further reproduce the two letters sent by the late Chancellor Adenauer to Soviet Prime Minister Bulganin in September 1955 in connection with the Agreement on the Establishment of Diplomatic Relations between the Federal Republic and the Soviet Union, which is again referred to in the Preamble of the Bonn-Moscow Treaty. This makes the letters a highly interesting reading in the present context, establishing the continuity of German and the Soviet thinking on the question of German Unity. Pages 5 and 6 finally carry an authoritative interpretation of the Treaty by State Secretary Bahr, who conducted the long and difficult negotiations with the Soviet Union prior to the initialling, and a selection of world-wide press comments.

East German Attitude

Of all the interested by-standers, East Germany is undoubtedly the most concerned. Its propagandists are currently trying to interpret the Treaty in a manner to suggest that it implies the recognition of East Germany and a renunciation of efforts towards German Unity. However these attempts fell on deaf ears even in the Soviet Union as is evidenced by the remarkable fact that two passages from the official Statement of the GDR Council of Ministers on the Bonn-Moscow Treaty were deleted by all Soviet publicity media reporting on the GDR Statement

The relevant passages claimed that the Treaty laid down the existing borders "as binding for the time being and all time to come"; and further that "the obligations of the treaty between the USSR and the Federal Republic of Germany" make it now logically necessary to establish normal diplomatic relations between the GDR and the Federal Republic." The omission of these two passages from the GDR Statement in the Soviet news coverage is an indirect reminder that the interpretation of an international treaty is better left to the contracting partners. The documents reproduced in this issue should enable the interested reader to make his own deductions and to guard against an incorrect assessment of the situation on the basis of secondary information.



OSTPOLITIK GAINS MOMENTUM

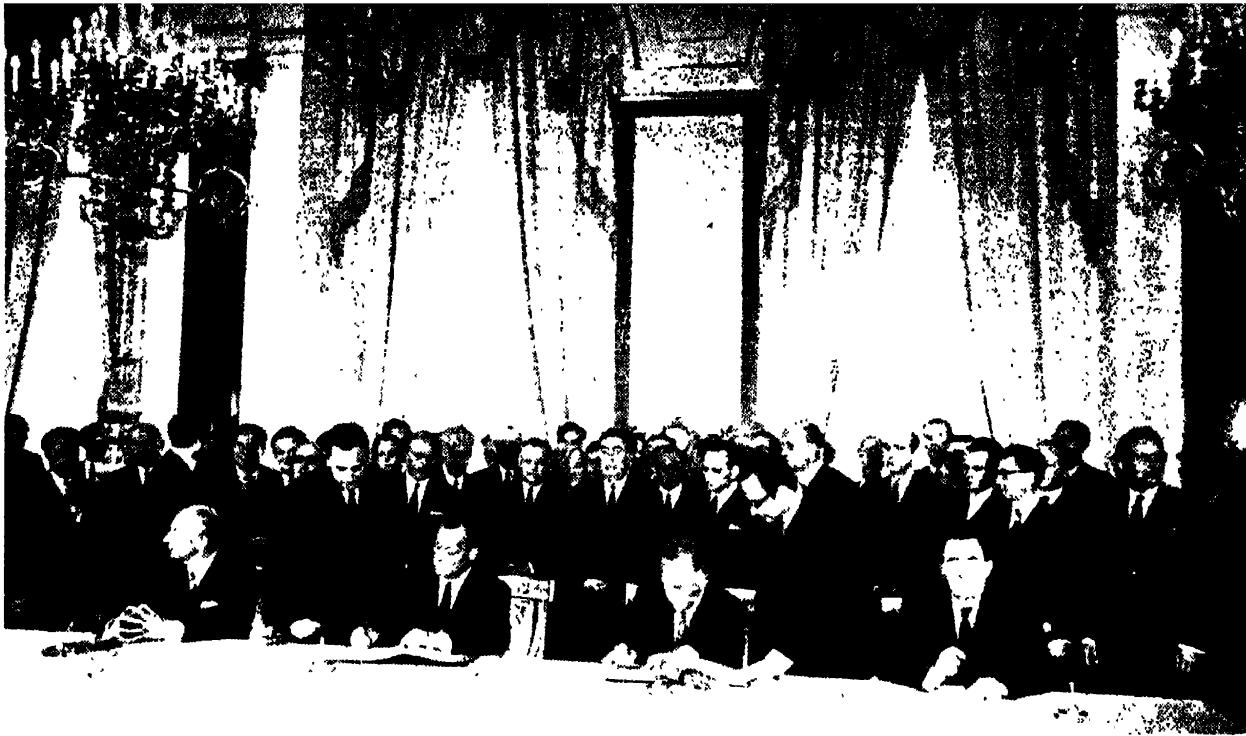
Berlin : A resumption of the Four-Power talks on Berlin is expected for the end of September. As is known, Chancellor Brandt and Foreign Minister Scheel have on the occasion of the signing of the Bonn-Moscow Treaty pointed out to the Soviet leaders that they would present the treaty to the German Parliament for ratification only after satisfactory progress had been achieved in the Four-Power talks on Berlin.

Diplomatic observers consider the following steps as vital constituents of satisfactory progress in this sense :

- Safeguarding of the existing ties between West Berlin and the Federal Republic
- Safeguarding of unimpeded access to Berlin
- Access to East Berlin for the citizens of West Berlin and a solution of other municipal problems
- Gradual elimination of the discriminative measures to which West Berlin is subjected by the East European countries.

Warsaw : The next round of the talks between the Governments of the Federal Republic and Poland has been advanced to September 7, Bonn Government sources announced. A senior official of the East-European department of the Bonn Foreign Office has already left for Warsaw to prepare the ground for the next meeting.

Prague : Talks between Bonn and Prague may start as early as September 11, to be continued at a higher level in October this year. Central subject of all negotiations between West Germany and Czechoslovakia will be the invalidity of the Munich Agreement right from its inception.



Signing the Bonn-Moscow Treaty in Moscow's Catherine Hall are Federal Foreign Minister Walter Scheel, Chancellor Willy Brandt, Soviet Premier Alexei Kosygin and Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko

BONN—MOSCOW ACCORD

TEXT OF THE TREATY & DOCUMENTS

Text of Treaty

TREATY between the Federal Republic of Germany and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

The High Contracting Parties

ANXIOUS to contribute to strengthening peace and security in Europe and the world,

CONVINCED that peaceful co-operation among States on the basis of the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations complies with the ardent desire of nations and the general interests of international peace,

APPRECIATING the act that the agreed measures previously implemented by them, in particular the conclusion of the Agreement of 13 September 1955 on the Establishment of Diplomatic Relations, have created favourable conditions for new important steps destined to develop further and to strengthen their mutual relations,

DESIRING to lend expression, in the form of a treaty, to their determination to improve and extend co-operation between them, including economic relations as well as scientific, technological and cultural contacts, in the interest of both States,

HAVE AGREED as follows:

Article 1

The Federal Republic of Germany and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics consider it an important objective of their policies to maintain international peace and achieve detente.

They affirm their endeavour to further the normalization of the situation in Europe and the development of peaceful relations among all European States, and in so doing proceed from the actual situation existing in this region.

Article 2

The Federal Republic of Germany and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics shall in their mutual relations as well as in matters of ensuring European and international security be guided by the purposes and principles embodied in the Charter of the United Nations. Accordingly they shall settle their disputes exclusively by peaceful means and undertake to refrain from the threat or use of force, pursuant to Article 2 of the Charter of the United Nations, in any matters affecting security in Europe or international security, as well as in their mutual relations.

Article 3

In accordance with the foregoing purposes and principles the Federal

Republic of Germany and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics share the realization that peace can only be maintained in Europe if nobody disturbs the present frontiers.

- They undertake to respect without restriction the territorial integrity of all States in Europe within their present frontiers;
- they declare that they have no territorial claims against anybody nor will assert such claims in the future;
- they regard today and shall in future regard the frontiers of all States in Europe as inviolable such as they are on the date of signature of the present Treaty, including the Oder-Neisse line which forms the western frontier of the People's Republic of Poland and the frontier between the Federal Republic of Germany and the German Democratic Republic.

Article 4

The present Treaty between the Federal Republic of Germany and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics shall not affect any bilateral or multilateral treaties or arrangements previously concluded by them.

Article 5

The present Treaty is subject to ratification and shall enter into force

(Continued on page 4)

on the date of exchange of the instruments of ratification which shall take place in Bonn.

Done at Moscow on 12 August 1970 in two originals each in the German and Russian languages, both texts being equally authentic.

For the Federal
Republic of Germany
For the Union of
Soviet Socialist Republics

(Unofficial translation from the German Text)

Letter on German Unity to the Soviet Union

In connection with today's signature of the Treaty between the Federal Republic of Germany and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany has the honour to state that this Treaty does not conflict with the political objective of the Federal Republic of Germany to work for a state of peace in Europe in which the German nation will recover its unity in free self-determination.

(Unofficial translation from the German Text)

Text of Notes sent to Embassies of France, UK, & USA in Moscow concerning the Four Power Rights

The Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany presents its compliments to the Embassy and has the honour, on the instructions of its Government, to transmit the following note with the request that its contents be communicated to the Government of as expeditiously as possible:

The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany has the honour, in connection with the imminent signing of a Treaty between the Federal Republic of Germany and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, to inform it of the following:

The Federal Minister for Foreign Affairs has, in the context of the negotiations, set forth the Federal Government's position as regards the rights and responsibilities of the Four Powers with regard to Germany as a whole and Berlin.

Since a peace settlement is still outstanding, both sides proceeded on the understanding that the proposed Treaty does not affect the rights and responsibilities of the French Republic, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America.

The Federal Minister for Foreign Affairs has in this connection declared to the Soviet Foreign Minister on 6 August 1970:

"The question of the rights of the Four Powers is in no way connected with the Treaty which the Federal Republic of Germany and the Union

of Soviet Socialist Republics intend to conclude, and will not be affected by it."

The Foreign Minister of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics thereupon made the following declaration:

"The question of the rights of the Four Powers was not the subject of negotiations with the Federal Republic of Germany.

"The Soviet Government proceeded on the understanding that this question should not be discussed.

"Nor will the question of the rights of the Four Powers be affected by the Treaty which the U.S.S.R. and the Federal Republic of Germany intend to conclude. This is the position of the Soviet Government regarding this question."

The Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the . . . Embassy the assurance of its high consideration.

Moscow, 7 August 1970

(Unofficial translation from the German Text)

Summary of U.S. Reply to Bonn

The Government of the United States of America has the honour of informing the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany that it has received the note transmitted by the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany on August 7, 1970.

The Federal Minister for Foreign Affairs has, in this connection, declared to the Soviet Foreign Minister on the 6th of August 1970 that:

"The question of the rights of the Four Powers is in no way connected with the Treaty which the Federal Republic of Germany and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics intend to conclude, and will not be affected by it." . . .

The Government of the United States takes full cognizance of this note including the declarations made by the Foreign Minister of the Federal Republic of Germany and the Foreign Minister of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics as part of the negotiations prior to the initialling of the treaty which is to be concluded between the Federal Republic of Germany and the Soviet Union.

For its part, the Government of the United States also considers that the rights and responsibilities of the Four Powers for Berlin and Germany as a whole which derive from the outcome of the second World War and which are reflected in the London Agreement of November 14, 1944, and in the Quadripartite Declaration of June 5, 1945, and in other wartime and post-war agreements, are not and cannot be affected by a bilateral treaty between the Federal Republic of Germany and the Union of Soviet So-

cialist Republics, including the present treaty.

(Kenneth Rush)

Chancellor Adenauer's Letters to Prime Minister Bulganin

Mr. Prime Minister,

On the basis of the agreement reached in the course of the negotiations between the governmental delegations of the Federal Republic of Germany and the Soviet Union, I have the honour to confirm that the Federal Government has decided to establish diplomatic relations with the Government of the Soviet Union and to exchange diplomatic representatives on the level of Ambassadors Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary.

The Federal Government expresses the conviction that the diplomatic relations now to be established will serve to develop mutual understanding and cooperation between the Federal Republic of Germany and the Soviet Union in the interest of peace and security in Europe.

The Federal Government assumes that the establishment and development of normal relations between the Federal Republic of Germany and the Soviet Union will contribute towards the solution of the unresolved questions which concern Germany as a whole, and thereby also will assist in the solution of the entire national main problem of the German people—the re-establishment of the unity of one German democratic state.

This declaration enters into force as soon as the Federal Cabinet and the Federal Parliament have given their consent to it.

Accept, Mr. Prime Minister, the assurances of my highest consideration.

September 13, 1955

S/Adenauer

Mr. Prime Minister,

On the occasion of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany and the Government of the USSR I declare:

1. The establishment of the diplomatic relations between the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany and the Government of the USSR does not imply a recognition of the present territorial possessions of both sides. The final demarcation of Germany's frontiers is reserved to the peace-treaty.
2. The establishment of diplomatic relations with the Government of the Soviet Union does not imply a change of the legal position of the Federal Government with regard to its right to represent the German people in international affairs and with regard to the political conditions in those German territories which at present lie outside its effective sovereignty.

September 15, 1955

S/Adenauer

Goal of Self-Determination Remains

A peace treaty has still not been signed and Germany is still divided 25 years after the end of World War II. Today two States exist in Germany. When this situation will change cannot be foreseen. The four Powers, therefore, still exercise rights in connection with Germany as a whole and with Berlin. It is equally impossible to foresee how long they will have to continue exercising these rights.

The Federal Republic is a partner to numerous treaties with the West, while the GDR (East Germany) is a partner to numerous treaties with the East. Here, too, nothing will change.

In the past 20 years the Federal Republic of Germany and the Soviet Union have lived in an atmosphere of mutual distrust, yes, one might even say hostility—even after the establishing of diplomatic relations in 1955.

The attitudes of both sides have been nurtured by their relations with one another in recent history. Both sides have been and are now faced with the question as to whether this situation should continue, whether it must continue as long as Germany is divided and no peace treaty has been signed, and whether it must continue for a period of time whose length no one is in a position to measure. Whoever answers this question affirmatively, at the same time frustrates the hopes and wishes of Germans in both parts of Europe to let bygones be bygones and to finally draw closer together.

With this treaty the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany and that of the Soviet Union are undertaking an attempt—using an acceptance of present realities as the point of departure—to improve relations with one another. Certainly, success in this attempt will not only not harm anyone else but it will benefit many other countries and peoples. If peace in Europe is to be made more secure and cooperation to be intensified, then the existing frontiers—whether their course pleases us or not—must be respected and regarded as inviolable.

Actually the Federal Republic has been following this policy all along. Nevertheless, it is something else again when it commits itself to this policy in the form of treaties signed with the Soviet Union and other East European States. Even the "Grand Coalition" Government (1966-1969) said that the Federal Republic had no territorial claims whatsoever. A treaty obligation has now followed this statement. Deeds have succeeded words.

But as serious, as honest and as necessary as these obligations are, they must be limited by two factors:

1. As long as the Four-Power rights remain in effect, the Federal Republic itself cannot invoke them; it cannot formally recognize the boundaries on German soil even if it desired to. No peace treaty has been signed and this fact has left its mark.

2. The goals of the Federal Republic of Germany—as anchored in the Basic Law and reflecting our convictions—continue to be free self-determination for the German people and reunification. A reconciliation between the peoples of the West and the peoples of the East can only result if the German people are not obstructed from achieving their goal of national unity. Otherwise, new distrust will replace the old.

It would be wrong of anyone to awaken the impression that no outstanding issues will exist between the Federal Republic and the Soviet Union once the non-aggression treaty has been signed. This is too obvious to require elaboration. Yet the treaty's logic decrees that not only force but also the threat of force must be eliminated for controversial issues to be solved whatever they might be. It is of profound significance that in future Soviet allusions to the "enemy states" articles (of the U.N. Charter) will cease as a result of the treaty. The Federal Republic of Germany cannot invoke these articles. Hence, the Soviet Union alone has had to renounce them. And this renunciation has been total. It is an expression of Soviet trust—the opposite of what has been heard on Soviet radio and television and read in Soviet newspapers for the past 20 years—that the Federal Republic is a peace-loving country. A part of future contributions by the Soviet Union and other East European States will be to provide a truthful picture of the Federal Republic of Germany to the people living in Eastern Europe. The overwhelming majority of our people do not feel any hostility towards the peoples of the East and wish a reconciliation. Peace is as vital to all peoples as their daily bread.

Only the end of antagonism and distrust will allow the development of an atmosphere in which wide-scale economic cooperation can be achieved. The growing West European market presents economic possibilities to Eastern Europe which can be exploited to the benefit of both sides if international developments point to peace and trust.



Egon Bahr, State Secretary, Chancellery

For this reason Berlin must be liberated from the situation in which it can become at any time—as experience has shown—a focal point of international tension. Today's realities simply demand this, for no one will be secure if Berlin is not secure. There can be no relaxation of tensions in Europe if there is no relaxation of tensions in Berlin. The signing of the non-aggression treaty will encourage future negotiations by the Four Powers on this problem. The Federal Government, which legally speaking is not competent in regard to negotiations over Berlin, nonetheless has a vital interest in the city's welfare, and the Chancellor, whose political fortunes have been interwoven with the city's recent history can be relied upon to uphold this interest. This is known in all important capitals throughout the world.

No one can or will forget that the difficult negotiations with the Soviet Government would not have led to this result if the Federal Republic had not enjoyed the protection of the Western Alliance and had not negotiated with the approval of the U.S., Great Britain and France. Lacking this basis, the negotiations would have presented a risk no one would have dared to take. As it is, a treaty has been drawn up that can be the foundation stone for trust and cooperation between the Federal Republic and the Soviet Union and a source of hope for Europe.

WORLD PRESS COMMENTS

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

DIE Welt—For us the treaty is the most important event in foreign policy since the cementing of the Federal Republic of Germany with the West in the 1950's. The problem of a settlement with the East has been impending for ten years. Konrad Adenauer was greatly occupied with it in the last two years of his tenure as Chancellor. He knew then, and we know today, that this settlement that has been striven for in the interests of peace can only be reached by means of sacrifices.

Frankfurter Rundschau—The results of Scheel's negotiations are a plain success. They do not rush anything, nor do they push developments forward faster than is possible anyway. Nor do they overtax the Western Allies—neither the Three Allies, nor the EEC, nor NATO.

Sueddeutsche Zeitung—If the East Berlin Government, in contradistinction to Bonn and Moscow, continues to take an opposing attitude, it will steer itself into isolation. After the signing of the treaty with Moscow, it will not even be able to make anyone in the East Bloc believe that a "revanchist" Bonn Government is resisting rapprochement. If Ulbricht keeps on in the same way, he could end up as the loser. He has yet to prove that his position does not rest solely on the perpetuation of the Cold War and of insularity.

Deutsche Welle (radio)—The orienting of the Soviet Union toward Europe seems to be dictated by the recognition that the head start accorded by Western technology and productivity can no longer be compensated for within the limits of (Moscow's) own potential. Thus the new treaty between Bonn and Moscow confirms a turning-point in Soviet policy that was consummated quickly and consistently. The benefits will be reaped not only by the two treaty-partners.

FRANCE

L' Monde (Paris)—...the two Governments have now resolved...to take the way of co-operation without ulterior motives. If both sides adhere to the resolutions just made then it can be said that the 7th of August, 1970, introduced a turning-point in the history of Europe.

CANADA

CBC (Canadian Radio) The renunciation-of-force treaty is of great importance for Brandt's principle of "one German nation, two German states." This is the first time that the Federal Republic has been conceded an official stance on German affairs outside the Federal Republic... It is a kind of back-door confirmation—in a way that cannot yet be defined exactly—that reunification of the two German states could be possible.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The New York Times—West Germany and the Soviet Union have taken



The signing of the Bonn-Moscow Treaty evoked a tremendous response from the press. Leading newspapers the world over gave the event extensive coverage.

a long first step towards a fruitful new era for Europe. The draft initialled in Moscow yesterday is not a substitute for a definitive peace treaty formally ending World War II. It can serve, however, as an interim settlement on which a more satisfactory East-West relationship can be built in Europe—one that could lead, in turn, to genuine rapprochement and peace.

Baltimore Sun—From the West German point of view this treaty, tentative though it may be, represents a success for Chancellor Willy Brandt in his constant, careful efforts to create a new pattern of dealings between his country and the Eastern bloc of nations. From the Russian point of view it may mean first a Russian desire for closer commercial ties with West Germany, and particularly access to West German technologies.

New York Daily News—West Germany and Soviet Russia have just agreed on a non-aggression treaty. The pact was initialled on Friday by Foreign Ministers Walter Scheel of Chancellor Willy Brandt's Government and A. Gromyko for the Kremlin.

West Germany wants to improve trade with the Soviet empire, and hopes some day to reunite West and East Germany. The Kremlin wants to freeze current boundaries in East Europe.

These goings-on stir up uneasy memories of the Hitler-Stalin friendship pact of August 1939, which led swiftly to Hitler's invasion of Poland, which in turn brought on World War II.

We are not likening Mr. Brandt to Adolph Hitler, or suggesting that the current Bonn-Moscow warm-up carries the seeds of a general war.

We do hope, though, that Brandt and his advisers will not forget that their best interests lie with the free world...that the red masters of Russia are notorious for conscienceless treachery...and that you do business of any kind with them at your peril

BRITAIN

The Morning Star (London; Communist)—The treaty initialled in Moscow yesterday by the Soviet and West German Foreign Ministers is a welcome and important step towards the reduction of tension and the strengthening of peace.

It is an achievement for the basic Soviet aim of peaceful co-existence, and reflects in West Germany the growing desire among the people for an end to the politics of the Cold War and revenge...

The Daily Telegraph (London)—When a key ally makes a separate treaty with the potential enemy, albeit in close consultation with his associates, the associates inevitably weigh the balance of gain and risk with some anxiety. The final form of the Russo-German treaty initialled yesterday is not known, but enough is clear for a general assessment. The hoped-for gains are that Russia, satisfied that her empire in Europe is now formally recognised as the status quo, will relax and co-operate in a fruitful detente with the West. The risks are that Russia, exploiting without humanitarian or political scruple the fact that she alone has the fulfilment of the German dream of reunification within her gift, will use the special relationship shown her with West Germany to disrupt the western alliance. This would lead to the neutralisation of West Germany, and thence to reunification on Russian terms.



ZARIN D. Ghadiali, a Bombay girl, has made a name for herself on the German stage as an opera star. She has found an easy access to fame through her participation in German concerts and wholehearted public acclaim. Opera critics have praised her mature operatic voice and newspapers have welcomed her since she appeared as a school boy in Alban Berg's second opera, "Lulu". During one of her first performances, as a student of the College of Music in Saarbruecken, the local press wrote: "Zarin D. Ghadiali already has the good qualities of a singer—a remarkable range of voice with a marked richness of depth—in short a manner of singing which creates a deep impression on the audience." Since then Zarin has continued to hit the headlines. Little wonder that she has been offered many contracts since her first appearance.

Born in Bombay on June 27, 1940, Zarin D. Ghadiali has had a deep passion for western classical music since she was a child. Her musical education began with Piano lessons at the age of nine. Later she received vocal training from Mrs. Hyacinth Brown, one of the best music teachers in Bombay, who moulded Zarin's natural voice into a cultivated contralto. After her music examinations she began to participate in competitions and AIR broadcasts from Bombay. In 1965 she won a scholarship of the German Academic Exchange Service for further studies in music which became a stepping stone for a career in music. Zarin has had many opportunities to sing for church concerts, German Lieder concerts, operas and the Saarlaendische Radio before she became a star of the Saarbruecken opera theatre.

Zarin realises that only with hard work, practice and sincere devotion her career can become rewarding and satisfying emotionally. At the same time she knows that in music one achieves no more and no less than what one invests. And so far she is concerned she is prepared to invest all she can.

Mayor Fuchs Calls On Delhi Mayor

THE bonds of brotherhood symbolised by Rakshabandhan celebrations in the Capital reached the sphere of Indo-German relations when Mr. Jockel Fuchs, Mayor of Mainz (extreme right) was greeted with a rakhi tied round his wrist. Coming from Mr. Hansraj Gupta, Mayor of Delhi (left), on whom Mr. Fuchs had paid a



courtesy call, the meeting between the two Mayors soon assumed the dimensions of city relations. This was evident from the subsequent talks the two had which covered common problems such as civic administration, city planning, urban housing, community welfare, etc. Mr. Fuchs, who is the leader of the SPD group in the Rhineland State Assembly and has visited India twice before, also called on Chief Executive Councillor Mr. V.K. Malhotra and other political leaders.

Tamil Nadu Planning Minister In West Berlin

A COMMUNION of

ideas touching a wide range of public welfare activities figured between India and the Federal Republic of Germany when the Tamil Nadu Minister for Finance and Planning, Mr. K.A. Mathialagan, visited West Berlin and held high level talks with German ministers and state officials. Mr. Mathialagan who flew to



West Berlin after heading a delegation to the World Tamil Conference in Paris, had discussions with several economic and financial experts on problems connected with development aid, industrial development and Indo-German relations. Picture shows the Tamil Nadu Minister with Dr. Brunner, Secretary for Economic Affairs in the Berlin Government.

Hydraulic Laboratory Inaugurated In IIT Madras



WITH the inauguration of the Hydraulic Engineering Laboratory, the IIT Madras can now take pride in owning the most modern equipment for testing commercial model ships, basic research in hydrodynamic drag and calibration of flow-meters. Supplied by the Federal Republic under the Technical Assistance Programme, the equipment comprises a rail trolley fitted with precision instruments running over a long water basin. It enables measurement of velocity forces operating on a ship and tests flow-meters—both vitally important in designing and manufacture of ships. The picture shows Union Irrigation & Power

Minister Dr. K. L. Rao inaugurating the new lab. Facing the camera are Dr. Ernst Kutscher, German Consul General, and Prof. G. Rouve.

LEARNING WHILE EARNING

Indian Trainee-Nurses In German Hospitals

WITH an upward economic boom and growing shortage of skilled labour, the Federal Republic has experienced an acute shortage of nursing staff during the last few years. The gap, reported to be 25,000 at one time, has steadily been filled by thousands of girls from the third world who come to West Germany in search of brighter prospects. Over the years, these girls have acquired a professional efficiency through work-cum-training programmes. Among these devoted and competent workers who assist the doctors to bring succour and cheer to the ailing in Germany's different hospitals, a batch of Indian girls is currently playing a vital role in the clinics and wards of the Liebfrauen Hospital in Duesseldorf much to the delight of the doctors and patients alike.

One of them, Jemma Pereira, who is also a trained X-ray operator, handles sophisticated medical apparatus and at times even takes charge of a ward of 20 to 30 patients. Some of her other colleagues, however, have still to reach this stage for they are yet undergoing training. But even after their work-cum-training programme is over they would like to continue their stay. Jovan, a laboratory assistant, and Consilia, for

example, would like to go in for the more advanced course of technical assistants. Even as it is, the qualified among them, Jemma, Philomena, Jovan and Consilia — are happy with their monthly salary of 455 DM (about Rs. 900) plus the pocket allowance of 150 DM (nearly Rs. 300) apart from free board and lodge provided by the hospital. The trainee-nurses came to Germany after completing all formalities required by Indian authorities. The programme was arranged by Nurse Hedwigis, in-charge of training at Duesseldorf hospital after reading reports of Indian nurses working in a Heidelberg hospital. She looks after the education of her enthusiastic wards through lectures, demonstrations and films. She tends her proteges with motherly love and care. Her devoted students too reciprocate the sentiment by inviting her

to Indian dishes they prepare. Personal contacts with her trainees have also increased her interest in India. She is now entertaining the idea of flying with the girls to the Indian subcontinent one day so that she gets to know their country, families and relatives. Such a day, when it comes, will be the happiest moment in Nurse Hedwigis' life and her students, for it will give to their friendship deeper roots and an abiding character.



India's Miss Jemma Pereira, who operates the X-ray apparatus at the Liebfrauen Hospital in Duesseldorf, is popular with patients and doctors alike



Indian and Dahomey trainee-nurses on a sight-seeing trip of Duesseldorf



Under the work-cum-training programme, Indian nurses acquire medical know-how through demonstration-lectures. Instruction through films too is adopted frequently.

Catalytic Agent Of Socio-Economic Change

— Dr. Erhard Kruesken

The German Foundation For Developing Countries, a nonprofit organisation set up by members of all political parties and the Federal Government, which celebrates its tenth anniversary this year, acts as a catalytic agent for socio-economic change in the Third World. As a clearing house of modern research and techniques and through expert seminars it has worked tirelessly to expand the infrastructures within the agrarian economies of the Afro-Asian countries. In the following article, Dr. Erhard Kruesken elaborates the role this internationally known foundation, particularly its Agricultural Development Centre, plays as a vehicle of change within the framework of the FAO of the United Nations.



Villa Borsig, the main seat of the German Foundation for Developing Countries, is popularly known as a centre of world seminars. Actually, it acts as a clearing house for latest research in socio-economic planning and agricultural projects in Afro-Asian countries.

THE discussions during the second World Food Congress of the FAO in The Hague have again underlined the important role agriculture has to play in the development of the countries in the Third World, where it is a means of livelihood for 70 to 90%.



Latest farm techniques find their way to the remote Mandi farmer through the German expert attached to the Indo-German agricultural project

of the population and at the same time provides a springboard for take-off into an economically safe, socially equitable and dignified life for two-thirds of the world's population. It was however made obvious that agriculture is only part of the whole economy and that its progress is dependent on the solution of the central problems of employment, the creation of educational and technical infrastructures as well as of a much needed abolition of the world trade barriers which currently hinder the development of many nations. Thus, the solution of the world food problem ought not to be considered as a mere technical problem; it is in the first place an overall economic problem, as Dr. Boerma, Director General of FAO, pointed out very clearly recently.

The activities of the German Foundation for Developing Countries fit into this complex framework of technical and overall economic components for solving the world food problem. Within the agricultural sector it is particularly the Agricultural Development Centre at Feldafing near Munich, Bavaria, which handles a num-

ber of technical programmes. Primarily, it is engaged in the promotion of national or international conferences in the light of the Federal Government's development policy vis-a-vis the developing countries. The topics of discussions deal, for instance, with the breeding of new varieties of seed to be introduced in the developing countries or with education and extension of nutrition programmes—an important instrument for developing countries to introduce a balanced diet for the entire population.

Within the framework of the technical assistance of the Federal Republic the Agricultural Development Centre of the German Foundation also acts as a training and steering centre for technical programmes. The Centre organizes and co-ordinates advanced training in various spheres and brings German and foreign specialists in the field of agriculture, forestry, water utilisation, horticulture, fishery development and veterinary medicine. At the same time the Centre recruits German personnel and deputs them on assignments abroad. It coordinates and supervises

(Continued on page 10)



Information on new strains of seed and breeding methods evolved in various research stations in the Federal Republic are disseminated through the Foundation's Agricultural Development Centre at Feldafing



Through more than 300 expert seminars, like the one above, the German Foundation has sought to provide opportunities for the introduction of new concepts of socio-economic planning in the developing countries

CATALYTIC AGENT OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHANGE

technical advanced training before, during, and between the assignments. In close cooperation with the Federal States (Laender), the Centre acts as a clearing house for the training and advanced training of technical and administrative personnel from developing countries, to a large extent counterparts of the technical assistance projects. In the field of agriculture these programmes focus attention on applied science, experimentation, technical extension in plant and animal production, mechanization, processing and marketing of agricultural products and the comprehensive field of rural development. Many of these programmes therefore fit within the five areas of concentration of the FAO Programme of the United Nations. The Centre guides these individual programmes through farm research institutions, agricultural organizations, and government departments dealing with agricultural research and training.

One of the numerous tasks of the Agricultural Development Centre is the propagation of technical information and advice in the field of foreign agriculture. In cooperation with the German Agricultural Society and the German Society for Technical Assistance to Developing Countries the Centre publishes a quarterly paper "Farmer Overseas."

The international conferences and seminars of the German Foundation comprising specialists and high-level personnel from the

developing and industrial countries often take up problems connected with economic, social and employment policies, comprehensive and regional planning, and industrialisation and trade. An indication of the variety and range of its deliberations is available from the following seminar topics: Planning and Activation of Labour Market-Policy; Coordination of Social and Economic Promotion Measures in Rural Areas; Technical Training for Industrialisation; Location and Promotion of Small Scale Industries; Industrial Processing of Agricultural Products and Export; and Investment Promotion.

Strictly speaking these topics lie outside the agrarian sector, but are factors which in reasonable combination promote the development of rural areas and are prerequisites for solving the world food problem. These topics of general economic importance are then being followed by agricultural seminars on "Land Utilization and Crop Planning," "Integrated Planning of Irrigation Projects" and others. These meetings of international experts, very often in cooperation with the UN organisations working particularly in the developing regions, have the task to work out concepts for development in Africa, Asia and Latin America. The particular value of these seminars lies mainly in the exchange of experiences of the experts from the developing countries among themselves which

often has brought forth already proven solutions for their decisions in planning development. These international seminars, primarily held in the Foundation's International Seminar Centre in Villa Borsig, Berlin, have gained widespread recognition in the emerging nations.

Many of the developing countries participate in the Foundation's programmes. Experts from India always play an important role in conferences and seminars for Asia. The Agricultural Development Centre in Feldafing, Bavaria, handles training and information programmes for Indian nationals who are actively associated with Indo-German projects under the technical assistance programme. Simultaneously, the Centre maintains a liaison with the German staff in these projects.

The German Foundation for Developing Countries, established as a nonprofit-organisation by members of all political parties of the Federal Diet and members of the Federal Government, will be celebrating its 10th anniversary this year. The various aspects of the world food problem and its solution have always played an important role within the annual programmes of the Foundation as already proved by its close cooperation with the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations. In the second development decade this will inspire the Foundation's activities.

Courtesy : "Explosion Hunger" - New Delhi



Josef Martin Bauer :

Drawings : Gerhart Kraaz

Tracks In The Snow

WHEN Miss Angelina was closing the outside shutters, for she had been brought up from childhood to remember the isolation of the house and to be as afraid as propriety allowed, she was suddenly confronted by a man who offered rather strangely to help her to finish her task. "Too good of you," Angelina said, trying discreetly to get a good look at the man's face. The postman had brought the newspaper at two ann had continued his round after some idle gossip. At half-past three the beggar Vincent had come for the sixpence he was given every month. And who else could be coming now, above all in winter, above all at this time of day?

"Good evening, Miss Angelina."

"Good evening. A letter?"

"No."

"A message from my brother?"

"No. This shutter doesn't close quite tight."

"I know." Angelina would really have liked to feel afraid, but she couldn't, for she prized politeness and good manners above everything and this man was polite.

"What brings you here?"

"I want money, Miss Angelina."

"How much?"

"All you have, you and your sister Magda."

"What we have between us isn't much."

"We'll see. Go into the house in front of me. And mind you don't scream! Be as quiet as if I were an old acquaintance coming to pay you a visit."

"So you are evidently a robber, my man?"

Miss Angelina was forty-eight, three years older than her sister Magda. Seventeen years previously, when it had gradually become obvious that no suitors were going to come and claim the hands of the two sisters, for, in spite of their fields and woods and their old country house, the Ruederers were not very rich, their brother had settled the pheasantry—though it had long ceased to be one—and its lodge on the two of them; by giving them a small wood he made sure that they would not starve.

Why the two sisters had failed to find husbands was not quite clear; after all they were both handsome and tall, of good stock and endowed with grace of mind and body, so that their widely scattered neighbours thought highly of them. Perhaps their mother had been so zealous in impressing on them the importance of good form as essential to give a life style that now even the fear of the man who was demanding money was manifested in a proud, stand-offish attitude — if it was fear and anxiety at all that Angelina felt as she preceded the robber into the hall and the parlour.

"A visitor, Magda, a robber."

"Good evening."

"Good evening, Miss Magda."

"What's this you are? Did my sister say you were a robber?" Magda, always a little less conventional than her sister, smiled half mockingly as she put her knitting down and pointed to a comfortable chair.

"Thanks very much for your courtesy. But I'd rather not sit down and waste my time in chatting, highly as I respect you two ladies. Your money, if you don't mind! And I want all the money you have got in the house, just to avoid misunderstandings."

Magda cast an enquiring look at her sister, who indicated by a slight shrug that they were helpless against a robber and must therefore be prepared to produce all the ready money they had. But when Angelina was about to fetch the money from an adjoining room, the robber got up hastily to follow her.

"Don't worry. We haven't got a phone" Magda's smile gave way to a look of surprise as she realized that to be deprived by a robber of all they had to live on for at least a fortnight was the simplest thing in the world and not at all painful. "My sister will bring the money, if you will meantime keep me company."

The robber's masculine show of effrontery was somewhat shaken. He sat down again in the chair. "Your life, Miss Magda, and your sister's

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JOSEF MARTIN BAUER: TRACKS IN THE SNOW

are not worth a scrap if you put the police on to me."

"Naturally. Why else would you be a robber?"

It was long, uncomfortably long, before Angelina, now quite pale, came back with a well-worn wallet in her hand.

"I'm sorry it's not more. A hundred and seventy marks. That's all."

"Then I'll have a look myself."

"Look as long as you like."

"As I like?" snorted the robber. "Do you think I'm doing this for fun? I'm on the rocks. I haven't a penny. I'm hungry."

"You might have told us that straight away. I'm afraid our supper is frugal, it wasn't meant to feed the famished. But if you are really hungry, we'll go without." Magda was astonished that her voice was still quite firm, for she had been repressing her fear impatient for the moment the robber left and she would be free to give it full rein. There was probably no question of that now that Angelina, masking her alarm under a show of kindness, was already putting on the table the supper that had been intended for the two of them—an end of liver sausage, four rolls from breakfast and a stoneware jug of sour wine made from grapes grown by their brother on his estate. She invited him to enjoy his supper.

"And you ladies?"

"Unfortunately there's nothing more to eat in the house."

"Then I'd rather go without, too."

"You will surely allow us to decide how we show hospitality. Please keep your seat. And eat! The wine is better than it is said to be."

For some time all was quiet in the room. The ladies, unaccustomed to company, were glad to see that the stranger knew how to behave, in spite of being ravenous he was eating in a mannerly fashion and slowly, his napkin carefully spread over his knees, which were shiny with spots of grease, and his elbows kept close to his sides, though in his obviously genuine hunger he ate everything that was to have done for both the ladies. When he asked them to take a glass of wine with him and drink to a happy future, they declined, for reasons of health, they said, but in reality their fear of the robber was slowly becoming intolerable, perhaps he would get dangerous if he drank more than was necessary on a half-empty stomach.

Then the robber leant back, reached across the table for the wallet and emptied it of its contents—a hundred and seventy marks. "When I go now, ladies, be good enough to allow me to

take the door-key out of the lock and throw it into the snow. I beg to take my leave."

He took his time about getting up and went out, keeping an eye on both ladies just in case it should occur to anyone in this quiet house to disturb the peace by letting off a shot—there was sure to be a pistol in the house—till he was outside where, as he had promised, he locked the door securely and threw the key into the snow. After a few velvety footsteps nothing more was heard of him, but all the more from Magda who, between laughing and crying, abandoned herself to her fear, which had swollen enormously now that the danger was over.

After a short half hour, when her fear was smothered more by laughter than tears, Magda told her sister, who had been comforting her, that she had snatched a ten-mark note from the wallet. "Shame on you!" Angelina said. She was hazy about why her sister should be ashamed. But they had been brought up to observe such standards of honesty and integrity that the embezzlement of ten marks was after all an embezzlement; even though it had been committed against a robber, his trade suffered thereby.

"But where are we to get the money to buy anything to eat," Magda ventured to interpose. She spoke in a pleasant, humble voice for Angelina was the elder and was therefore entitled to more rights and greater authority.

"Oh, yes! I completely forgot about food and drink," sighed Angelina. In order to stifle their hunger they discussed all the details of the quiet raid and determined to look their brother up next day to ask for help in material things and in finding the robber. The latter was sure to be more to their brother's liking than the former.

By the time they had gone over everything several times it was half-past ten and just when they had decided that it would be safer to share a shake-down in the parlour for the night, they heard footsteps outside and the key being inserted in the lock. "Please pardon my intrusion, ladies. Have you tried to telephone, or been up to any other tricks? On my way I remembered with a shock that in the circumstances you won't get a meal till midday tomorrow. Here! And here! And here!"

"What's all this?"

"Every kind of sausage, from calf's liver to salami. Here's white bread, and Beaujolais, two bottles. I'd have liked to bring more but their lordships where I had to get my supplies thought otherwise."

"Do you really imagine," said Angelina indignantly, "that we would take anything from a robber who stole all we had a few hours ago?"

The Author

Josef Martin Bauer was born at Taufkirchen in Bavaria in 1901. His "Soweit die Fuesse tragen" achieved international success. This odyssey of a German POW was translated into twelve languages.



Meantime Bauer has come to grips with our century in several great novels. His importance as an epic writer has been established by "Der Sonntagsluegner," a novel of everyday life, "Kranich mit dem Stein," a novel about a church dignitary, "Der Abhang," and "Siebtens—die Gottesfurcht," stories of family life. Short stories by him appeared under the title of "Mensch an der Wand," his most recent tale being "Das Mondschiiff," the poetical story of a dream. This story is taken from his collection of short stories MENSCH AN DER WAND, published by Ehrenwirth-Verlag, Muenchen.

"You will be doing me a favour by taking advantage of my offer. I shouldn't like to have walked so far in vain to bring you these titles."

"But it's all been stolen."

"What you call stolen! Your hundred and seventy marks won't go far if I have also to buy food. Having stolen your money I am to a certain extent obliged to provide for you in your present straits."

In the course of the evening Magda had already suffered several lapses from propriety. Now, half timidly, half moved by curiosity, she began to finger the paper packages and quarter of an hour later Angelina, furious as she was, was eating as greedily as her sister though her face expressed the disgust she felt at having accepted the robber's gift; it must be admitted, however, that she thoroughly enjoyed it. As far as good manners allowed, while the two ladies were eating they watched the man, who politely kept them company, fetched glasses from the sideboard and poured Beaujolais into three glasses as if he intended to be their host for the time being. While they drank, conversation became louder and even Angelina, more attached to good form and formalities than her sister, could not refrain from interrupting the gay talk of the other two by remarks that were just as loud and gay. The ladies wanted to know how in the world he had come to engage in such a dishonest trade and the robber told them that to the best of his knowledge carelessness had reduced him to poverty and that poverty had made him take up this trade, but that he was so careless that he was always being reduced to poverty afresh.

(Continued on page 13)



JOSEF MARTIN BAUER: TRACKS IN THE SNOW

While he was describing his situation, the night being now far advanced, someone knocked again at the door.

"Another robber?" said Magda with a smile.

But when the door opened two policemen came in.

"Good evening, gentlemen," the robber welcomed them heartily, pulled out two chairs, fetched two more glasses from the sideboard and filled them with a steady hand. "It can't be much of a pleasure to be on duty when the snow is so deep. Warm yourselves up a bit."

"The tracks end at your house," one of the policemen said.

"What tracks?" The two ladies smiled frostily.

"A serious robbery at a grocer's. The burglar was chased off, but in the snow it wasn't difficult to follow the trail. It stopped here. Have you noticed anything in the course of the evening? Have you heard or seen anything or had any hint of an attempt at burglary here?"

"We have been enjoying ourselves," Angelina forced herself to say in a hoarse voice. (Angelina's hoarse speech sounded as if she were choking.) "And it may be that we didn't hear any such doings. Your good health!"

The policemen drank and wiped the sweat from their foreheads. "It's fine and warm in here." The robber too was finding it fine and warm and he hastily wiped his forehead once. He suggested that to cool themselves they should go out to examine the tracks together. It was a good suggestion. When it was followed the robber, with a simple gesture, was able to pass off the older footprints for the more recent ones and to explain that the scoundrel had come to the house but had turned back since the ladies, usually alone, had evidently a visitor, a gentleman, of whom even a robber would be afraid. "Besides, we have a pistol in the house," Magda said smiling as she produced the firearm, which the robber, as if absentmindedly, slipped into his own pocket. "Such a thing is always dangerous in women's hands." The policemen thought it so important to follow the trail from the lodge that they hastily emptied their glasses and went off in the small hours.

Strangely enough nothing more of consequence was said in the small hours at the lodge. Magda, being readier to help than her sister, made up a bed for the robber in the next room and, seizing a moment when Angelina was not watching her, she pressed a kiss on the white pillow before she showed the man where he was to sleep.

The wind moaned in the old rafters, but the robber did not hear it, for it

was long since he had slept so fast or in such a soft bed. Angelina, on the other hand, kept looking through the darkness up to the rafters, occasionally whispering "Are you asleep, Magda?"

Magda kept the pillow between her teeth and asked after half an hour perhaps "Are you asleep, Angelina?" In the morning, when the ladies tiptoed through the rooms, they found the hundred and seventy marks lying among the glasses just as the robber had taken them and a note to say that he would fetch the money some other time.

The ladies got the estate carpenter to make a heavy bolt for the door. Security was essential in such times, they averred. And in the evenings, long after it was dark, Magda and Angelina would sit in armchairs at the table, lost in thought, their eyes were directed as if by chance to the window and through it to the soft snow, where there was no trail.

"Have you bolted the door?" Magda asked.

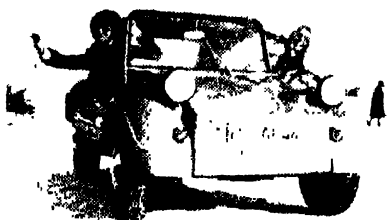
"Didn't you do it?" Angelina asked. And the snow kept falling. And the nights were so indescribably still, even though the wind moaned outside.

But the money was still lying untouched in the old wallet waiting for the robber.

(Translated by Margaret D. Howie)
Courtesy: "Scala International"



WITH a pop centre, art gallery, beat barn, tea house and flea market housed in each floor, Munich's 5-storeyed "Galerie Muenze-7" commands an enviable popularity. While its basement resounds with beat music, psychedelic lights flicker on dancers, poets and actors visiting the ground floor. Its tea house offers 50 blends and the antique market pieces of art that are rare.



"T'WEN Tours de France," a 14-day car rally, is the latest to attract German youth in the Federal Republic. Co-sponsored by a car-hire firm and Radio Luxembourg, the organisers hire out "Buggy" cars to travel-minded young people to undertake sight-seeing tours of France. At the end of 12 rallies, the winner gets a "Buggy" as a prize.



THE last beat of "Extra Post No. 801," a 100-year old coach, recently closed a chapter of history and drew many wayside admirers on West Berlin's Kurfuerstendamm. Though in the course of its journey it had to be transported on a van to maintain the 40 Km an hour speed regulation, the coach and the driver were greeted at the other end by Lord Mayor Klaus Schuetz.



THANKS to the ingenuity of four West Berlin engineers, anyone can now have self-devised programmes on the TV screen inside the house. The first picture-tone-record, a thin plastic disc, offers a 5-minute programme through a new appliance. The new video system enables special programmes in black-and-white or in colour any number of times. Besides providing fun, the picture-tone-record has a conserving and memento value.



LEA, the year-old orang-utan offspring at the Stuttgart zoo, celebrated his first birthday with fruit cake, candle light and flowers. The zoo director and keepers wished Lea happy returns of the day for it is rare that an anthropoid ape survives infancy in captivity. For Lea it was all the more welcome because the mother had left him after birth. Thereafter, the keeper raised him on special feed in milk bottles.



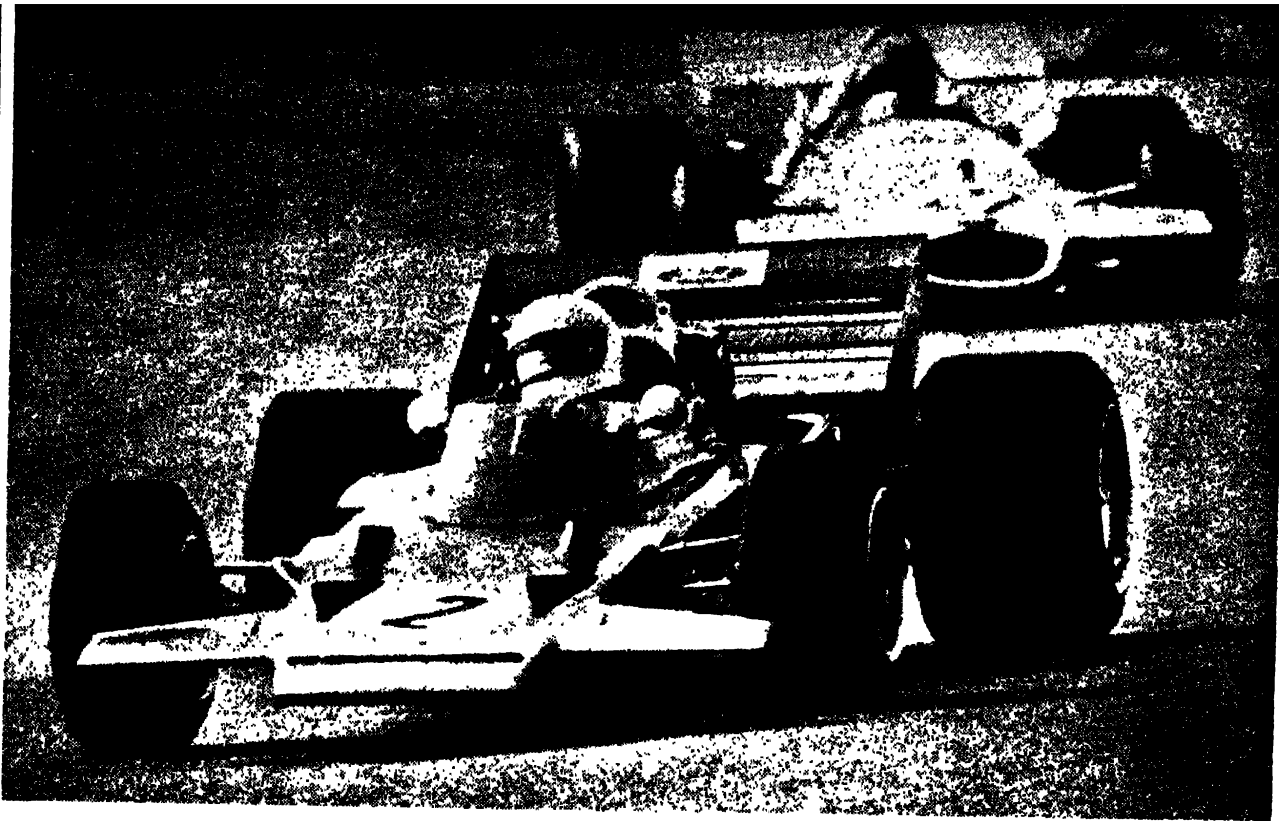
WITH the development of its fuselage and cockpit, the first German jet airliner hopes to go through test flights by June 1971. The VFW-614, the 40-seater passenger aeroplane, is intended for regional and auxiliary routes and is expected to be commissioned by Lufthansa by 1972. Costing nearly 9 million DM, the 740 kmph airliner is also favoured by Afro-Asian countries.



BRIGHT orange rubber boots capable of reflecting lights, hitherto used by street workers employed at construction sites during the night, are now available to pedestrians. Recommended as a safety device, the boots warn motorists of pedestrians who must walk home in the dark and are noticed only at the last moment.



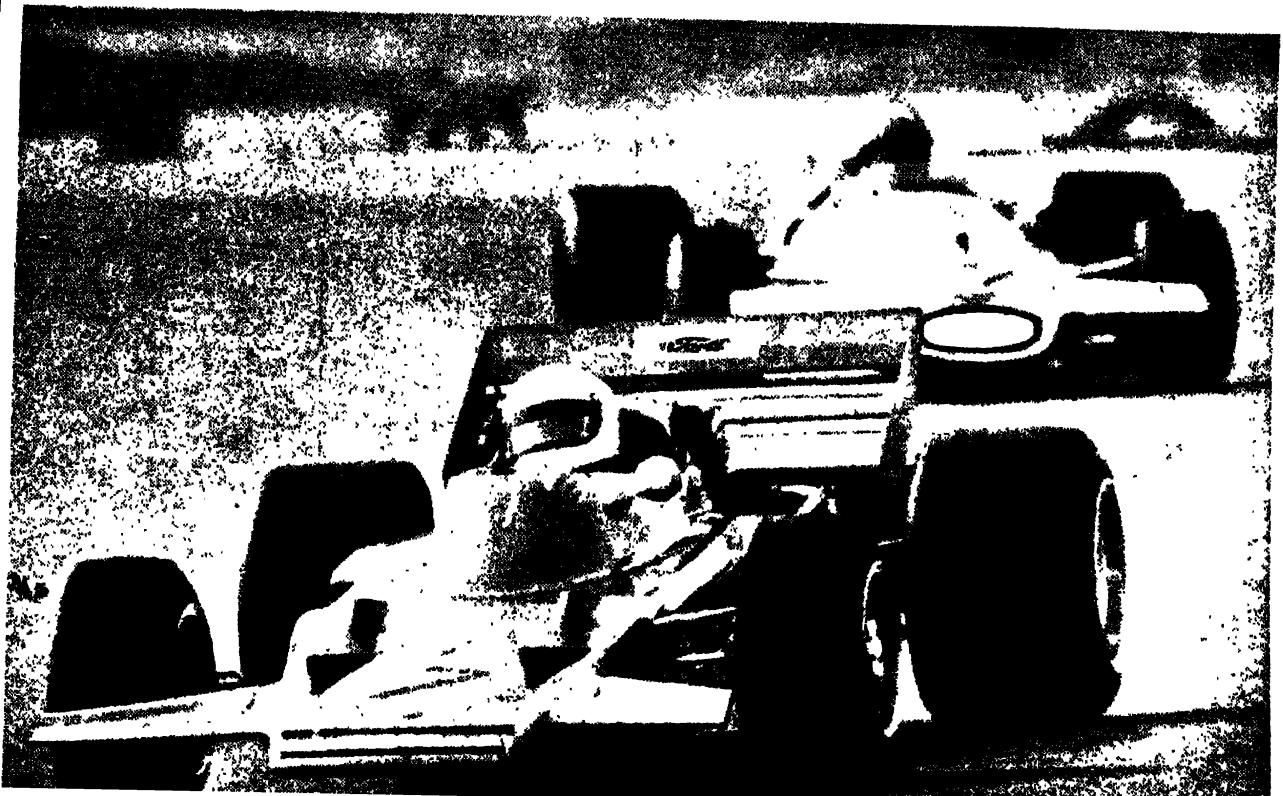
THE "Diplodocus," Europe's only original skeleton of the 150-million-year old reptile, draws many admirers at Frankfurt's Senckenberg Museum. The 20-metre long and 5-metre high framework resembles the shape of the 20-ton animal with a horse-sized head. A gift from the American Museum of Natural History it took experts several years to put the components in shape.



MARK THE CONTRAST

MOTOR racing, as a sport, is a two-sided projection of a nation's development, namely, a highly developed automobile technology and excellence in sports. Automobile races like the German Grand Prix, therefore, are events that bring out the best of racing cars and drivers whose mental and physical capacities are the outcome of strict discipline and self-control. Each participant in this thrilling and adventurous sport represents a combination of man and machine attuned to each other to the minutest

detail. Jochen Rindt, an Austrian born in Mainz and an ace champion, provides an excellent example of this combination. In the 32nd Grand Prix he led over his Ferrari opponent in the last 50 laps (338.4 kms) and with an average speed of 199.4 km an hour became a strong claimant for the world championship. The picture above shows Rindt locked in a dramatic duel with Belgium's Jacky Ickx on the Hockenheim track while the one below incorporates ten changes. Can you spot them?



IN SHORT

"The Soviet Union, the United States, France and Great Britain will make a serious attempt to come to an acceptable solution or an improvement of the situation in and around Berlin. And when adults get together and seriously want that, then there must be a solution" — State Secretary Bahr

Foreign Minister Walter Scheel will lead a German observers' delegation to the UN General Assembly meeting in New York on Sept. 23. Mr. Scheel plans to discuss with his counterparts the detente that could emerge from the recently signed Bonn-Moscow Treaty.

During a TV interview, the Minister for Inner German Relations Egon Franke has expressed the hope that the "thinking pause" in the negotiations between the Federal Republic and GDR will soon end. Mr. Franke thinks that statements by GDR officials show that West Germany could enter "hopefully" the next round of talks.

Gujarat and Mysore State Ministers for Cultural Affairs, Mr. Chimanbhai Patel and Mr. Ramkrishan Hedge, are to visit West Germany shortly to study youth activities there. On their return the two ministers will utilise their impressions to set up

centres for the training of youth in their States.

"Zycie Warszawy," the Warsaw daily, regards the recent trade agreement between West Germany and Poland as a significant step. According to it, the consequences of the agreement will result in a more positive negotiating atmosphere in other areas affecting future relations between the two countries.

The Goethe Prize for 1970 has been awarded to the Hungarian litterateur and historian Georg Lukacs for his research into Goethe's works and the humanitarian viewpoint in his writings.

With 6,330 electronic brains functioning in different spheres of activity the Federal Republic occupies second position among the largest computerised societies in the world. The top position goes to U.S.A.

In terms of productivity per head, the Rourkela Steel Works turn out 60 to 70 tons per man year. The respective figures for Britain, U.S.A. and Japan are 90, 200 and 200 tons per man year.

"Partners in Progress," the 8th trade fair of developing countries opened in West Berlin with a fanfare. A wide range of items among them

furniture, handicrafts wall paper, silverware and silks from 50 participating Afro-Asian and Latin American countries have been displayed at the fair.

Married men in West Germany are in for rough time. According to a recent survey the vast majority of women want husbands to wear aprons over their trousers and get down to housework every day.

The future exploitation of the sea for the service of man will be the main theme of the InterOcean Congress to be held in Duesseldorf in the coming November. An exhibition on oceanic research and utilisation of sea products will synchronise with the Congress.

A Freiburg University group, doing research in animal behaviour, has found that during the war-time a tame duck acted as the city's best air-raid alarm. The duck's cry, like the famous geese of Rome, reportedly saved many lives, if not the town itself.

According to a recent Cabinet resolution which spells out the guidelines of German development aid, long-term financial commitments are to get priority. It also provides for an increase of 9% in capital aid and 18% in technical aid.

A number of Indian machine-tool manufac-

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urers will be displaying their products at the forthcoming International Machine Tool Exhibition to be held in Hanover this month. The Indo-German Export Promotion Project too will initiate a programme to popularise Indian goods abroad.



COVER PICTURE

The Soviet Premier Alex. Kosygin and Federal Chancellor Willy Brandt after the signing of the Bonn-Moscow Treaty in Moscow

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INDIA

GERMAN
NEWS



INDIA LOOK IN BERLIN

Co-operative Enterprises in West Germany

COOPERATIVE societies in the Federal Republic of Germany are so intertwined with the trade unions that they are often regarded as an important wing of the German Labour Movement. They have not only earned a reputation for alleviating people's misery in the economic sphere down the last few decades but even to-day continue to champion public welfare through collective economic enterprises. Beginning as simple self-help associations to safeguard the consumers interest in a highly industrialised and competitive economy they have grown into enormous enterprises serving the common man in the spheres of consumers business, marketing, house-building, savings and credit on a non-profit basis. Their intimate relationship with the Labour Movements has however made them a subject of controversy with the result that the ideals inspiring them have at times been lost in the din of criticism. In "Cooperative Enterprises in West Germany," Hesselbach, a well-known cooperative expert, takes up ideological cudgels and dispels many misconceptions.

Hesselbach's book opens with a brief survey of the history of the Cooperative Movement in West Germany and some of its great enterprises in the field of cooperative insurance, joint house-building and the workers banks. Thereafter, the author deals with the idealism that pervades these welfare societies together with their day-to-day operations and development into public institutions. In India, where the Five-Year Plans have assigned a special position to cooperative societies as a vehicle of social change around which devolve various programmes of urban and rural reorganisation, Hesselbach's study of the German Cooperative Movement should strike bonds of intellectual affinity. In particular, cooperative leaders and social welfare workers will find this book very stimulating.

Publisher: Europäische Verlagsanstalt, Frankfurt.

BRANDT ON BONN-MOSCOW TREATY

Addressing representatives of the world press in Bonn Federal Chancellor Willy Brandt made the following statement:

BY virtue of the conclusion of the Bonn-Moscow Treaty, we have arrived at the relations already existing between other Western countries and the Soviet Union. One would also say figuratively that in Moscow a line was drawn underneath the war. And I hope that now the war of words will also cease.

Without question, basic differences of opinion will continue to exist. The two systems of society will remain as diverse and incomparable as they are. But one of the contributions the Soviets made vis-a-vis ourselves—a contribution that, as far as that goes, they alone could make—is that force and even the threat of force are eliminated. It is possible to state without illusory hopes that we have made the peace somewhat more secure and that a bit of detente in Europe has come into existence.

A New Basis

Even if and as long as there is no peace treaty, we have thus put our relationship with the Soviet Union on a new basis. The rights and responsibilities of the Four Powers for Germany as a whole and for Berlin remain unaffected.

The treaty will injure no one; it can help many. This applies to a number of problems. Let me name a few of them:

- 1. I am convinced that the treaty will facilitate the Four-Power negotiations on a satisfactory settlement in and around Berlin. I wish to reiterate and underscore today what I expressed along these lines before the trip. For the rest, our standpoint is known, and it was represented in unmistakable terms in Moscow.
- 2. No one presumed to suggest what we would not have responded to in any case—that we alter our relationship to the Atlantic Alliance or to the European Economic Community. The leaders of the Soviet Union told me they shared the view that the improvement of our relations could not be affected at the cost of others. The alliance situation remains unchanged, while we may count on somewhat more security through detente. At the same time I have the impression that there was a growing recognition on the part of the Soviets that the existing and expanding Common Market constituted a part of that real situation into a point of departure that should be a point of departure for everyone.
- 3. After the treaty with the Soviet Union, it will probably be easier to arrive at normal relations with the other partners of the Warsaw Pact. During the course of September we hope to make decisive progress with the People's Republic of Poland.
- 4. As is known, our efforts on behalf of detente and the safeguarding of peace and of normalizing reciprocal relations apply not least importantly to the German Democratic Republic. Detente in the centre of Europe is inconceivable on any other terms. We consider the 20 points we presented in Kassel as a constructive basis for a settlement by treaty. It should be possible for experts of both governments to discuss them, when East Berlin is ready.

About German Unity

In signing the treaty, we acted in the recognition that the borders of the states in Europe as they run today—regardless of whether we like them or not or upon what legal basis they rest—may not be changed by force; that no one can violate them unless he wishes to embark on the adventure of force. We do not want this.

Cooperation in lieu of confrontation is not possible if the middle of Europe is excluded. In a much more restricted way, so far as weight and consequences go, we have tried to contribute as our share towards making peace in Europe, as the United States and the Soviet Union are trying to do by way of limiting their strategic arms. I have the impression that the Soviet Union is more ready than before to turn its attention to peaceful European cooperation.

The settlement with the East is not the affair of one party or two parties or a coalition or the Government alone; this concerns our people as a whole. We want to fulfil the task outlined in the Government policy statement, and we are sure I am speaking for my colleague Foreign Minister Walter Scheel as well—that the great majority of the people support us.



Political commentator Wolfgang Leonhard

Wolfgang Leonhard, political writer and author, is an internationally known commentator on problems of World Communism. He has made a name for himself with his books entitled: "Child Of The Revolution," "The Kremlin Since Stalin," and "Khrushchev—Rise And Fall Of A Soviet Leader." Mr. Leonhard, who has visited India twice—the last occasion being November 1968 when he was on a lecture tour of this country—is well known in Indian political circles.

WOLFGANG Leonhard, a well-known German political author who has lived in the USSR, and East Germany and who fled to West Germany in 1949, has recently written an interesting book on Marxism, under the title: "The Triple Split of Marxism"—Origins & Development of Soviet-Marxism, Maoism & Reform Communism.

In his new book on Marxism, Wolfgang Leonhard distinguishes between the three schools of Marxism, that is, Soviet Marxism, Maoism and Reform Communism. The original Marxism of Marx and Engels underwent change when Lenin brought new accents into Marxism. He evolved a new political concept of Marxism in which he introduced new principles based on the different conditions of Czarist Russia. After the death of Lenin, Leninism was furthermore transformed by Stalin. The origins of Marxism by then had been transformed past recognition. Nearly one century after the birth of Marxism, "Scientific Marxism", which aimed at sociological and political liberation of mankind from exploitation, suppression and alienation having been changed into Leninism-Stalinism, became a new bureaucratic, centralistic and terroristic system which,

according to Leonhard, used not the old but also new and other forms of exploitation. Thus, for example, freedom of

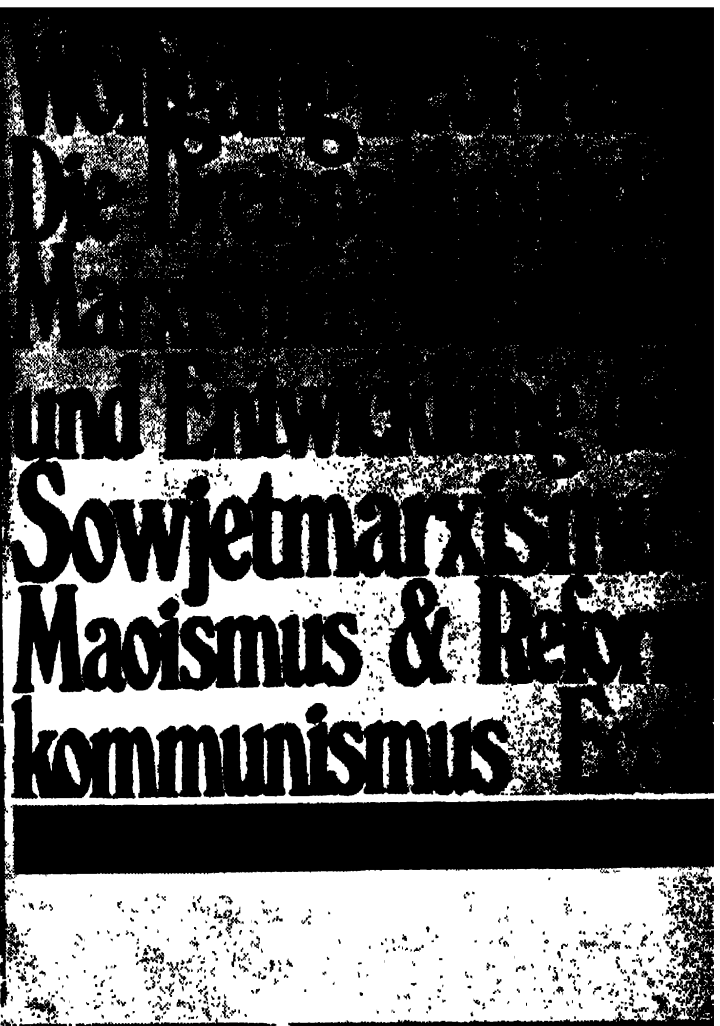
TRIPLE SPLIT OF MARXISM

the press, one of the main tenets of original Marxism, was completely abolished. The rupture between Yugoslavia and Russia in the summer of 1948, the "Polish October" and the Hungarian revolution in the autumn of 1956, the conflict between Moscow and Peking, the political self-assertion of Rumania, and above all the "Prague Spring" of 1968 in Czechoslovakia, show the deve-

lopments of new directions and opinions in the sphere of World Communism.

Besides the Soviet "Scientific Communism" which justifies the power interests of the ruling party in the USSR today, Maoism proclaims the experiences of the Chinese revolution as common ideology for Marxists in all countries. Finally, as a result of the third split of Marxism, Reform Communism, which is also called humanitarian socialism or socialist humanism by its followers, emerged, mainly in Europe. The reform communists propagate a new model of socialist society based on the original humanitarian principles of Karl Marx. Democratic freedom, human dignity, and social self-administration are some of its main tenets.

Leonhard's book is not only meant for a small group of specialists but also for the politically-inclined reader who is interested in a critical analysis of the Marxist split. Karl Marx and his deviating successors speak from the pages of the book with their widely divergent voices. The reader, therefore, gets a fascinating insight into the movements and forces which are at work in World Communism as part of world-wide historical process.



The dust cover of "The Triple Split of Marxism," the latest book on World Communism by Wolfgang Leonhard



INDO-GERMAN friendship can look to a further promising period when Mr Kewal Singh, India's new envoy to the Federal Republic of Germany takes up his new assignment at Bonn.

The ambassador designate has a distinguished career behind him. Born on June 1, 1915, Mr. Kewal Singh joined the Indian Civil Service in 1938 on completing his education from Oxford's Balliol College. He joined the Indian Foreign Service as First Secretary in the Indian Embassy at Ankara soon after independence and was later attached to the Indian Military Mission in Berlin in 1949. Two years later he served as Charge d'Affaires at the Indian Legation in Lisbon for two years during which period he attended the ILO conference in Geneva as adviser to the Indian delegation. His first major diplomatic assignment came in 1957 when he was appointed India's Ambassador to Cambodia. This was followed by ambassadorial assignments to Sweden, Denmark and Finland followed by commissionships at London and Karachi. Before his present position as Secretary to the Government of India in the Ministry of External Affairs, he was India's Ambassador in Moscow for two years.

The new Indian envoy to Bonn speaks a number of continental languages, including German, and was honoured with a Padam Shri, a national award of merit, for outstanding services rendered to his country in the French settlements in India between 1953 and 1957.

Bonn's "Gandhistrasse"

"GANDHISTRASSE," a road in Bonn named after Mahatma Gandhi, is the latest landmark in the capital city of the Federal Republic of Germany to perpetuate the memory of India's freedom fighter and apostle of peace. Opened for traffic at the end of the year-long activities in connection with the Gandhi Commemorative Year which was celebrated all over West Germany through a number of symposia, radio and TV programmes, articles on Gandhi's contribution to the cause of world peace and commemorative postage stamps, the "Gandhistrasse" is a symbol of the high esteem in which Mahatma Gandhi is held by all Germans.



Indian Journalist On Study Tour Of Germany

THE current political scene of the Federal Republic of Germany has evinced keen interest from the foreign press corps, particularly the Indian journalists. The latest to go to West Germany on a study tour is Mr. Kuldip Nayar, the wellknown Resident Editor of "The Statesman" of New Delhi. In the course of his tour of West Germany, Mr. Kuldip Nayar visited Bonn, Frankfurt, Stuttgart, Munich, West Berlin, Hamburg and Cologne and met a cross-section of the people in the course of his itinerary. The picture above shows Mr. Kuldip Nayar (right) engaged in a lively exchange of views with Dr. W. Ahrens (left), Director, Foreign Affairs Department, in the Federal Press and Information Office at Bonn.



Tamil Nadu Governor At Nilgiri Project



THE Nilgiri Indo-German agricultural project, which had launched a vigorous programme to introduce strict crop rotation, extensive cultivation of vegetables and new agricultural and marketing techniques all over the rural areas some time ago, now attracts not only the farming community but the State dignitaries as well. Its project information office in Ootacamund, a display centre for the latest varieties of seed and agricultural equipment, and its demonstration plots in the rural areas are an invitation to the farmer and the VIP alike. The measure of its popularity became evident when Sardar Ujjal Singh, the Tamil Nadu Governor, visited these places in the course of an official tour. Above, Sardar Ujjal Singh (second from left) watches the paces of a mini-tractor at the Kalahati demonstration centre.



During a visit to the Indian pavilion at the 8th Overseas Import Fair, "Partners For Progress," Berlin's Lord Mayor, Dr. Klaus Schuetz (close to lampshade), showed keen interest in Indian art goods and items of house decor

THE India-Look, typified by 16 attractive Indian dresses, captured the feminine fancy and the imagination of fashion designers at this year's 8th Overseas Import Fair, "Partners For Progress." The fascinating fashion show was held before a crowd of European ladies and fashion experts at the Indian pavilion. A combination of exciting colours and eye-catching designs, the main feature of the show, held many a fashion connoisseur spell bound. Indian sarrees in print, cotton maxi-dresses done in mirror-work, suits in traditional Indian style, "phoolkari" mini-dresses and Punjabi trousers with matching

shawls comprised the main attractions of this colourful and exciting show.

The sponsors of the India-Look, who primarily wanted to introduce Indian dress material and house decor to the European market, believe that the Fair not only afforded the European buyers with opportunities to acquaint themselves with Indian art goods, but also helped them make a breakthrough in the European market. The spot deals were good and future orders were encouraging. Valuable business contacts were made with bulk buyers in France, Belgium, Netherlands, Japan and Latin America. Commenting on results, an Indian spokesman said: "Of course we could have shown what we have to offer in the field of industrial goods and

technical equipment but these goods have been reserved for the Hanover Fair where India will be the only developing country to offer a wide variety of machine tools to show our industrial capabilities."

More than 500 firms from Afro-Asian and Latin American countries displayed their goods in the four halls of the 7-day Import Trade Fair—West Berlin's main venture for the developing countries. Japan with 89 participants, displayed a wide range of consumer items for the first time. Besides, exhibitors from 50 Afro-Asian and Latin American countries utilised the 1970 Fair to get an access to the German market and through it to the European buyers so as to become real partners for progress with the Western countries.



Federal President Dr. Heinemann (centre) on a visit to the Berlin import fair



Indian exhibits at the Berlin Fair, aimed to catch the fancy of the younger generation, attracted big crowds of fashion-conscious people

Ministerpräsidentin Indira Gandhi

Unsere Frauen sind willensstark

Die Gleichberechtigung in Indien wird Wirklichkeit

Charme und Zurückhaltung

VON ERIK HENNINGSEN, KÖLN

Die Ministerpräsidentin Indira Gandhi ist eine der stärksten Frauen in der Welt. Sie ist die erste Frau, die das Amt eines Ministerpräsidenten in Indien innehat. Sie ist die Tochter des ehemaligen Premierministers Jawaharlal Nehru. Sie ist die Frau, die die Indianerinnen zu einer Nation gemacht hat, die sich für die Gleichberechtigung der Frauen einsetzt.

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PRIME MINISTER INDIRA GANDHI

"OUR WOMEN ARE STRONG-MINDED"

"OUR women are strong-minded," is the headline of a feature article on the emancipation of Indian women and Prime Minister Indira Gandhi published in the "General-Anzeiger fuer Bonn," a widely read local newspaper published from the capital city of the Federal Republic of Germany. Annaliese Wulf, the author, poses the question whether Mrs. Indira Gandhi, who neither by her age nor by her sex seems to have a right to hold a post which normally is held by elder gentlemen, is a rare phenomenon or whether her position signifies the changing role of women in India. The author, herself a woman, gives a qualified answer to this question. Though conceding that by virtue of her birth and upbringing and because of the fact that she is the daughter of the late Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru Mrs. Gandhi is an exception, she feels that her rise to the highest position in her country and many of her personal characteristics are an indication of the character of Indian women and their growing emancipation.

"There is no doubt that things are moving in India," says the author, "... Besides Mrs. Indira Gandhi other ladies are also occupying high posts in the government as ministers and deputy ministers. And if one enters an Indian office, it is not seldom that one finds a lady as the director who has a staff of male employees under her. Even the news announcer of the Indian TV... is a lady."

Referring to Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, the author writes: "She has just come out successful after having gone through a period of political struggles and difficult discussions without having deviated from her course and without showing signs of vacillation. Her policies are characterised by the absence of any hesitation during decisive moments. Perhaps she is today the most loved and most criticized woman in her country. But neither friend nor foe can deny her the due respect."

Quoting Mrs. Gandhi on Indian women, the article states: "In all its aspects, India is a complex country. But if I would have to characterise the women of my country I must say that one quality is common to all of them: They are strong-minded." The Prime Minister knows innumerable villages out of the nearly 500,000 villages in India in which about 80% of the total population of India lives. "Even the women who cannot read or write have concrete ideas about their lives, have desires and hopes and think about things far beyond the narrow limits of their existence," remarked Mrs. Gandhi with a lot of feeling. "If one wants to convince them, they just proudly shake their heads. They do not contradict loudly and do not become impetuous, they however stick to their purpose... But they are successful because they are strong-minded and thus unperturbed." Then she does not smile any more and repeats: "We need strong-mindedness in our country." If strong-mindedness and imperturbability are the dominant qualities of Indian women," concludes the author. "Mrs. Indira Gandhi is the most outstanding representative of her country."



Indira Gandhi in their Kos-jeta (1970)

GREEN REVOLUTION

RESEARCH IN FERTILISER APPLICATION

"GOOD fertilization wins half the battle in the Green Revolution." This motto constantly inspires Mr. Ram Swarup Otha—a former director of agriculture in Lucknow who is now concentrating on plant nutrition research at the Institute of Plant Nutrition in Freising in the Federal Republic of Germany. And since battles can only be fought in the field he is mostly to be seen outdoors, in this case, in the midst of lush green crops standing on the agro-chemical plots of the research centre or tending to the diets of the plants cultivated in the institute's green house.

Mr. Otha's research into plant nutrition has led him to believe that potatoes, wheat, barley or maize, to name a few crops, have specific though individual needs of qualitative soil and special fertiliser requirements. Their day-to-day growth has to be watched more closely, or to be precise, has to be measured right from the time when they are seedlings to the final stage when they bear fruit. Therefore, in order to obtain the maximum results, certain nutrients like potash, nitrogen or phosphorous have to be added while some others have to be withdrawn. The plant reaction to this soil-feed are then catalogued and the results are reinterpreted in terms of soil and fertiliser compositions that lead to maximum yields

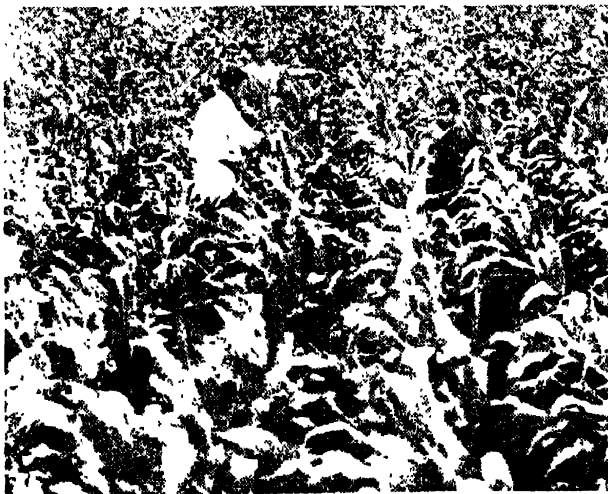
in crops. The synthesis of these studies therefore afford the best possible cues to fertilizer application techniques that can finally be passed down to the various agricultural advisory services and finally to the farmer behind the plough in the far-flung corners of the world.

Between the agricultural research centres, the birth place of new farming techniques, and the farms where the Green Revolution strides to bring about sweeping changes lie a chain of information clearing houses, seminars of agricultural experts, farm advisory bodies, rural extension workers and farmers' organisations. On one side of the Green Revolution therefore are foster parents like the German Foundation of Developing Countries, a clearing centre of latest farm techniques, agricultural research institutes and Technical Aid programmes while on the other end lie their proteges like the Indo-German agricultural projects nestling in the Mandi Hills or in the Nilgiris. Researchers like Mr. Ram Swarup Otha and his numerous other colleagues working

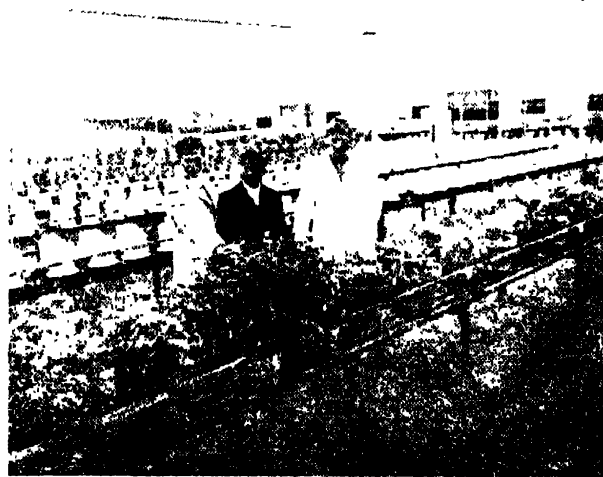
in the research plots or laboratories of the various agricultural research institutes all over the Federal Republic of Germany also play a vital role in giving an impetus to this revolution that currently sweeps the Afro-Asian world. As for Mr. Otha, who has his eyes set specifically on the agricultural progress of India, his scientific efforts are also aided by the guidance of Prof. Amberger, a specialist in new agricultural production techniques at the Institute of Plant Nutrition. So far as his specific research project is concerned, he is fortunate in getting collaboration from his German colleagues. This, in short, is another manifestation of Indo-German cooperation which finds a reflection in distant agricultural projects in places like Mandi, Nilgiris and Almora where the bulk of the population is eager to improve their living standards through better agriculture. Mr. Ram Swarup Otha is playing a vital role in this respect too.



Ram Swarup Otha, a former director of agriculture from Lucknow now doing research in fertiliser application techniques at the Freising Institute for Plant Nutrition, catches up with latest information on the subject in the institute's library



Lost in the luxuriant growth of maize on the Institute's research plot, Mr. Otha studies the effect of row fertilization



Two German colleagues discuss with Mr. Ram Swarup (centre) the effects of measured nutrition on potato crops

GERMAN CHAMPION AND INDIAN COACH

DR. OTTO PELTZER

ON August 11, in Eutin, a small town in West Germany, Dr. Otto Peltzer, the outstanding runner of the 'twenties, died while watching one of his Indian trainees in action. Later, when the Indian athletes got the tragic news there was gloom everywhere. For Peltzer meant a great deal to them. He was their guide and mentor—the only man who succeeded in building up athletics as a mass sport in India to be enjoyed by all. To Germans he was a distinguished athlete and the conqueror of many a world championship but to India's young athletes he was the father figure who had given meaning to amateur athletics.



Dr. Otto Peltzer

Dr. Peltzer came to India in Sep. 1957 at the invitation of the late Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, India's first woman Health Minister and an outstanding Tennis player in her youth, to help improve athletic standards in the country. He set about his task with an extraordinary seriousness of purpose from his very first day on the Indian soil. I remember seeing him conduct a coaching clinic at the National Stadium in New Delhi to which leading athletes had come to be watched by Peltzer. But he was more enthusiastic about the school children and college students forming the crowd of spectators who had come to see the famous man. "I cannot possibly do very much for these men," he remarked referring to the athletes, "Where are your juniors? Only they could benefit from my coaching." Like most German experts his main interest lay in youth for he believed that the main purpose of athletics was to promote physical and mental fitness in the young. In every youngster, there-

fore, he found a potential champion athlete and, more often than not, he persuaded him to try his hand seriously at track and field events.

Peltzer travelled extensively and by the end of a year's stay in India, had practically seen every athlete in action. He found a great deal that needed change in the amateur athletic set-up and lost no time preparing reports on its reorganisation and persuading officials of the Amateur Athletics Federation of India to his point of view. The first of these was the introduction of track and field events for juniors at the state and national level. Later athletics for

sub-juniors was also added to the list. These innovations gave a new lease of life to Indian athletics and youngsters from all ages and walks of life began taking up athletic events, seeking his advice personally or through letters.

Running however remained Peltzer's greatest love and it is in distance running where his impact is most evident in Indian athletics. Cross country running in India, which he helped pioneer along with others, laid the foundation of modern Indian athletics. It is now recognised as a major event in the athletic calendar of state and national championships. The Olympic Youth Delhi, a youth club which offers regular coaching and competition to Delhi's young athletes, is now symbolic of Peltzer's work in India. On August 16 the OYD men met as usual at the National Stadium and observed a minute's silence in memory of their guru and then embarked on their 5-km cross country race. "We must run well today," remarked a young athlete, "that is what he would have liked us to do."



Himself a champion runner, Peltzer pioneered cross country running in India

The most appropriate comment on Dr. Peltzer's work has come from Dr. Howard, an American physical educationist who has spent over two decades in India. Said he: "If there is anyone who can bring about any change in Indian athletics, it is Peltzer. Why, that man just lives for Indian athletics."

—Ranjit Bhatia



Amidst those seen running along New Delhi's India Gate every morning, one is likely to find some Peltzer boys



As a coach, Peltzer (standing) concentrated more on the amateur rather than on the athlete. Above, an open-air class in session

DAVIS CUP FINALS

Kuhnke Fought More Against Himself

The following account of the Davis Cup match between Germany's Christian Kuhnke and America's Arthur Ashe is by Ulfert Schroeder, sports writer of the daily Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung

CLEVELAND, August 30, 1970: After two hours and fifty-five minutes Christian Kuhnke's features contorted. Deep lines emerged around his mouth. His cheekbones protruded. The eyes became opaque, restless and haunted. Almost for three hours, the duration of two football-matches, Kuhnke was fighting against the coloured American Arthur Ashe and the end was not yet in sight. There was no more cause. The Davis Cup had long since been lost for the Germans. But Kuhnke did not want to give up. He found himself in a long match at the end of which he hoped to regain his self-confidence.

They had derided him. After the defeat against Cliff Richey and the weak performance in the doubles, Christian Kuhnke, who in Duesseldorf had defeated the Spaniards almost single-handedly, was considered the failure of Cleveland. Kuhnke kept silent. But the cold criticism had hurt him. And now he had started a battle which he was fighting more against himself than against Arthur Ashe. He did not want the proof for others. They did not concern him. He wanted the proof solely for himself.

Christian Kuhnke in the end won this struggle with himself



Christian Kuhnke, a top German tennis player who gave a two-hour-fifty-five-minute battle to America's Arthur Ashe at the Davis Cup Finals at Cleveland

even if he lost the match against Ashe: the American won 6-8, 10-12, 9-7, 13-11, 6-4. But Kuhnke had his personal triumph. He had driven Ashe to the verge of defeat. The people had seen their black king getting weak. And a little bit they had to revise their opinion that the Germans were hardly a cent's worth in the Court of Cleveland.

Christian Kuhnke helped to add a new record to the annals of the 70-year-old history of the Davis Cup. For never in these 70 years has a longer singles match been played. In 3 hours and nineteen minutes

Kuhnke and Ashe played eighty-six games, three more than the old record. At least in this way Kuhnke has immortalised himself in the golden statistics of this honoured competition.

Nobody could guess that the last day would see the best match, no, more than that, that it would be a real thriller. For the first time the audience felt those shivers running down their spine which make a tennis match truly beautiful.

Ashe entered the arena with a slight limp. His heel injury was

(Continued on page 10)



Left-hander Christian Kuhnke, who won the admiration of Indian sports enthusiasts at the Davis Cup inter-zone semi-finals at Poona, is known for his blinding speed

not yet cured. His game was not as strong as on Saturday. He missed easy balls and showed lack of concentration. He underestimated Kuhnke, which was only natural. Kuhnke sensed the weakness of his opponent, and that made him sure. His returns were precise. He broke through Ashe's service to win the set. That was a surprise.

The second set dragged: one of the strings of Ashe's racket tears. Ashe limps more and gets more and more nervous. After 21 games of the second set Kuhnke

gets a firm hold again. Ashe loses the second set. Kuhnke has fantastic moments. Time and again he just walks over his opponent. No holds are barred in the third set. Both are fighting like groggy prize fighters. Ashe's second racket breaks. Four times the lead changes before Ashe manages a breakthrough and wins the set. The American has found his form. He comes back from the interval completely fresh, no longer limping. He has been treated.

Kuhnke is taking salt tablets. It stops the sweating, delays the

INDIAN PRESS ON KUHNKE

"Kuhnke played at a blinding speed throughout. He gave a superlative display of controlled aggression."

—*Times of India*

"Kuhnke's typical left hand serves did not have as much punch but the spin was too vicious...."

—*The Statesman*

moment at which the last reserves are exhausted. But this moment is not far off for Kuhnke. Almost three hours have passed, and now it becomes obvious again that the American athletes are better trained and better conditioned. Kuhnke's concentration weakens. He is getting unsure.

In the seventeenth game he makes three double faults one after the other. The end seems to be approaching. But once again the German rises to unbelievable heights. He recovers a backlog of 0-40, but now he hits the last aces of a long series. He wins the game and has victory in his hand in the next one. But Ashe counters the matchpoint.

Now Kuhnke's power of resistance is broken. He breaks to pieces under the volleys of a man who has regained his hold on a match almost lost. The fifth set is soon over. Ashe meantime is using his fourth racket. He breaks through Kuhnke's service almost "punctually" with 5-4. And then scores the winner with the second matchpoint.

Kuhnke has played a great game. Perhaps the best of his long career. But it would be wrong to draw conclusions from this and perhaps to assume that the Davis Cup Final would have ended differently, if Kuhnke would have met America's best man right in the beginning. Kuhnke would have had to play on Saturday like he played on Monday. But that was beyond his powers, and that is a great pity.

Marie Luise Kaschnitz

I Love Mr. X

A SHORT time ago a woman appeared on the stage of a cabaret. She was young and goodlooking, wearing a simple dress without any glittering spangles. She faced the audience more seriously than is customary in such entertainments.

I love Mr. X., she began and then paused while the audience, fresh from the fun of the previous turn, were making all kinds of ribald remarks. The speaker waited quietly till it had all died down. She was standing behind a little table, leaning on it with her hands. After a bit she threw her handsome head back and surveyed the audience with a haughty, resolute air.

"You won't expect me, she said, to announce the name of the man I love in public. As for his first name, I must confess that I don't even know it. No more could I give you any definite details about his age, his origin or his general outlook on life. Let's stick then to the fact that I love Mr. X.

After these words the speaker paused again and looked all round with a smile. Then she resumed. And now you're probably impatient and want to know what is going on or what has gone on between me and this gentleman. Perhaps you first want to know who I am and if I have a family. Well, I must disappoint you. I don't intend to give you a report of my past. Neither a home nor a family lasts very long these days. And no one can be blamed for eventually finding herself alone in the world. And you probably all have cares and graves of your own or photographs of graves somewhere or other.

No, you needn't nod in sympathy. You'll learn what kind of human being I am and that, like you, I want to live and just as heedlessly. You'll learn how I try to get hold of my own man for I'm only thirty and have lived a but not enough, not enough!

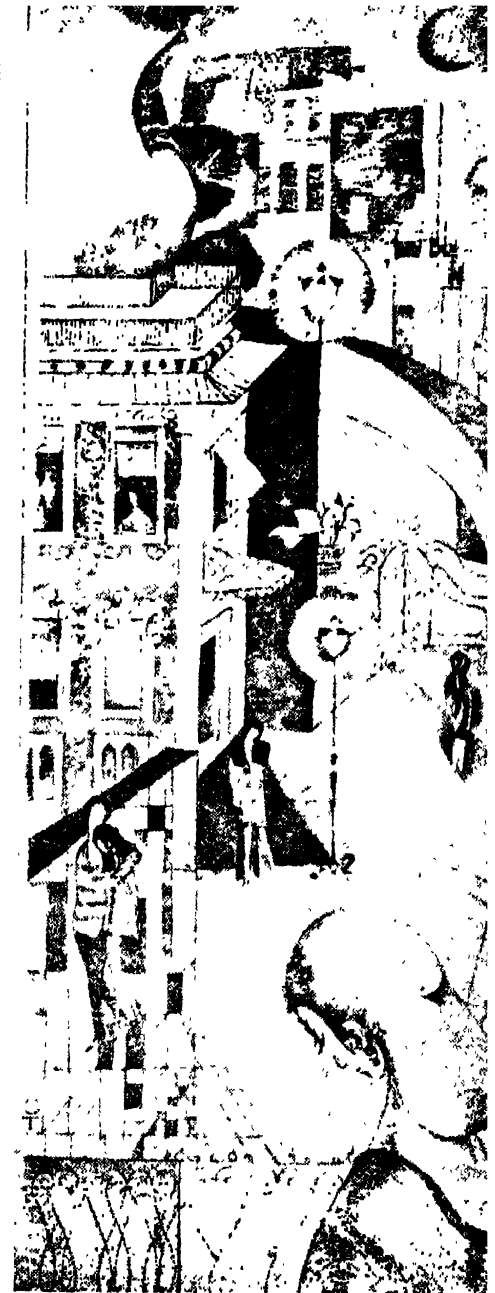
I'm going to tell you everything in its right order. After all, there's a definite order in life. The sun doesn't

set suddenly immediately after it has risen and we can't make it rise just as we can't force it to return after it has set in the evening . . .

After these words the speaker again paused, but this time there were no interruptions and the audience watched her rather uneasily as she sat down behind the little table, supporting her head on her hand. This morning, she said, I was awakened by a machine starting up near my house. It made a noise of chugging and hissing. Often you can detect something like words in such a noise. "Get up," for example, or "what for," "what for," "what for." The sound expresses everything—getting up, working and eating, everything in the world that is wearisome and futile. And that's just what I heard this morning. But while I was abandoning myself to the sense of futility, I thought of Mr. X. I sat up and the mere fact that he was in the world submerged me in a light wave of pure bliss.

I got up and cleaned my room. The metal hose of the Hoover sparkled and dragged the body along, humming like a storm in Spring. I carried my waste can down to the courtyard, running quickly down the stairs, the lid clattering as merrily as a pony's hooves. And when I had reached the yard, the grass was so new and fresh with dew and the day was so young. It lay before me, a long, fine day—anything might happen.

Of course I knew exactly what might happen, what ought to happen that day. The only reason for running down the stairs so quickly was that I was afraid I might miss a phone call. Then, when I got back, the phone was ringing. I hastily lifted the receiver and gave my name, my heart beating and my voice quite hoarse. . . But of course it wasn't the call I'd been waiting for. What should he have to say to me anyway, this Mr. X. whom I'd seen only twice and with whom I had exchanged only a few trite remarks and only one look, a long,



Drawing : Charlotte Rodewald

strangely melancholy look. . . The call was from someone who wanted to fetch his translation. It was nothing like finished and I had to sit down and write it and then copy it off, and that took the whole morning. I had no more time to think of Mr. X. I only sometimes pictured him standing in front of me with his long, energetic hands and his finely drawn mouth. When I had finished, the man with the ice rang his bell down on the street, which reminded me how life flows on. One must do something, I thought, one must do something, and I immediately began to hatch my plot.

(Continued on page 12)

MARIE LUISE KASCHNITZ : I LOVE MR. X

You know how that's done and how you think you are a general or a statesman, whereas in reality you are digging your own grave. At first I had actually no intention of undertaking anything. I had to go out to shop and deliver my work and it might easily happen that I should meet Mr. X. on the street. It might quite well have been that he was driving his car down my street and that he should recognise me from behind and stop to ask if he could give me a lift. Or in the shop a fine, well-dressed lady might have been looking at the lettuces, a lady who was familiar to me and who turned out to be his wife, Mrs. X. Perhaps I didn't tell you that Mr. X. is married. But that can really be taken for granted. All men are married provided they are grown up and don't find women absolutely repulsive. Every man has a wife to whom something binds him and who has a right to him, a tenacious, mysterious right. It was because of this Mrs. X., then, that I was longer than usual in the shop today. I sat down on a chair, pulled out my shopping list, scribbled and did some counting and the like, waiting for her to come into the shop. May I help you to carry your parcels, I was going to say. No, I've nothing at all to do. I've got time. Up the stair too? Of course, up the stair too. Won't you come in for a little? Yes, I'd like to, just for a moment.—Look who I've brought home with me.—With these words Mrs. X. would open the door to her husband's room. Perhaps she would then invite me to stay to lunch. And until it was ready Mr. X. would show me his pictures. That's a so-and-so, and I wouldn't recognize anything because I'd be completely absorbed listening to his voice, which would sometimes drop almost to a whisper. Meantime Mrs. X. would lay the table with a linen tablecloth and table-napkins just back from the laundry, starched and white and fresh. After the meal she would say, now my husband must lie down for a little and Mr. X. would say that it wasn't so important, but we would leave the room immediately. I'd help Mrs. X. to wash up, taking plenty of time about it, and when we'd finished, it would turn out that Mr. X. had to go out just then and that we were going the same way for quite a bit. You can imagine that this was all merely building castles in the air, idle thoughts not

worth a straw. Mrs. X. wasn't thinking of shopping just at that hour and nothing the least like her husband's car was to be seen in the street. I went to deliver my work and the man I had done it for was very pleased with it, but sorry he hadn't the money to pay for it at hand at the moment. I went home and was very glad that my boarders had said they wouldn't be in that day and that I didn't need to cook. I ate a few sandwiches and drank a cup of coffee and then it was already four o'clock. Of course I should have done some work but I just sat down and did some embroidery.

As a rule I only do this on Sundays or late at night. It's rather finicky work because it's flowers that I haven't outlined first, each of them consisting of hundreds of tiny stitches. They are always meant to be flowers we had at home, but when they're finished they look quite different, like big outlandish birds. I sat today, then, and began a new flower, a kind of tiger lily. I pulled the flame-coloured silk through the dingy black cloth, thinking the while of Mr. X. and of his fine, quiet flat and of his fine, quiet wife. I thought to myself that I had only to lift the phone and dial a certain number and that it would be like throwing a stone into the water, which results in nothing special but only in a few rings that spread to the bank and slowly disappear.

I sat doing my embroidery at the window the whole afternoon and thought about how I could contrive to see Mr. X. before the day was over. I had a number of wild ideas and went twice to take up the receiver and lay it down again before running round my room like an animal in a cage at the zoo. Towards evening an acquaintance turned up—one of the characters I consort with because their cares and worries, their kind of memories, are the same as my own. Of course my visitor would have liked to stay—also to be given something to eat, but somebody inside me was dreadfully impatient and kept saying: time is passing. And this somebody also pushed me to the phone and this time I did dial the number.

Yes, I actually spoke to Mrs. X. I reminded her of her promise to lend me a certain book and I said I must absolutely have it this very day, yes, today without fail. We had a cheerful little chat and at the same time also one that was unspoken and not at all cheerful.

The Author

Marie Luise Kaschnitz was born at Karlsruhe in 1901. She is one of the outstanding women contributing to German literature in this century. In expressing thanks for the Georg Büchner Prize



awarded to her in 1955 she spoke of the wonderful opportunities open to man, of the deadly dangers threatening him and of the world's astounding riches. All this is reflected in her novels, tales, radio plays and poems. As early as 1933 she published her first autobiographical novel "Liebe beginnt", followed three years later by "Elissa". Of her many radio plays, which have also appeared in print, "Die fremde Stimme", "Der Hochzeitstag," and "Die Kinder der Elisa Rocca" made a deep impression. Her autobiographical saga is continued in "Wohin denn ich" (1963) and in "Tage, Tage, Jahre" (1968). A selection of the poems she wrote in the years 1928-1965, entitled "Überallnie" and published in 1965, drew attention to her great production of lyrics. Besides receiving the Büchner Prize, she was awarded the Immermann Prize in 1957 and the Georg Mackensen Prize for short stories in 1964.

What actually do you want of me? the silent Mrs. X. asked. I want to take your husband away from you.

By what right?

By the right of war—by martial law—by club law.

Who in the world are you?

I'm one of those who want to live and to love just as you do.

You are vamps.

We are vamps.

And the other Mrs. X. said kindly: Well, then, if it suits you, we are going out anyway. We'll bring you the book in half an hour.

Thirty minutes is no time at all when you have so much to do as I had to do now. My room must look attractive, my ugly, gloomy room. Yes, that's my home, I intended to say but they mustn't be embarrassed because it was so different from theirs and because I myself was so different, a ruffled bird on a swaying branch. So I did what I could, drew the curtains and put the kettle on. You'll have a cup of tea, won't you? That there —yes that's my work, translations, quite

(Continued on page 13)

M. L. KASCHNITZ : I LOVE MR. X

interesting incidentally. The embroidery — that's only a pastime, nothing more. What a pretty child....No, the photographs go in the drawer. I don't want sympathy. I want to live. I take husbands from their wives. I'm a vamp, nothing else.

I got everything ready and then I switched off the light again and stood at the window, drew the curtain aside and looked out. It had been dark for some time now and the street lamps were lit. The shadows of couples approaching the nearest lamp down there were long and slim, then they became short and stunted, and then they slid under the feet of the couple and appeared again elongated, showing heads tenderly bent towards each other and figures which often melted into one. The sight drew tears to my eyes and the shadows swam and the street lamp was surrounded by a small ring like that round a moon.

For quite a while I couldn't make out anything, and then the bell rang and when I opened the door, Mr. X was standing outside alone.

Alone? I asked.

My wife had a visitor, Mr. X. said. He held out the book, which was wrapped in tissue paper, but he made no move to come in. Do come in, I said. For a minute at least. Take off your things. I must leave again right away, Mr. X said. He put his hat on the chair in the passage and kept this coat on, and I thought he loves me but is afraid and I'm not.

Do sit down, I said when we were standing in the room. I put the parcel on a table between us and Mr. X. began to speak about the book that his wife had lent me. At first he was rather embarrassed, like a man who is not used to going about without his wife, and I was embarrassed too, because it wasn't at all like what I had imagined. For now I could have shown him in all kinds of ways that he meant something to me. I could have poured out a cup of tea for him and allowed him to light a cigarette for me. I could have drawn his attention to my queer flowers and asked him something, or told him something, something personal which would have showed that we were human beings, human beings on their strange

way between birth and death. But I didn't do the least thing. We sat at the table, I here, he over there, merely chatting about trifles. I held my hands clenched stiffly in my lap and he watched me with the same look as the last time, a penetrating, hungry look. He didn't take his coat off nor look round and suddenly I grasped that he didn't want to know me or anything about me. I grasped that he was only waiting for the moment when he could draw me to him and hide my eyes on his shoulder. I realized that he was ashamed to approach me in any other way than under the spell of the senses, with the blind innocence of an animal. Of course I'm not putting it right when I say that I saw through and grasped everything. Something in me understood and this something rebelled. As a result, my headache started.

My headache — the old pain from the worst time in my life, from the most threatened, the most hopeless time. It's a knocking that starts back here, agonizing torture that comes back from time to time for some reason or other or for no reason at all, only to show me that one can never get rid of one's old self, that there's no new beginning and no liberation.

How annoying, I thought that it should come just today, just now. I tried to ignore it, but the pain only grew worse and I couldn't prevent it from sobering me down dreadfully, from making me cold as death.

Yes, I was now speaking like a dead person to this Mr. X., whom I loved and had been longing for the whole day. I spoke in a dull tone, flatly and coldly, about this and that and finally also about his wife.

That of course is the last thing you should do to a man who is afraid to leave his wife, to a man who wants to experience one glorious moment of freedom before he is tired, before he is old, before he dies.

I'm afraid I must go now, Mr. X. said.

Yes, I said and rose from my chair. We shook hands like the two strangers we really were, even if we had been very near falling on each other, taking each other for better or worse. And then I got up and showed Mr. X. to the door. Now I am alone. I have no more pain, and I doubt whether I ever had any. Perhaps the knocking was nothing but the "no, no, no", the tiny iron resistance in vamps who are not in search of oblivion, but of an awakening, not in search of an adventure but of a destiny that will only end with death. I could have bound him to me, do you think? Oh, now that it is so quiet and the night so far advanced I think that perhaps I didn't want to. Perhaps I let him go so that when I wake up tomorrow and the machine starts chugging and hissing and saying "what for, what for, what for" I shall again be flooded with the light wave of pure joy, so that I can leap out of bed thinking — I love Mr. X.

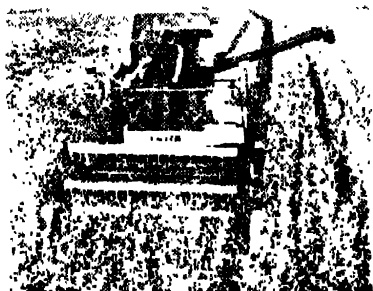
With these words the speaker pulled herself up to her full height and looked around with a smile that was at once twisted with pain and radiant with joy. Her turn was over and while the audience applauded, at first hesitatingly, then with enthusiasm, she disappeared behind the little curtain surrounding the stage.

Now we can surely go, said a lady sitting with her husband at one of the tables at the front. She rose and walked past the tables towards the exit and the cloakroom. Her husband followed her slowly. And when the speaker came back to acknowledge the applause, he turned round once more. And as he stood for a moment, without raising his hands, as if he were lost, and stared up at the stage, some of the audience took him for the beloved Mr. X. They alleged that the woman they were applauding took leave of him with a bow, and with a lingering, smiling look.

Translated by Margaret D. Howie
Courtesy: "Scala International"



BONN'S detente policy received encouragement when Pope Paul VI received Federal Chancellor Willy Brandt at an official audience in Vatican. Chancellor Brandt, the fourth Head-of-State to visit Vatican, in turn acquainted the Pope officially with the aims of the German development aid which he said was to "contribute to the solidarity of all people of goodwill."



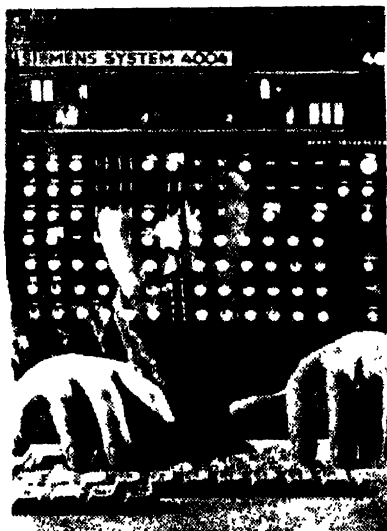
THE Federal Republic, which employs as many as 150,000 harvesting machines to reap its cereal crops, now has a harvesting combine that adjusts the cutting height automatically. With improved threshing parts, the new 200 HP hydraulic combine moves forward and backwards without declutching. Its 5-metre wide cutting span will further improve the harvesting operations.



AT Munich's Nymphenburger palace-grounds this little boy taking out his toy-horse for a ride becomes a pointer to the future. They will provide a venue for dressage riders during the 1972 Munich Olympic events. A legendary past, blended with idyllic settings of nature, will provide a befitting backdrop to the Olympics.



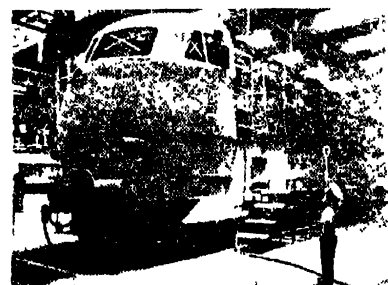
KARIN Dinslage, German TV's Lotto 'Fairly, is welcomed by 16 million fans when she appears on the screen with the winning lottery number every Saturday. The much awaited correct number brings to the winner a Rs. 10 lakh prize and to its organisers fifty per cent of the surplus proceeds for benefit charities and community projects. Surveys indicate that prize winners put the money in houses or in business investments for a better future.



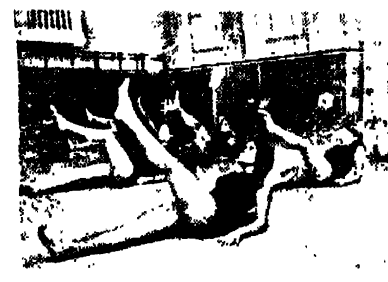
WITH 6,330 computers functioning, the Federal Republic already occupies 2nd position among the computerised societies of the world. Since the electronic brain will be expanding its activities in future, a Hamburg school has introduced computer instruction for its students. Above an enthusiastic student tries her hand at the electronic brain.



THE International Hegel Congress, which met to commemorate the 200th birth anniversary of G. F. Hegel—who left the greatest mark on philosophy after Karl Marx—drew at its seminar in Stuttgart wellknown experts on Hegelian philosophy, namely, I. K. Fetscher (Frankfurt), K. Loewith (Heidelberg) and H. Marcuse (USA). A 1500 DM prize and special publications on his works were part of the celebrations.



THE E-103 Express Locomotive of the Federal Railways above gets an all clear flag-off by the little railwayman at the Krupp works in Essen. The New 10,000 HP loco will pull Trans-European Express trains, known for speed and luxury travel. With the new engine, these trains will now speed at 200 kms an hour—the speed for the 21st century.



COMBINING sports with health and feminine grace, the PT class of the 7th grade students at Bonn's Liebfrauen School is an eloquent comment on the efficacy of introducing sports as regular school curricula—a discussion that sweeps West Germany today. The ultimate objective of State educational authorities is to introduce hour long sports lessons every day in all schools.



MARK THE CONTRAST

AS arteries of communication and a main outlet of expanding trade and commerce, the wide network of the German highways (autobahnen) play a vital role in bringing the outside world within the reach of the average German. With every fifth citizen owning a car and his urge to travel running high, both these factors account for the popularity of these highways. Unusual traffic congestion is therefore a common feature of the autobahn. And though the German highways ensure high speeds and smooth traffic flows, a large number of flyovers, cross-sections, wayside refuelling stations, rest houses and

telephone booths convert motoring hazards into real driving pleasure. But in spite of these facilities and road safety measures, long distance motoring is not free of driving strain. German traffic experts are therefore continuously evolving measures to prevent arterio-sclerosis among drivers and to improve the highways. The latest among these is to provide noise-proof ramparts, wayside swimming pools and sports grounds where the drivers can let off tension. The picture above shows an autobahn with its typical holiday traffic jams while the one below incorporates 12 changes. Can you spot them?



IN SHORT

After the successful conclusion of the Bonn - Moscow Treaty, negotiations for economic cooperation between the two countries will be taken up this month. While Economics Minister Schiller and Science Minister Leussink are expected to go to the USSR, a Soviet industrialist delegation will visit West Germany.

Direct private investments from industry in West Germany are increasing. They account for roughly 30 per cent of all foreign investments. Since 1961, direct investments in developing countries have trebled. Up to the end of 1969, they reached a total of about DM 5,400 million. These figures were announced in the annual report for 1969 of the German Development Corporation.

The sum total of bilateral grants and loans by West Germany to India till 1969-70 amounts to Rs. 10,000 millions and Rs. 500 millions respectively.

Bonn's Ministry of Education and Science plans to start a pilot project for desalination of sea water with the idea of making sea water drinkable. The pilot centre will be set up on the German coast of the North Sea.

The 3-year vocational training course of the Siemens training centre at Bombay is a great success. All its

trainees have not only passed creditably in the all-India test organised by the Indian Government but some of them have also won gold and silver medals.

The German Development Service, which sends volunteers to developing countries for service, is all sold to the German people. Its registers have more applicants for jobs than there are vacancies.

The A-3008 Europa Airbus, a Franco-German aeroplane for short distance flights, is in hot demand. Air France has already placed orders for ten planes while Lufthansa has shown definite interest in its purchase.

A Jagdalpur weaving and spinning centre in Madhya Pradesh will be earning Rs. 6.6 lakhs in foreign exchange by exporting 40,000 metres of Kosa silk to West Germany this year. The exports will be routed through the Handicrafts Board.

The inter-city expresses of the Federal Railways will start operations on their first section by the 1972 Munich Olympics. The orange and dark green trains, more comfortable than before, will travel at a speed of 120 miles an hour.

The 17th International Men's Fashion Week, displaying men's wear for all age-groups, in Cologne

attracted 26,450 trade visitors this year. Exhibitors and buyers regard it as the "most successful and most striking fair" ever held.

The Berlin Festival Week this year will feature 10 world theatrical nights, 20 operas, 25 concerts, and exhibitions. World famous conductor Karajan will direct the Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra.

Nearly 2,450 foreign publishers will be participating in the Book Fair at Frankfurt this year. Like last year several Indian publishing houses will exhibit their books in the fair.

Men's hourly industrial wages are up by 12.2 per cent in West Germany since last year. In the same period, women's wages, on the other hand, registered a rise of 13.5%.

The German Olympic Games Committee has been requested to sponsor the Pan-African Games to be held in Lagos in 1973. This high honour is a sign of the growing popularity of West Germany in the world of sports because of the 1972 Olympics.

The German White Collar Workers Union has called for a boycott of the Munich Oktoberfest. First of its type, the protest is against a 15% rise in the price of beer.

A Rs. 33-lakh Indo-German farm project

GERMAN NEWS

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centre in the Adivasi belt of Madhya Pradesh is fast nearing completion. Sponsored by German Protestant Church, the centre will further the Green Revolution by concentrating on better irrigation and farming methods.



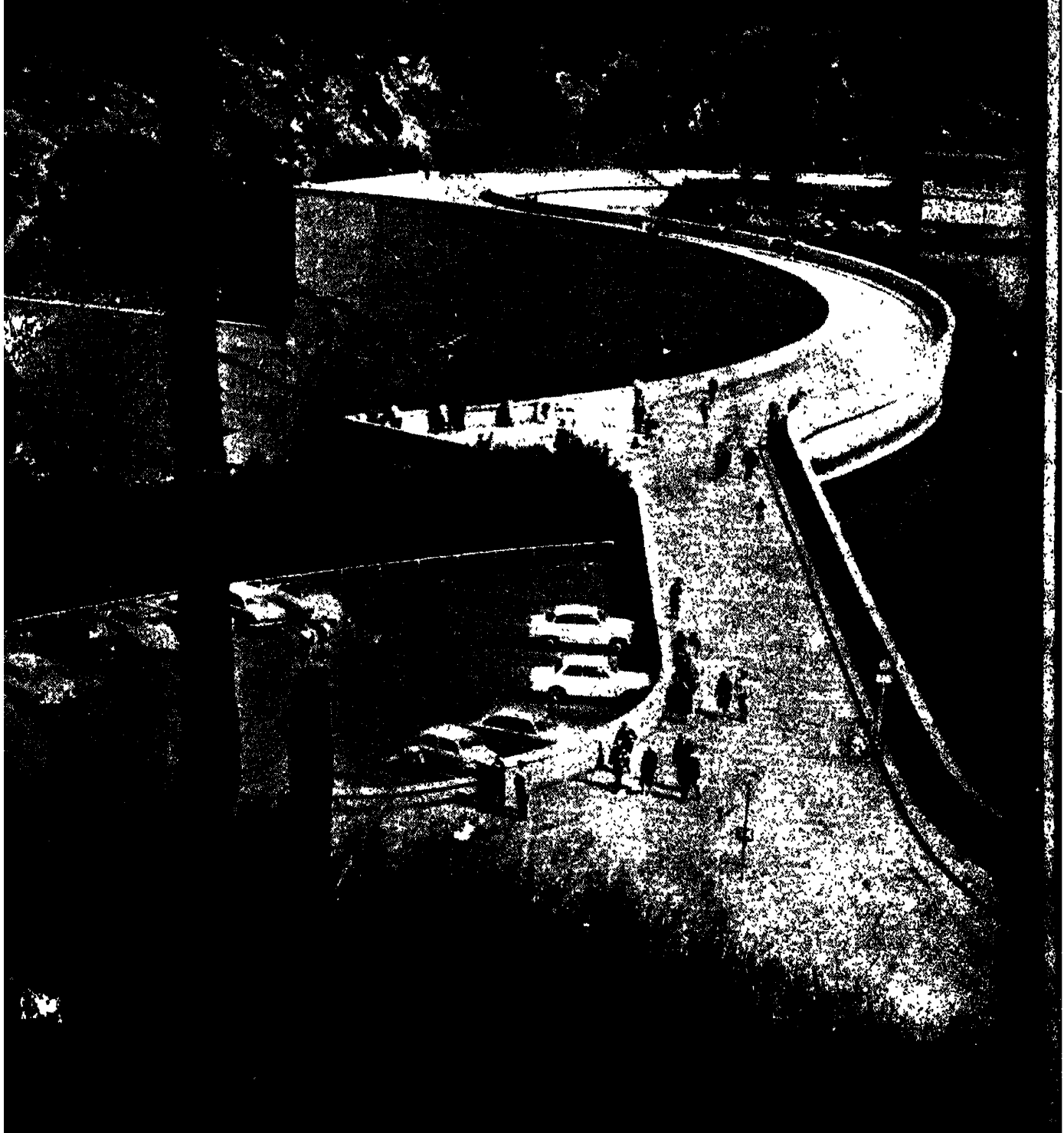
COVER PICTURE

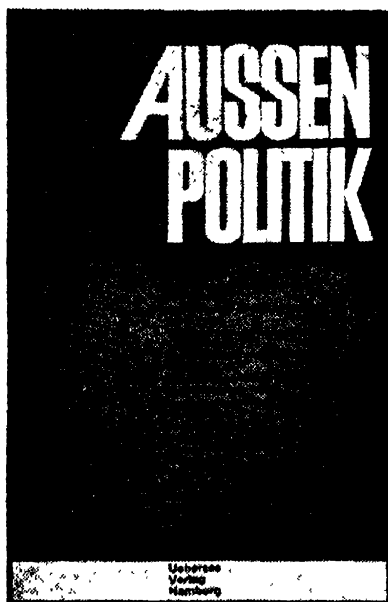
The India-Look typified by 16 attractive Indian dresses captured the imagination of fashion designers at this year's Overseas Import Fair

Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany
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GERMAN = NEWS =





THE second number of the "German Foreign Affairs Review," the well-known quarterly magazine devoted to external affairs, continues to strike an independent approach to the complex issues of international affairs. Besides other articles, it takes up for expert discussion such absorbing topics as the German national interest, Russian and East German policy on West Berlin and safeguards in nuclear power industry.

In the opening article, "The Federal Republic's National Interest," Prof Dr. Waldemar Besson of the University of Constance reviews the Federal Foreign policy of the last twenty years and defines the maxims which point the way to the future. "The Berlin Policy of the USSR and GDR," by Gerhard Wettig, deals with the changes in the Soviet political strategy as officially expressed in the Gromyko initiative towards the Four Power negotiations on Berlin. It defines the differences between the two arising from fitting the Berlin question into the larger context of the Kremlin's policy on Germany. In another article Dipak Gupta and Juergen Seetzan discuss the need to have agreed approaches to the peaceful utilisation of nuclear energy in view of the signing of the Non-Proliferation Treaty.

"Aussenpolitik" concentrates on the essentials and separates seeming difficulties from real problems and outlines fresh lines of action. Its presentation of facts and analysis offer pointers for policy-makers for a lasting system of peace for the common good and invites all those interested in international affairs to play their role in this dialogue of world affairs.

Publisher: Uebersee Verlag, Hamburg

SCHEEL TO ATTEND UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY

GERMAN Foreign Minister Walter Scheel left Bonn for a one-week stay in New York. The Minister will hold talks with politicians from various countries particularly Poland on the perimeter of the U.N. General Assembly.

The talks will be highlighted by a meeting with Deputy Polish Foreign Minister Josef Winiewicz with whom former Bonn Foreign Ministry Under Secretary Georg Ferdinand Duckwitz, erstwhile German Ambassador to India, conducted preliminary negotiations for a treaty between the two countries.

Scheel believes that the new talks which are planned for next month in Bonn could precede a final decisive round of negotiations at the Foreign Ministers level in November. He thinks it will be possible to conclude negotiations by the year-end.

WEST GERMANY'S SECURITY LIES IN NATO

THE Federal Republic of Germany's real security lies in the Western Alliance; the Bonn-Moscow treaty of August 12 has not changed this fact. So said State Secretary Egon Bahr of the Chancellery in an interview published in the *Esslinger Zeitung*. Meanwhile, Helmut Schmidt, Minister of Defence, declared in an interview that for NATO that the essential guideline is still the aim of "preserving the balance between the military forces in Europe"

UNCTAD REFUSES TO ADMIT GDR

THE tenth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) met in Geneva. It rejected a proposal by Communist countries to admit G.D.R. The draft resolution to admit countries "that are not yet members of UNCTAD and that adhere to the principles of the UN Charter" was defeated by 28 votes to nine with 12 abstentions

SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION BETWEEN GERMANY AND RUSSIA

GERMAN Science Minister Hans Leussink left for Moscow to begin talks aimed at achieving cooperation between Soviet and West German scientists. The German team will also seek to make arrangements for the exchange of scientific know-how if the situation warrants. The Minister will get down to business talks with Vladimir Kirillin, Soviet Deputy Premier and Chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology.

THE VICTIMS OF THE WALL

EAST Berlin border guards have killed a total of 64 persons in the vicinity of the barriers around West Berlin during attempts to flee since the erection of the Berlin Wall on August 13, 1961. This was stated by the "August 13, 1961, Study Group" on the occasion of the ninth anniversary of the erection of the Wall. The organization also reported that an additional 76 persons died while attempting to cross over the intra-German border to the Federal Republic of Germany. The number of persons who flee by way of other socialist states or during official trips remained roughly constant at about 4,000 a year, it was said.

USSR'S INTEREST IN GERMAN MADE TRUCKS

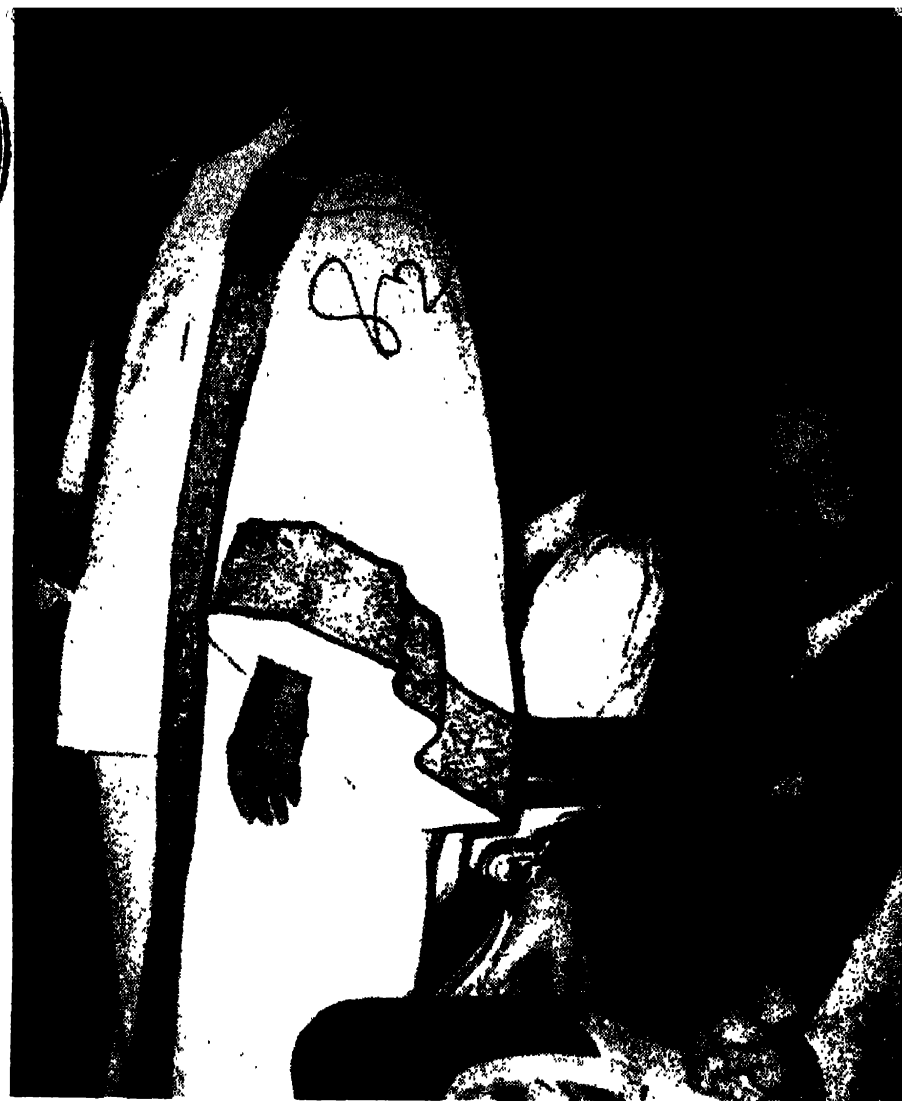
THE chief government spokesman, Conrad Ahlers, confirmed reports that the Soviet Union had been negotiating with the German firm of Daimler-Benz for the construction of a large truck-manufacturing plant in the Soviet Union. He said, however, that the size of the plant the Soviets had in mind would exceed Daimler-Benz's capacity and that the formation of a European consortium was one of the possibilities under consideration as a solution to this problem.

IIT MADRAS CONVOCATION
PRESIDENT GIRI
ADDRESSES
IIT GRADUATES

The IIT Madras, one of the examples of Indo - German cooperation in India, had President V. V. Giri and Ambassador Guenter Diehl at its 7th convocation function this year. During its 7-year existence, the IIT has imparted technical expertise to 1,962 young men and has carried task-oriented research to industry in the South.

DELIVERING the 7th convocation address at the Indian Institute of Technology at Madras, President V. V. Giri said: "We have set up five institutes of technology for the training of the highest possible grades of scientists and engineers and as fountainheads of scientific and technical knowledge. We have made big investments in these institutes for buildings, equipment and other facilities. Both in the establishment of these institutes and in their development we have had much valuable assistance from many countries... Thus the institutes represent an enormous enterprise in money, materials and scientific personnel. They also represent a unique venture in international collaboration in the development of science and technology. I feel sure that our main aim should be to make this vast system function effectively and to harness its energies for our national development."

Addressing the new graduates and a distinguished audience comprising the board of directors of the Institute, Mr. Guenter Diehl, German Ambassador to India, President Giri stressed on the need to create among engineering students a climate of self-employment and entrepreneurial activity and said that a new orientation should be given to engineering education in India so that it revitalises the economic life of the country. The Indian Institutes of Technology, he felt, must concentrate on these aspects.



The various institutes of technology in India were described as "unique ventures in international collaboration" by President V. V. Giri at the 7th convocation address at IIT Madras. German Ambassador Guenter Diehl is seated next to the President.

Ambassador Guenter Diehl, in a short speech, characterised the Indian Institute of Technology at Madras, as "a nice example of collaboration between friendly countries" and announced a gift of 105 German books of technology in the English language.

Earlier, welcoming the chief guests, President V. V. Giri and Ambassador Guenter Diehl, Dr. Y. Nayudamma, Chairman, Board of Governors, expressed his gratitude to the Federal Republic of Germany for its "invaluable cooperation, encouragement and support." "Through all these years," Dr. Nayudamma said, "the German Government has very generously given scientific assistants, and has also trained sixty of our men in Germany and has gifted equipment and books to the tune of 350 crores of rupees.

We also adopted at this Institute, to suit our local conditions, German techniques of training and teaching with an accent on practical work. The result is that we have students going out of this Institute with a clean mind and dirty hands, with a capacity to produce and serve the society."

Later President V. V. Giri awarded diplomas to nearly 250 graduates of the Institute. Also, for the first time in the history of the IIT Madras, a doctorate degree was given to a German student, Mr. Fritz Georg Rohde, for his research thesis in hydromechanics. With its Advanced Research Centre in Science and Technology, the IIT has done much to carry task-oriented research to the industry in the South with the aim of bringing closer liaison between technology and industry.



PHILIP ROSENTHAL

MR. Philip Rosenthal, an SPD member of the Federal Parliament, has been chosen by the Federal Economics Minister to act as the new State Secretary in the Ministry of Economics in Bonn. He succeeds Dr. Klaus Dieter Arndt, the erstwhile State Secretary who resigned from a post which is considered by Bonn's political circles as one of the "hottest ejection seats." As a junior minister, Mr. Rosenthal will assist Prof. Karl Schiller in putting through his economic policies and will act as his principal contact man with the Federal Parliament and the parliamentary wing of the Social Democratic Party.

A multi-millionaire industrialist and politician, Mr. Rosenthal has resigned from a number of positions held by him in the business circles and the executive membership of the Confederation of Federal Republic Industries (BDI) before taking up his new position. The enthusiastic amateur pilot started his political career with the SPD campaign of 1965 as a publicity man and joined the party in 1969 when he assisted the party candidates to victory in the Goslar-Wolfenbuettel constituency. During the last general elections he entered the Federal Parliament on the SPD ticket and rose to prominence as an unconventional man. But in his new position he will need political contacts at a higher level than he has had so far if he is to effectively assist Prof. Karl Schiller who is primarily devoted to the promotion of his economic policies. But the industrialist politician, who has a flair for social welfare programmes and has a reputation in the sphere of problems connected with capital formation, can look to the future with confidence.

Indo-German Development Programme For Almora

At a recent meeting of the Advisory Committee of the Indo-German Agricultural Development Programme for Almora, vital decisions were taken for an all-round development of this hilly terrain in Uttar Pradesh. The two-day meeting, presided over by the U.P. Minister of State for Agriculture, Mr. Deep Narain Mani Tripathi, decided among other things to introduce intensive agricultural techniques in the Almora district. Besides, it was decided to promote lift-irrigation and to distribute 200 tons of German fertiliser. Agreement was also reached to set up a fodder research station and to improve the livestock through imported bulls. Taking part in the Coordination Committee above are : (from left) Dr. P. Marck, Dr. U. Calaminus, Project Leader, Mr. J. Reinhold, and German Consul-General at Calcutta, Dr. R. Rauch.



A Cheque For Literacy International

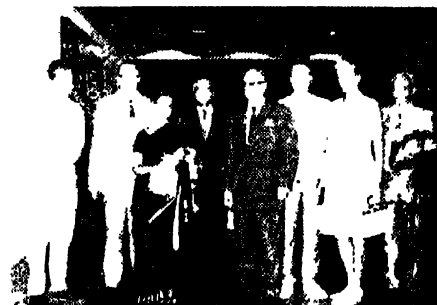


TO mark International Literacy Day, a reception and cultural programme was held at the Literacy Information Centre, New Delhi. Dr. Welthy H. Fisher, Founder of Literacy House Lucknow and Hon. President, Literacy International (right), received a cheque of Rs. 1000, from Miss M. Duckwitz, Asstt. Cultural

Attache in the German Embassy (left), as a personal contribution towards literacy work in India. Miss Duckwitz recently organised an Indian Bazar in Germany the proceeds of which will go to various educational and welfare projects she is associated with in this country. On her forthcoming European tour, Dr. Fisher (91) is also visiting Germany to win new friends for the literacy movement.

Reception To Madras Consul-General

THE Indo-German Chamber of Commerce, Southern Region, which has done a great deal to promote joint business enterprises in the South and has always facilitated the participation of Indian manufacturers in German trade fairs, gave a reception to Dr. Ernst Kutscher (fifth from left) soon after he had taken over as the new German Consul-General at Madras. Besides the members of the Chamber and distinguished invitees prominent among those who participated in the reception were Mr. P.A. Menon, former Indian Ambassador to the Federal Republic of Germany and now Chairman of the Southern Regional Committee (4th from left), and Mr. E. Clare, Regional Secretary.





India Depicted In Tales of its best Contemporary Writers "India and Germany" and "India" are some of the German publications that further the understanding about India in the Federal Republic of Germany

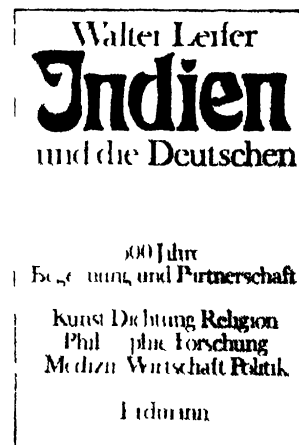
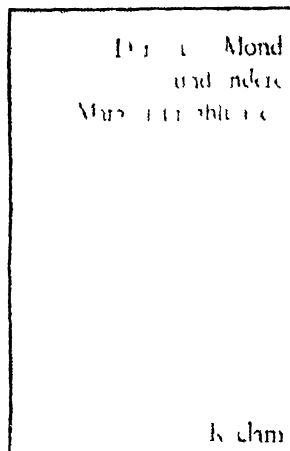
INDIAN AND FOREIGN REVIEW

INDIA'S IMAGE IN GERMANY

What is India's image in West Germany? The question is frequently put by many Indians all over the country. In the following article, reproduced from Indian & Foreign Review, the author cuts through extreme opinions and traces the steady growth of India's image in West Germany as revealed by Rabindranath Tagore, Dr. S. Radhakrishnan and the German public opinion polls.

TOWARDS India prejudices exist in the world and clichés too which are worn out in the positive as well as in the negative sense. People who do not

even know India who perhaps never read a book about her have formed an impression which may be like this: A distant and exotic country, famine and misery, population explosion and the like. Also not an inconsiderable number of people hold the



"India--What It Is" Tired Moon And Other Marathi Short Stories and Walter Leifer's India And The Germans are some of the many titles that familiarise the German people with India and things Indian



India's Life and Culture is the theme of Gisela Bonn's "New Light From India"

following view: India is not a country, it is a continent, a subcontinent, India is the greatest democracy in the world — India has more inhabitants than the population of the whole of Africa and South America put together.

When recently the latest book on India written by Gisela Bonn was reviewed in a leading German daily the *Frankfurter Allgemeine*, a critic wrote: "It is said that the Germans had a special liking for the Indians. The big Indo German Society is a concrete proof of this thesis. Moreover a large number of quotations from the past and present testify to the some time seemingly laudatory veneration of

SPIRITUAL DISCOVERY OF INDIA

Towards the end of the 19th century, the spiritual discovery of India came as a revelation for many Germans. Indian philosophy, religion and literature profoundly influenced outstanding German writers and thinkers. A detailed study of this impact has been brought out by Tuebingen's eminent Indologist Helmuth von Glasenapp in his treatise "*Das Indienbild deutscher Denker*." Some of the points brought out by Glasenapp in this famous work are enumerated below :

The first German philosopher of international standing to turn his attention with more than cursory interest to India was *Immanuel Kant* (1724-1804).

Without first-hand knowledge of the country, but basing his writings on information gained by an extensive reading of travellers' accounts, *Johann Gottfried Herder* (1744-1803) portrayed the Indians with an enthusiasm both ardent and tender, creating a picture that long remained the ruling criterion to guide the imagination of German poets.

The first herald to enrapturedly trumpet forth the wisdom of the Upanishads in Germany was *Thaddae Anselm Rixner* (1766-1838), professor of philosophy at the Lyceum in Passau.

A far more penetrating influence than Rixner's *Oupnek'hat* translation was exercised by another work (1808), *Friedrich von Schlegel's* (1772-1829) "On the language and wisdom of the Indians."

In 1818, Friedrich's brother *August Wilhelm von Schlegel* (1769-1845), who since 1814 had devoted himself to an intensive study of India and the Indians, was awarded the first professorship for Sanskrit at Bonn University.

The first comprehensive attempt at writing a history of Indian thought within the framework of a general history of philosophy was undertaken by *Karl J. Hieronymus Windischmann* (1775-1839).

Friedrich Wilhelm Joseph Schelling (1775-1845) "was a great admirer of the literature of ancient India, above all of the Upanishads, of which he became greatly enamoured" (*Max Mueller*).

The assiduity with which *Karl Christian Friedrich Krause* (1781-1832) applied himself to the study of Indian spirituality, to the extent that it conformed with his own views, may be inferred from the large number of works on Indian philosophy and religion from which he quotes.

A special place amongst German thinkers is occupied by *Arthur Schopenhauer* (1788-1860); not only was he deeply influenced by Indian thought in developing his philosophy, but also attached to India and her spiritual heritage a powerful significance within the history of the evolution of mankind... a romanticist to the core, Schopenhauer saw India encircled by an aureole of glory...

It was *Schopenhauer*, *Richard Wagner* and *Paul Deussen* who opened to *Friedrich Nietzsche* (1844-1900) the doors to the world of Indian thought. Even though he alienated himself from Schopenhauer and Wagner in 1876 and thereafter opposed the Indian doctrines of salvation as he did Christianity, deeming them hallucinations spawned by a "monstrous malady of the will," he nevertheless penetrated deeply into their substance and ungrudgingly conceded their great significance within the history of mankind.

INDIA'S IMAGE IN GERMANY

the Germans for the subcontinent and its people. Antipathy is, of course, equally vehement." In short, the author concludes that on the one hand there is uncritical adulation of Indians and on the other a superficial criticism of them. Neither conforms to reality. A correct judgement, I think, lies in the middle. It would have to be a detached judgement, free from infatuation and romanticism and, at the same time, free from prejudice which spends itself in cynical negation. Let me touch upon my subject from another angle.

In the third volume of his memoirs, the late Federal Chancellor Dr. Konrad Adenauer writes: "For many people in Germany the spiritual discovery of India towards the end of the 18th century was a revelation. Many of our greatest poets and thinkers were deeply influenced by Indian philosophy, religion and poetry."

Not only from the past but also in our own time there are adequate proofs which indicate the close contact between Germany and India. The Indo-German Society which has spread all over the Federal Republic with its innumerable lectures, music evenings and exhibitions, is a concrete symbol of a special sympathy for the Indians.

When Rabindranath Tagore visited Germany— he did so on three occasions 1921, 1926 and 1930—he said that the reception which he had in Germany was of an ecstatic character. Moving from one German city to another, where he delivered lectures, "he was riding a storm over Germany from one end to the other," as was testified by a contemporary. Millions of his books have been sold, and most people became familiar with his and Indian thoughts. In a letter from Germany Tagore wrote: "Dear friend in India, the German people accepted me as their own."

Thirty years later—in 1961—the philosopher Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan said: "I can testify to the fact that during my several visits to the Federal Republic of Germany I was received with greatest cordiality and kindness by the German people."

But there are not only the outstanding personalities, not only the great figures in literature and philosophy, who were so generously welcomed by the Germans. The Bengali writer A. K. Biswas from Calcutta a few years ago published an essay about "Indian and German Spirit." He wrote: "What this more-than-150-year-long association with Indian thoughts meant to Germany you can better grasp if only you are an unknown Indian. There was no country

(Continued on page 7)

Twice TV Films on Himalayas



Not long ago, millions of Germans in the Federal Republic of Germany were shown two 45-minute documentaries directed and written by Dr. Gisela Bonn, the wellknown German author and political commentator who through her work has contributed greatly to

Indo-German understanding. German public opinion polls rated Dr. Bonn's films among those which had drawn the biggest TV audiences in Germany.

INDIA'S IMAGE IN GERMANY

in the West where I was not a recipient of ordinary courtesy from the man in the street. But in Germany the position was a bit different. You would come in contact with a people who knew something of you, something of your past and of your present."

"Why," thus asked Biswas, "are the Germans more and more interested in Indian attainments and heritage? What could be the reason for the Germans to maintain such a feeling to India and things Indian? Why did German scholars take such an active interest in Indological studies?" He asked Professor Glasenapp, the most profound German Indologist, and got the answer: "Perhaps the mystery lies hidden in the German character. It is romanticism and inquisition of the German mind that may be held responsible for the welcome accorded to Sanskrit and Indology." In these days it is not only Sanskrit and Indology which link the Germans and Indians spiritually with each other. Today it is also the realisation of the significance of practical collaboration in the economic, technical and scientific fields.

How do we arrive at factual data about the German attitude towards Indians, tangible information going beyond mere philosophical speculations? In this connection I may perhaps refer to a book published a few years back under the title: "The Germans—Public Opinion Polls 1947-1966." It is published by the Institute for Demoscopy, Allensbach, and is regarded as "the nation's own description of itself." The book deals with demoscropy, or public opinion research, based on interviews with 2,000 persons aged 16 and above in the Federal Republic of Germany and West Berlin. Some of the questions, dating back to the beginning of the 'sixties, deal with India and the Indians. Question No. 1: "Could you tell me who Nehru is?" To which 79% of all German men who were questioned and 44% of all women gave the correct answer: "The Prime Minis-



"Praying to the Suriya in Konarak" and similar pictures were featured by Dr. Gisela Bonn in her book "New Light From India" and in the wellknown quarterly "Indo-Asia"

ter of India." To similar questions concerning Churchill and Khrushchev only 64% and 70% of the men respectively gave the correct answers. To another question, addressed to people who had heard of Nehru's name: "Have you ever seen a picture of him—in a newsreel or newspaper?" 89% of the men and 66% of the women answered in the affirmative.

Much more interesting to me was another question which ran as follows: "If you could do as you liked, where

would you go to, what would you like to see or do most of all?" Names of 22 famous places of the world were mentioned. I will list a few of them: The Egyptian pyramids; The ruins of ancient Greece, Jerusalem; the skyscrapers of New York; the Kremlin in Moscow; the Hollywood film studios; to journey across the ocean in a sailing ship; to experience the night life of Shanghai; to watch a nuclear explosion; to be received by Queen Elizabeth II of

(Continued on page 8)

INDIA'S IMAGE IN GERMANY

England; the Isle of Capri, Paris; St. Peter's in Rome; and "to tour India."

And now the answers: among all overseas countries India took the lead. Ahead of India on the list were three European Places: Capri, Paris and St. Peter's in Rome 27% wanted to go to Capri, 21% to Paris, 20% to Rome and 16% to India. Only 10% were keen on going to the Hollywood film studios and 5% to watch a nuclear explosion.

What is the reason for India being in the top category among all overseas countries? I do not know.

Should the Indologist Glaserapp be correct after all when he said: "Perhaps the mystery is hidden in the German character. It is romanticism..."

Yet another important factor should be kept in view. About eight years ago an analytical study was made in the Federal Republic of Germany on "Asia and Africa in our newspapers." In this study it was stated: "Among all countries of Asia India undoubtedly enjoys a special position in the German Press."

This already expresses itself in the number of general features and articles which appeal to the masses because of their emphasis on exotic themes. But it is also evidenced by the extent of news reporting on India. Twenty-three dailies with a circulation of 4 million copies, over a period of three months, beginning the 1st of March till the 31st of May 1961, were systematically scrutinised to ascertain what they published in terms of news items, reports, commentaries, features and illustrations.

The statistics thus collected do not take into account the announcements and reports emanating from news agencies as they cover only the commentaries by foreign correspondents, articles by travellers and editorials.

The result 334 contributions. In grouping them according to countries, India tops the list with 107 articles. Far behind follows China with 55 articles, Indonesia with 35, Korea with 33 and Iran with 23.

I cannot say whether the picture is still the same today as more recent statistics are not available. But it is indeed striking that among 17 countries of Asia, articles and features dealing with India constitute a third of the entire news reporting about that area.

After public opinion research and an analysis of the Press, let me draw upon what Giselher Wirsing writes in his latest book on India. This is essential because he reveals the nature of Indo-German relations today. These relations, these contacts are a solid nucleus of mutual acquaintance and understanding between the two countries. Wirsing

"I POINT TO INDIA"

—Said Max Mueller

"Max Mueller waged an uncompromising war to remove from the English minds all prejudices against the Hindu character. In defence of the people of India he said: 'They are not strangers, they are brothers. They are made of the same stuff as we ourselves.' His course of lectures delivered at Cambridge University in 1882, which were subsequently published under the caption, 'India - What Can It Teach Us,' primarily aimed at creating better impression of India particularly in the minds of Indian Civil Service candidates. In the first lecture he said: 'If I were to look over the whole world to find out the country most richly endowed with all the wealth, power and beauty that nature can bestow in some parts a very paradise on earth - I Should Point to India. If I were asked under what sky the human mind has most fully developed some of its choicest gifts, has most deeply pondered on the general problems of life, and has found solutions of some of them which well deserve the attention even of those who have studied Plato and Kant, I Should Point to India. And if I were to ask myself from what literature we have, here in Europe, we who have been nurtured almost exclusively on the thoughts of Greeks and Romans, and of one Semitic race, the Jewish, may draw that corrective which is most wanted in order to make our inner life more perfect, more comprehensive, more universal, in fact more truly human, a life, not for this life only, but a transfigured and eternal life - again I Should Point to India.'"

Excerpts from the book "I Point To India."

writes "Since the beginning of the 'fifties India has entered into a close economic relationship with the Federal Republic of Germany. Even in the wildest dreams no one would have visualized a quarter century ago how rapidly and intensively Indo-German relations would develop. Who would have imagined then, that already towards the end of the 'fifties some four thousand Indians would be enrolled at German technical universities or receive training in industrial enterprises? Who would have thought of the constant stream of travellers now flowing regularly between the two countries, when only a few decades back there were almost no contacts, apart from the avant-garde of the Indologists? Besides the many Indian State Ministers and Members of Parliament, more and more engineers and scientists have come to Germany for advanced studies and practical training. Many German experts have been in India as advisers in numerous fields..."

This mutual exchange of people, of Indians going to Germany and Germans coming to India, the growth

of German tourism to India, the efforts of German publishing houses to bring out under their aegis more and more books by Indian authors, the research work by German Indologists at the universities and the steadily intensified activities of the Indo-German society with its 4,000 members - all these are contributions which enlarge and deepen the Indian image in Germany.

The last annual report of the Indo-German society says: "We have systematically strengthened our efforts in selected fields, namely, in the economic-technical, cultural-spiritual, and in the humanistic-personal sectors." The observance of the Gandhi centenary year, once again made the waves of sympathy for India surge high, even more perhaps than at the 100th birthday of Rabindranath Tagore on May 6, 1961.

There are today three aspects of Indo-German relations: first, cultural links; second, economic cooperation; and third, political understanding. These are the "pillars of friendship," as someone has called them—a fitting metaphor, I think.



New seeds and their products are displayed by the agronomy division of the Indo-German Development centre

THE GREEN REVOLUTION

NILGIRIS PROJECT GOES AHEAD

A 2-YEAR intensive drive for crop rotation, cultivation of vegetable and fruit crops, and setting up of cold storages for economic marketing form the core of the programme initiated by the Indo-German Nilgiri Development Project to usher in the Green Revolution in the hills of the South. The newly built information centre, agro-demonstration plots, new varieties of seed and techniques, all put together, provide the springboard for future action. Another asset the project leaders can now bank upon is the goodwill and cooperation from all sides, particularly the farmers. The stage is now set for vigorous action and concrete results.

A rotationary cropping pattern comprising vegetables,



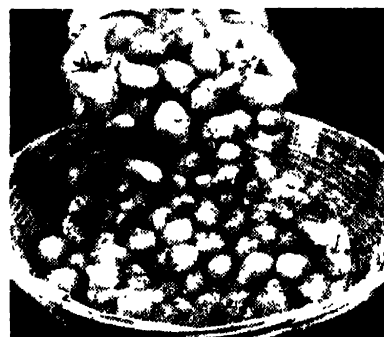
The new office of the Indo-German Nilgiris Development Project serves as an information centre of the latest agricultural techniques in the Nilgiri hills



Tamil Nadu Governor, S. Ujjal Singh (centre), examines a trove full of vegetables grown at one of the demonstration plots

strawberries and flowers is to replace the present monocropping of potatoes. The new blight resistant potato is to replace the present variety which is expected to yield 25 tons and fetch the farmer Rs. 2,000 per hectare. This income can be further augmented by vegetables and fruit if substituted for the second potato crop. Besides, coldstores and

refrigerated trucks are intended to tap the city markets. An integrated plan of animal husbandry and dairying is to increase milk yield and to supplement the farmer's income and his nutrition. With such a promising programme the project is already giving a push to the Green Revolution in the Nilgiri Hills.



A new variety of strawberries which will replace the second potato crop

BERLIN'S ECONOMIC FUTURE

THE divided city of Berlin has come up for close economic scrutiny of late, in particular the economic ties between the Federal Republic and West Berlin. Two major aspects are under study—the question of realistic aims in economic policy and the possibilities and limitations of trade with the Eastern Bloc.

West Berlin has shared in the Federal Republic's economic boom in recent years, but has not kept pace, being left chasing at its heels. The Berlin Senate has concluded from this that the city has therefore not achieved its minimum aim, to keep in line. The Senate says Berlin must aim in the long run at a higher level than the Federal Republic, in order to close the gap between Berlin's gross product and that of other major industrial centres.

Economic experts disagree, saying this view does not take the realities of the situation into account. They say it could be considered that Berlin has reached more than the minimum aim by staying close behind, given the labour market and political situation. The respectable trade figures result mainly from the extensive investments which are far higher than the Federal Republic's average, leading to progress in productivity which for years has been greater than that of the Federal Republic.

The Berlin Chamber of Trade and Commerce has reminded economists that in the past ten years the average pay for each worker in Berlin has increased by

FRANKFURT: MAN'S EARLIEST HISTORY

FRANKFURT'S Senckenberg Museum has recently opened a palaeo-anthropological department with a collection unique in Europe of Man's earliest history. This collection, mainly the work and private finds of Professor G.H.R. von Konigswald, is only paralleled in the United States at the Museum of Natural Sciences in Washington.

The exhibition consists of fossilised remains of skulls, bones and teeth, human tools and exhibits from the animal world. Most of the exhibits of early man are authentic copies, in appearance no different from the original, but owing to their great rarity and value, too precious to be displayed.

The exhibition, displayed in modern fashion in glass cases, ranges from the various forms of Primitive Man, Australopithecus, who lived from two to six million years ago, leading on to examples of early man, such as homo erectus and Pithecanthropus, living about 500,000 years ago, Neanderthal Man, who first appeared 250,000 years ago, and on to present day Man, Homo Sapiens, the first example of which was the Cromagnon Man 40,000 years ago.

The collection, set out according to age and geographical situation from the

earliest forms of Man from Africa to the Western European Cromagnon and Chellean skulls and bones, clearly shows that there is no direct connection leading from the common ancestor of Man and ape that lived in the tertiary period, some 30 million years before present day man. Instead there were a number of complicated parallel lines of development, many dead ends, but one of which finally gave rise to Homo Sapiens. The exact circumstances, however, are not known.

—A. S.

NORTH RHINE-WESTPHALIA: WOMEN'S EMPLOYMENT

IN Northrhine-Westphalia only 28% of the women go out to work (Federal average 33%). Almost every third woman, therefore, is employed either as a trained or untrained worker. How many women not working could be mobilized as a labour reserve? This question, of course, is of great economic significance. It was answered extremely positively by the women. 10% of all women not working but still of an employable age would be ready to follow a profession. That corresponds to some 350,000 women.

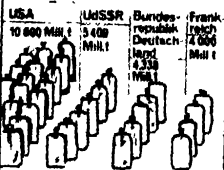
To be sure, 22% of those ready to work said they would not like to start before another two years or even later; a further 11% believed they would be in a position to return to work in one to three years. Even if one withdraws these groups, there remains a labour reserve of 230,000 women, who would like to work again at any time. 85 out of 100 women prefer part-time jobs. This wish, too, could well be fulfilled by a forward-looking economic policy.

—I. N.

ZEITGESCHEHEN IN ZAHLEN

Dünger-Export hilft Hunger bannen

Production



One third of the production of fertilizers is exported by the Federal Republic to all parts of the world



Being the third largest producer and together with France the largest exporter of fertilizers in the world, West Germany assists agriculturists in warding off world hunger

MUSIC SCHOOLS

THE importance of music schools in the Federal Republic, for the most part financed by local authorities, is growing from year to year. As shown in a publication of the German Music Council, 282 music schools existed in 1968 as establishments for the musical education of the youth, of which 43 are voice-training schools. In these schools some 200,000 pupils have received instruction. The number of music schools has doubled since 1960. The tendency to new foundations is continuing.

Between 1960 and 1968, the number of teachers has quadrupled. The proportion of full-time teachers rose from 6.9% to 10.9%. Most of the music teachers are employed part-time in music schools. The number of instrumental teachers has quadrupled in the same period. There is particular interest in individual instrumental tuition. The number of pupils, who take instruction in orchestral instruments, has quintupled.

—I. N.



During a seminar on modern methods of physical education at Lady Irwin School, New Delhi, Prof. P. van der Schoot, from Cologne's German Sports Academy elaborates a point before a gathering of students and PT instructors

"PHYSICAL fitness and mental alertness for everyone." The desire to bring this message to the Indian youth and to initiate them to a state of physical well-being has brought to India two specialists from the German Sports Academy of Cologne — Prof. P. van der Schoot and Prof. H. Kosel. Since their message has to be conveyed in terms of actual skill if it is to be effective and self-propagating, the two coaches seek to realise their aim through demonstration-seminars at selected physical training institutes in New Delhi, Chandigarh, Patiala, Gwalior, and Bombay. Modern methods of physical instruction, they believe, are as important for the growth of the normal youth as they are for the physically handicapped or mentally retarded children.

"Physical education," says Prof. van der Schoot, "is not just development of the body. It includes mental development too." He believes if you train the body you train the mind too. Through modern methods of physical training, he says, we can develop the growth of the mentally retarded children and help them to a balanced development. The main purpose of their current three-week tour of this country, sponsored by the Federal Republic of Germany, is to acquaint Indian PT instructors with the latest techniques in physical education. At

the same time they are anxious to familiarise the teachers with the main trend of research in physical education particularly related to the problems of the physically and mentally retarded. Prof. van der Schoot, who himself specialises in this later branch of physical training, points out that different techniques have been evolved to tackle the problems of different categories of youth.

The two German coaches are keenly interested in India and are anxious to develop personal contacts with their counterparts in this country. They also wish to see some interchange in the sphere of physical education between India and West Germany where "even the three-year olds start doing physical exercises in the kindergartens." "I want to study the state of physical education and sports in India," says Prof. van der

Schoot. The main idea that prompts him to say this is to find ways and means to promote some sort of exchange programme mainly through scholarships for teachers training in physical education. Such an exchange will make him happy.



Putting theory into practice, Prof. van der Schoot (left) conducts a demonstration in physical education

Letters to The Editor

Dear Editor,

May I take this opportunity to congratulate the Federal Chancellor Willy Brandt and German Foreign Minister Walter Scheel on the successful efforts they have made towards improving the West German relations with the Soviet Union. I hope, with the signing of the Bonn-Moscow Treaty on August 12, 1970, the East-West relations will further improve and its outcome will equally benefit both the countries.

Krishna Tola,
Aligarh, U.P.

Mohd Alimullah

Dear Editor,

The spirit of the Bonn-Moscow Treaty just concluded between the Federal Republic of Germany and the Union of the Soviet Socialist Republics on August 12 ("German News" September 1, 1970) was very much appreciated by the members of the German Vani Club in Jodhpur.

Most people in this country, I hope, will find in this treaty the same spirit as pervades the Federal Republic's desire in promoting the various projects and joint ventures of economic collaboration in this country.

Lalwani Bhavan,
Ada Bazar,
Jodhpur, Rajasthan

Sajjan Raj Lalwani
President
German Vani Club

Dear Editor,

I was fascinated to read an account of the recent German legislation on "Labour Promotion Law," as mentioned in the article "A Dynamic Policy Towards Social Security" by Johannes Reinhold ("German News" June 1, 1970).

This brave and significant piece of legislation will, I hope, bring greater awareness towards social security everywhere, particularly among the socialist countries. I do believe that this piece of social legislation will amply reward Germans for their struggle for prosperity.

A contrast between war devastation and post-war reconstruction is also worth noting under the article "End of the War" in the same issue where the destruction of the war has been amply brought out and contrasted with the rapid economic progress made during the post-war period.

D 36-A, South Extension,
Part I, New Delhi-49

Mujtaba Husain



Not only foreigners from far-flung places but also Indians from different parts of the country find learning Hindi at Max Mueller Bhavan a rewarding experience

MAX MUELLER BHAVAN

NEW WAY OF TEACHING HINDI

FOR many foreigners and non-Hindi-speaking Indians who want to acquire familiarity with Hindi, either to facilitate their assignments or to make their work and stay in this country more worthwhile, New Delhi's Evening Institute of Hindi offers a ready solution to the language problem. That is the main reason why it is popular with foreign research students, business executives, members of diplomatic missions and foreign women settled in India. The Hindi class, therefore, has an international look in its composition. Germans, Britishers, Americans, Swiss, Irish, New Zealanders, Dutch, Indonesians, Ceylonese, and Indians, in fact all nationals, lend to it a rich and varied colour. Besides, it is a modest effort to give to India's national language a cosmopolitan touch.

The reason for the popularity of the 7-month Hindi course, jointly sponsored by the Max Mueller Bhavan and the Delhi University, lies in the scientific and laboratory approach to language teaching. The direct method, which utilises the rules of intuitive reception, seeks to develop the student's stock of words, pronunciation and grammar both through personal touch and through acoustic appliances. It is only after this stage has been crossed over that the method of intellectual reflection is introduced which means reading and writing. Prof. Bahadur Singh of Delhi University, who holds the classes,

believes there is not much sense in making students read and write words they do not understand. Therein lies the secret of the method's success.

Out of the 74 students turned out so far since 1967, nearly 60 per cent of the students have completed the course successfully. The rest could not complete because of their busy schedules. Nevertheless, judging by the success the institute has achieved there is no doubt that it will continue to be a boon for all non-Hindi-speaking foreigners who wish to have a rapport with the Indian way of life.



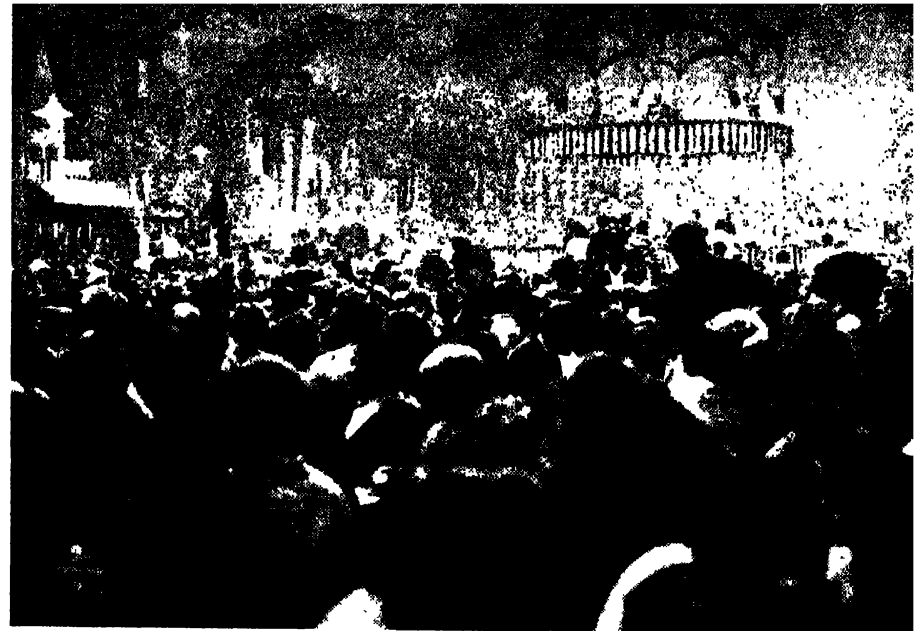
Prof. Bahadur Singh who teaches Hindi at Max Mueller Bhavan the new way

OKTOBERFEST

Bavarian Invitation To Festivity

AS 12 gun shots resound the Munich air every mid-September, all Bavarians know the Oktoberfest is on. It is time when the festive spirit strikes the cord of gaiety in the Bavarians who are even otherwise known the world over for their open-heartedness, cordiality and rich living. It is time when thousands crowd round the Munich streets to have a glimpse of the colourful pageantry and processions wherein men and women march past in traditional and folk costumes. And, it is also time when youngsters give themselves up to merry-go-rounds and joy-wheels and the elders get together round the beer stalls and snack bars pitched on the Theresian Meadow, a pleasure park near the Munich railway station.

The Oktoberfest, or the October Festival of Munich for those less familiar, dates back to the middle of the 19th century when Princess Therese was married to Crown Prince Ludwig, later King Ludwig I of Bavaria. The wedding festivity marked by horse races, folk processions and get-togethers round beer casks, became so infective that it inspired the people to repeat the celebration every year. Since then,



In the packed festival hall, young and old Bavarians chat over beer and snacks with outside visitors with the familiarity of long-time brothers

year in and year out, the Oktoberfest rings a bell in the minds of all Germans. Every year now, the Theresian Meadow is filled with rows and rows of amusement booths, beer stalls, snack bars, merry-go-rounds and the swings. Children's laughter fills the air and the gay abandon of the elders greets the stranger. And over the years, the Oktoberfest, which has all the flavour of Bavarian folk life, has grown into an annual funfare. Colour and pageantry give to it a universal appeal and it has endeared itself not only to all Germans but to foreign tourists as well. Munich draws them in thousands every year. That is why the October festivities are no longer exclusively a Bavarian or a German affair. In fact when the Lord Mayor of

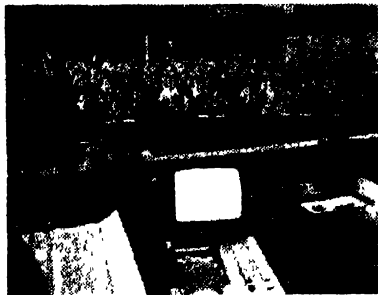
Munich inaugurates the festival by turning the tap of a beer cask amidst booming of guns, it is not only an invitation for merriment to all Germans but also for thousands of foreigners who are irresistibly drawn to it by the bon homie of the Bavarians.



Wagonloads of beer casks, drawn by bedecked horses, an open invitation to merriment, make way to the festival grounds at the Theresian Meadow



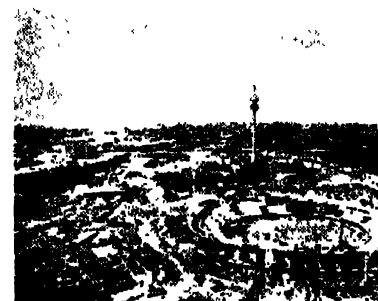
Men in traditional headgear lend colour to the Oktoberfest procession



"BUNDESTAG," the lower house of the Federal Parliament, is now equipped with a computerised vote-casting system that records all the ayes and nays electronically so that the Speaker can tally the votes cast for and against a Bill in seconds. The electronic device functions only when a deputy occupies his seat and presses a button.



STYLISH footwear for people with abnormal shoe-sizes is no longer a problem. A Stuttgart store now has shoes to fit unusually small or large feet. With 150 types of fashionable shoes a year available on mail order, about 5 lakh Germans in this class will now find life more comfortable and have the shoe of their size and choice.



TWENTY-five months before the 1972 Olympic Games, Munich's olympic village today presents the spectacle of a city-in-the-making. With the main work of the sports hall, the stadium and the swimming pool having been completed, Lord Mayor Hans-Jochen Vogel said that Munich was looking ahead to 1972 with "pleasure and confidence."



CAPTURING the tempo and mood of life in the 'seventies, the "Trabant RC-400," a portable tape recorder capable of recording all types of occasions acoustically, was displayed at the German Radio Exhibition-1970 in Duesseldorf. Among other exhibits and futuristic ideas in TV displayed or discussed at the exhibition were colour sets with 110 degree screen, telephones with colour pictures and a mini-TV on a car's dash board.



"AIRLIFT," a self-made portable helicopter devised by Richard Schuffenhauer, an automobile factory-employee, promises to be an ideal means of transport for an individual in the future. Comprising a plastic rotor, an inverted bicycle handle and a foot-controlled steering device, the "Airlift" resembles a reclining chair and has caught the attention of aviation experts.



THE Federal Republic's busiest industrial centre has a unique approach to power supply and the air pollution problem. The Mannheim power plant (above) will not only feed the industry with 430 megawatts of power but with its 180-meter tall cement chimney will also drive exhaust gases at 65 kms an hour and purify them by 99.5 per cent.



PROVIDING medical care to the household pet is fast catching the fancy of West German young women. Now forming 5.6 per cent of all veterinarians there are now 558 female vets—50 per cent of them in Hamburg alone. While a few of them are whole-time workers in pharmaceutical firms and slaughter houses, a majority work on part-time basis as in the picture above.



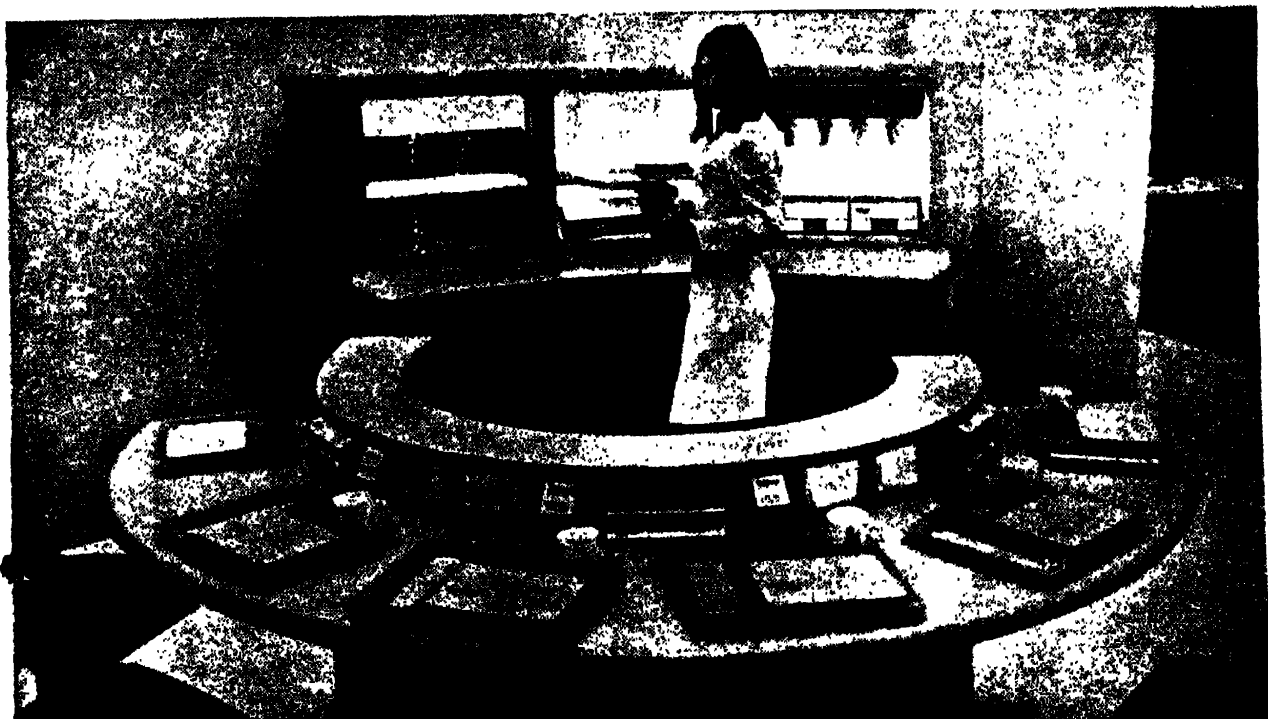
DESPITE a splash landing in water, the German champion rider Elmar Frings and his "Duchess" won a bronze medal during the pentathlon world championships in Warendorf. With 14,314 points, the German team—with Frings, Esser and Reder—retained the third position for the second time after the Hungarian and Russian teams.



MARK THE CONTRAST

FOR the German manufacturer the consumer is always in the centre of the picture. More so for the consumers goods industry which aims at providing maximum comfort in terms of aesthetic beauty. Its continuous efforts towards this end find expression every year in various trade exhibitions and fairs for which West Germany is known the world over. The Cologne Furniture Fair this year had the housewife in view when it displayed the futuristic kitchen

which reduces cooking operations to the minimum. The closet behind has a heated chamber to accommodate the cooked meal and the conveyor moves the crockery and cutlery which can be discarded after use. The picture above shows the kitchen of tomorrow which liberates the housewife from a great deal of drudgery while the one below incorporates 12 changes. How good are you in laying your finger on the changes made?



IN SHORT

Standard machine tools displayed by Indian manufacturers at the International Machine Tool Exhibition at Hanover this year are competitive and in hot demand. Orders booked so far already account for a whole year's production.

During 1969, Indian exports to the Federal Republic rose by nearly 43.2 crore rupees and West German exports to India fell by nearly 152.1 crores. This considerably improves India's adverse balance of trade with West Germany.

Documents of German nuclear research which were taken to the USA after world war II have been returned to the Federal Republic. The papers show that German researchers had then gained a clear understanding of the process of releasing nuclear energy but never attempted to set off a nuclear reaction.

Under a 200 crore rupee trade contract, Duesseldorf's Mannesmann exports 80 wagonloads of large diameter pipes to the USSR every day. Soviet Russia, in turn, delivers 52,000 million cubic meters of natural gas.

The Apollo-14 astronauts, who will undertake a lunar trip early next year, received ground training

at a famous meteorite crater in Bavaria. The exercise familiarised them with rock formation caused by meteorite impact.

Mysore Industries Minister Mr. Rajasekhara Murthy, who was on a visit to the Federal Republic had extensive talks with Dr. Moltrecht in the Ministry of Economics in Bonn. The talks, among other things, touched the subject of private German investments for Mysore's economic development.

"Photonika," the world photographic trade fair of Cologne, promises to be bigger than ever before this year. Apart from 648 participants from 23 countries taking part, more than 16,000 photographs will also be displayed in the exhibition.

The crash language programme of the Goethe Institute has benefited more than 5,000 cultural bodies and 70,000 foreigners abroad. The Institute is known for projecting German culture and language to the world.

Erich Maria Remarque, the German born author of the famous anti-war novel "All Quiet on the Western Front" died in Locarno on September 25. He had lived in Switzerland since the early 1940s.

Electronic Research Ltd., an Indo-German industrial venture, will

soon be manufacturing polarised relays in Bangalore — a component used in telecommunication equipment. Besides meeting India's own requirements, it will earn considerable foreign exchange as an export item.

According to a German survey, women have x-ray eyes when it comes to reading newspapers. They pick up every misprint and they are more likely than men to get a writing pad and dash out a letter of complaint.

256 sports journalists have voted Uwe Seeler, the German soccer hero, as the Footballer of the Year and presented him with a golden football. The honour goes to Seeler for establishing a world record for appearing in the National Eleven.

Bag of Laughs, on sale in many German stores, caught a burglar in Hamburg unawares as he picked a packet left as a burglar's alarm in a joiner's shop. As the packet gave off and the unwitty burglar began to stamp on it the noise attracted neighbours and a police man, who hauled the man up.

For the first time, the German Federal Railways have placed a direct order for toilet plates for steam locomotives with an Indian firm. Considering that the German Railways are one of the largest enterprises in

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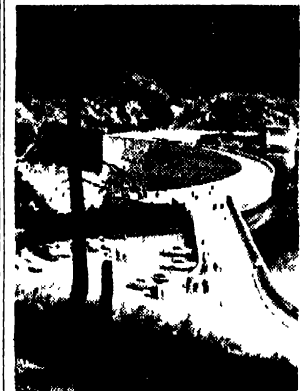
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the country with a large demand for spares and components, the trial order awarded to the Engineering Export Promotion Council holds great prospects for the future.



OUR COVER PICTURE

The Oker Valley Dam, situated between the Harz mountains in Lower Saxony apart from meeting the irrigational needs, a beauty spot and a great favourite with holiday-makers and water-sports enthusiasts.

Posted off October 1970

